

Willamette Farmer.

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PORTLAND, APRIL 18, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Twenty days quarantine will be established on May 1st against all vessels touching at the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico south of Texas, or South American ports as far as Buenos Ayres.

The Ballot at "Boston."

BOSTON, April 10.—The House rejected a bill to secure to women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. A bill to give women the right to vote for members of school committees was passed.

Canadian Tariff.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The House, at 5:30 this morning, divided on McKenzie's amendment opposing the proposed protective policy; result—yeas, 53, nays 136; government majority, 83. Many persons remained in the galleries throughout the night. The House adjourned to-day till Thursday next.

Murder and Suicide.

SHONOLA, Pa., April 10.—Geo. Haas yesterday cut his wife's throat and then drowned himself.

The Olive Trial.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—The trial of Olive and Fisher, for murdering and burning Mitchell and Ketchum, in Custer county, last December, is in progress, and defendants are using every means which their wealth will secure for acquittal. Testimony to-day was chiefly as to identity.

The House Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House adjourned without reaching the political clauses of the pending appropriation bill. The speaker will announce committees to-morrow.

Chief Moses and Party.

Chief Moses and other Oregon Indians are now here. They visited the commissioner of Indian affairs this morning and had an informal interview. Moses declared himself a friend of the whites.

An American King.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A Washington special says the State department has received advices from Samoa that an American citizen has been tendered the position of head of the nation, with absolute authority. Also, that war between contending factions is expected, which menaces the peace of the country and threatens to jeopardize the commercial interests of foreign nations.

Red Devils At It Again.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 10.—Yesterday seven Indians attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late signal observer at Deadwood, and a private soldier named Bader, of the 2d cavalry, while they were eating lunch at Mizpah, 45 miles from Fort Keogh. Bader was instantly killed and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter crawled into the brush and kept the Indians off with a six-shooter until assistance arrived. Bader was scalped. Kennedy will probably recover.

On His Ear.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Postmaster-General Key, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring why a paper published here was discriminated against in the mails as an advertising sheet says that while the Senate has a right to call for any information required to facilitate legislation, it has no right to direct him to give his reasons for complying with a law which is his duty to execute. He says he has no objection to saying, however, that the enforcement of the law in question involves upon local postmasters, and that the rights of the paper have been referred to the attorney-general for decision.

Agent for the Niles.

The nomination of E. A. Swain, of New York, to be Indian agent at Niletz, Oregon, was sent to the Senate to-day.

Tardy Relief.

Captain Brown, commanding the Alaska, has been instructed by telegraph to remain at Sitka until all danger has passed. Accounts from that quarter are somewhat conflicting.

The secretary of the navy has ordered the sloop of war Jamestown fitted for sea as speedily as possible, and put in commission to go to Sitka, relieving the Alaska, when the latter will be ordered home. The Jamestown will be provided with two large steam launches to be used in patrolling the Alaskan coast and making surveys of inland channels. Her officers are not yet designated.

Mr. Lot.

The Indian question came up for consideration at the cabinet meeting to-day and the discussion took a wide range, covering the relations of the Canadian government to our own in the event of a hostile movement southward by Sitting Bull and his band. The labors of Standing Bear, now in the custody of Gen. Crook, and incident thereto, the wisdom of the policy of keeping northern Indians in southern latitudes against their wish, if they were disposed to be peaceful at the north.

Hayes Will Stand.

A member of the cabinet said to-day, regarding the President's probable action on the army bill, that the administration is in entire accord with the Republicans in Congress on this question, and that the President will stand up like adamant against any attempt of the Democrats to interfere with his constitutional right to control the army. Judge Spufford of Louisiana, claiming Senator Kellogg's seat in the Senate, is confident that Kellogg will be ousted, but it is not likely that the committee on privileges and elections will make any report before December next.

Preventing Epidemics.

The select committee appointed to investigate and report the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases to-day adopted a bill for presentation to Congress. It gives to the national board of health plenary powers appropriate \$50,000 to carry out the provisions.

Fun-wow With Moses.

Chief Moses and his fellow chiefs had an interview with Secretary Schurz to-day.

Railroad combinations.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At a final meeting of the managers of the trunk lines it was resolved that trunk lines should not participate after to-day in any lower than the tariff rates on east-bound business—that is, on a basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds for grain and 25 cents for fourth class from Chicago to New York unless on property in transit.

The Texas Lynchers.

OMAHA, April 11.—In response to an urgent telegram from Gov. Vance, Gen. Crook this morning sent one company of regulars to Hastings, Nebraska, by special train, to prevent an expected rescue of Olive and his associate prisoners, by their cowboy friends. The trial of Olive and his associates for the burning and murdering of Mitchell and Ketchum, is now progressing satisfactorily. Positive evidence has been adduced showing that Olive, Dominicus and Gattrell are guilty. The sensation of to-day was the introduction as a witness for the State Bion Brown, one of Olive's cowboys, who was an eye witness of the lynching on the Loup. Brown was indicted, but turned State's evidence; he says that Olive led the gang and shot Mitchell and helped do the hanging.

Chicago Contributions.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The finance committee of the Deak Society, a Hungarian benevolent organization in this city, this morning sent a draft of 8,000 florins collected from the citizens of Chicago, to the minister resident of Hungary, for the relief of Szegedin sufferers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Situation at Szegedin.

PESTH, April 10.—Seventeen thousand persons in Szegedin and in the neighborhood of that city are still subsisting on charity. It has been raining for ten days. The supply of bread is becoming exhausted.

Garibaldi on the Italian Situation.

ROME, April 10.—The Capitale publishes a letter written by Garibaldi before leaving Caprea. He says: Italy owes gratitude to the royal house for having contributed to its unity, but it did not accomplish it alone. The country was more flourishing under the old tyrants than now. He condemns De Pretis, and concludes by saying monarchy is not eternal. Its duration will be in proportion as it merits the affection of the people and calls to its councils, not flatterers, but capable and truthful men.

French Farmers.

PARIS, April 10.—A deputation of agriculturists from the department of Eure et Loire petitioned the minister of commerce in favor of a duty of nine francs per quarter on wheat, forty francs per head on horses, and thirty francs per head on cattle.

Striking Strikers.

LONDON, April 10.—Ten thousand striking miners at Shadows Hill have voted to surrender.

PACIFIC COAST.

Mike Reese's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Jacob Rosenberg, Charles Lux and Joseph Rosenberg, executors of the will of Michael Reese, filed a complaint in the 4th district court against Elsie Frank and other beneficiaries under the will, which sets forth that Reese died on the 24th of August, 1878, leaving an estate of the value of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000; that the names of the legatees are incorrectly spelled in the will; that doubts have arisen and are entertained by plaintiffs and other parties to this action, as to the true intent and construction of said will, and particularly the residuary clause; and that the plaintiffs ask that a judicial determination may be made of the various questions arising on said will involving the points and particulars hereinafter mentioned, and construction given to same, so far as may be necessary to guide and direct the discharge of their trusts as executors, and to settle and determine the rights of all parties.

The Strike.

At a meeting of ward presidents last night the strikers were advised to go to work at the old rates. Contractor Oederlund has taken back about 100, but will employ no more of them.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

SACRAMENTO, April 10.—Henry A. Canfield, in his second trial for the murder of Wm. J. English, was found guilty of manslaughter.

Death Sentence.

SAN RAFAEL, April 10.—Wm. Dever, who murdered Henry Kohler, foreman at the State prison, February 7th, was to-day sentenced to death by Judge Temple. David English, an ex-convict, has been arrested and identified as the man, who, on the night of the 2d inst., attempted to liberate Dever from jail here, and held to appear before the grand jury.

Southern Pacific.

YUMA, April 10.—A special from the front this evening announces that the end of the track is 132 1/2 miles east of Yuma.

The Utah and Northern Railroad.

OGDEN, April 11.—The Utah and Northern railway is completed to Eagle Rock bridge, Snake river, Idaho, 210 miles north of Ogden. Regular trains will commence running there April 15th.

How to Smoke a Pipe.

To those who are attached to the pipe it may be a matter of interest to know how their last puff or draught of smoke may be as fresh as the first. It is well known that, smoking in the usual manner, the last portion of the tobacco becomes damp from the presence of oil or nicotine from the heated tobacco above, which causes a sickening and nauseating effect, bitter to the taste, and unpleasant and unhealthy as compared with the first of a well filled pipe. A contemporary has found the following to be effectual in giving good, fresh smoke from first to last. Place a quantity of tobacco in the bottom of the bowl, light it, and, when well afire, fill the pipe, and, before each draught, give a puff outward through the stem, which causes the tobacco to burn upward, all below being consumed. This is a sensible way of smoking the time honored pipe.

A London Fog.

There was a black fog in London one morning a fortnight ago. About half-past 10 o'clock a remarkable wave of darkness suddenly spread over the city, and for twenty minutes it was as dark as on a moonless night. The features of persons standing close to one another could not be distinguished. The darkness differed from that of an ordinary fog, as distant lights could be seen as clearly as on an ordinary night. A horse attached to a provision merchant's cart—one of the long strings usually to be found standing on Ludgate Hill—frightened, probably by the sudden darkness, became restive, and, wheeling suddenly round, dashed down the street. The driver, after a severe struggle with the runaway horse, turned the cart into plate-glass jewelry window, in which it had made terrible havoc.

Forty-Sixth Congress.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Stephens, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution for the re-appointment of the following select committees: Census, reform of civil service, law respecting ascertainment and declaration of Presidential election, prevention of epidemic diseases, ventilation of hall, causes of depression of white labor. Also to increase committees of membership as follows: Enrolled bills to 7, coinage to 11, ways and means to 13, agriculture, judiciary, elections, commerce and appropriations to 15 each. Also a new rule providing that a motion to suspend the rules and pass a general appropriation bill shall require a two-thirds majority, instead of as now, two-thirds. The report was then discussed.

The first proposition recommended by the report, for the re-appointment of certain select committees, was then agreed to without amendment.

The second proposition, increasing the membership of certain committees, was then agreed to without amendment.

The third proposition, in regard to the new rule having been reached, Kenna withdrew his amendment.

The amendment offered by Springer, forbidding the reprinting of the bills of one Congress when introduced into another Congress, was agreed to without discussion.

The amendment offered by Mills, abolishing the committee on elections, and requiring each contested election case to be referred to a select committee which should report within 30 days, was rejected without discussion.

Another amendment offered by Mills, giving to the committees on banking, coinage, and ways and means, leave to report at any time, and authorizing the majority to fix a day for the consideration of any public bill reported by one of those committees, was agreed to, yeas, 230; nays, 109.

Fort's amendment, providing that the morning hour shall not be dispensed with on any day for any purpose except by a two-thirds vote, was agreed to.

On motion of Stephens, the committee on rules was authorized to incorporate the several propositions agreed to, at the proper places existing in the bill.

Garfield, from the committee on rules, submitted a report recommending that the rules regulating the awarding of the floor in the House and committee of the whole, be not changed. The report was agreed to and the House adjourned.

Senate.

Senate adjourned until to-morrow without reaching a vote on Bell's case.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Soon after the beginning of the session consideration was resumed of the New Hampshire senatorial case.

Saulsbury opposed the admission.

Debate on the New Hampshire case ended at four o'clock, and the Senate, by a vote of 35 against 28, adopted a resolution declaring Bell entitled to the seat. He was accordingly sworn in.

The Senate then took up the army appropriation bill, but laid it aside temporarily to allow Hereford to deliver a speech, of which he gave notice last week, upon Hoar's resolution, denunciatory of the Democratic programme.

House.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole.

McMahon offered an amendment repealing the sections provided for a biennial examination of pensioners, and concluding as follows: "In order to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions, the secretary is directed to issue immediately, in payment thereof, as they may be adjusted, the ten millions of legal tender currency now in the treasury, as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency."

Garfield raised a point of order which led to a discussion.

The chairman finally ruled that the amendment was germane to the bill, in the direction of economy, and therefore in order.

It was then further amended by a provision offered by Cannon, that fractional currency may be redeemed in any class of money in the treasury, and as thus amended it was agreed to.

Atkins submitted an amendment, which was adopted for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of pensions, at a salary of \$2,400.

On motion of Dunnell an amendment was adopted making immediately available the \$25,000 appropriated for the general land office.

The clause in the bill requiring the photolithographing work for the patent office to be done in Washington, was stricken out.

Money submitted an amendment increasing the force of the post office department.

Without action on the amendment the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Hereford called up Hoar's resolution declaring the Democratic programme for the passage of the appropriation bill to be unconstitutional and revolutionary, and made a speech against it, insisting that no action was contemplated as would justify such a conclusion.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and Withers explained its provisions.

No amendments were adopted, the committee on appropriations having agreed to resist all amendments, and a majority of the Senate seconding them accordingly. The reasons assigned by Withers for this course was that amendments would delay the passage of the bill. The clerk reached the 6th section, which prohibits the presence of troops at election places, etc., when the Senate adjourned till Monday—yeas 29, nays 23.

House.

In committee of the whole the legislative appropriation bill was continued.

The amendment increasing the clerical force in the postoffice department was adopted—yeas 195, nays 60.

A proposition to increase the salary of the commissioner of agriculture, after a short discussion, was withdrawn.

Amendments were agreed to directing the commissioner to supply a reasonable quantity of seeds, shrubs, etc., to members of Congress for distribution among their agricultural constituents and to report the quantity of seeds, etc., distributed, States and counties sent, from whom purchased and quantities. The appropriation for purchase and distribution of seeds was increased from \$65,000 to \$100,000.

Huntton submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for eradicating infectious diseases among domesticated animals from \$25,000 to \$250,000. Without discussion of the amendment the committee rose, the committee were announced and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Whoever heard of a blacksmith forging a nail!

The New Hired Girl.

There is trouble enough, more than enough, in the house for weeks because of the old hired girl's sins of omission and of commission; things are at sixes and sevens from morning till night and there is the mischief to pay generally; that is the reason why the old hired girl goes away—goes away defiantly; with her skirts closely about her so as to avoid contamination; goes away like a raging meteor hurling through space in search of another and more satisfactory universe.

When the old hired girl has gone and the new hired girl has come, there seems to be a reasonable prospect of peace in the household. The new new hired girl, who is to be chambermaid and waiter, is indorsed as willing, cheerful and good-tempered—said is a great deal more than can be said of her predecessor. She comes described as docility itself—the old hired girl was just as docile as a screeching northeaster or a full-blown volcano. So the situation seems promising. Confidence in her is shaken a little, however, on the evening of her arrival. In order to attract the master of the house to a tender of bread she jabs him in the shoulder with the bread tray, but it is observed with satisfaction that she does not sing well; in point of fact, she howls dismally, inasmuch as these woe sounds really indicate light-heartedness, an evidence of content, they are tolerated. At an early stage of her term of servitude she gives evidence of the possession of what may be delicately described as intelligence of a peculiar order. Encountered on the back stairs bearing buckets of water, she explains that she was ordered to turn the water off from the bath-room the night before; that she has received no order to turn it on in the morning, and that therefore, in order to fill the sewers she must depend upon the faucets in the kitchen. Her explanation is received approvingly, mental reference being made to the heroic act of the well-known Casablanca, and the less well-known vigil of Gen. Havelock's son, upon London Bridge. Not so much satisfaction is manifested when a casual request to light the gas in the drawing room at the same time that she closes the shutters, is interpreted as an order to start every burner in that apartment at its full capacity, especially as the careful closing of the drawing room doors, joined to the absence of the family from home during the evening, results in the brilliant illumination remaining in the full blast until the next morning—to the material advantage of the gas company. Several amiable indiscretions of somewhat similar character lead easily and naturally to the development of a profound conviction on the part of the administrative head of the house that the new hired girl is little better than, as he himself expresses it, "a natural-born fool." The executive head of the house, whose gentle nature resents such harsh phraseology, and who still bears in mind a lively remembrance of the old hired girl's cyclonic and volcanic ways, puts in the extenuating plea that even if she is a little stupid sometimes she is so good natured, cheerful and willing that her errors of judgment should be forgiven her. Things go along upon this basis of equitable compensations for some time. The new hired girl's good nature, cheerfulness and willingness bring her forgiveness for telling a former caller: "She's not at home, ma'am; she making jelly in the kitchen for the party to-morrow, ma'am;" for putting the claret in ice, on the occasion of the party referred to, because that was what she had been ordered to do with the champagne; for assaulting with bath brick and rag the silver she had been told to clean, and for a whole string of like performances, calculated to work confusion and breed trouble. Finally, when she leaves bed room windows open during a driving rain storm, because she had been told that the bed rooms are to be aired every day, it becomes evident that she must go. She takes her dismissal, as she has taken the various ratings bestowed upon her for her misdeeds, with placid good nature. She is docile, willing, cheerful to the last. Calmly, amiably, the new hired girl, with the dewy freshness of her newness still upon her, packs up her bag like the Arab, and silently steals away.—Philadelphia Times.

Immigration.

How Oregon is Represented at San Francisco.

Joseph Carroll writes an interesting letter to the Astorian, from which we clip the following:

The vast majority of the immigrants landing in San Francisco are en route to Oregon. If California shows apathy Oregon evinces the most untiring activity. At the office, 504 Battery street, opposite the post office, I had an excellent opportunity to convince myself of this fact. There the machinery of immigration is to be seen in its perfection. I found the agent, Mr. J. E. Shepherd, at his post, and not only willing, but anxious to give the fullest information. The office is located in the business center of the city and convenient to the hotels usually patronized by immigrants. It is filled to overflowing with the marvellous agricultural, mineral and mechanical products of Oregon. Magnificent sheafs of grain—wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc., line the walls; the shelves are loaded down with manufactured, agricultural and animal products, consisting of dried fruit of all kinds, threshed grain, compressed meats, canned salmon, fish-gano, dog-fish oil, hops, flour, wool and dozens of other articles, all neatly arranged for exhibition and provided with plain labels giving the locality of culture or manufacture, the yield, the other information, by which the exposition may intelligently studied. Fine specimens of Oregon wood—maple, ash, myrtle, cedar, pine oak, etc., beautifully polished and in the rough, are shown as evidences of Oregon's enormous and varied lumber resources. Of minerals there are specimens of coal, iron, gold-bearing quartz, building stone, copper, silver and other ores, sufficient to prove that Oregon's products of this nature are not second to none in the world. It would be impossible to enumerate the products displayed here— suffice it to say that the office is a complete epitome of Oregon enterprise and industry, and that short of a visit to the State, nothing can give a better idea of Oregon than a call at this bureau, and an hour's conversation with Mr. Shepherd.

So little taste have Californians for agricultural pursuits, that two-thirds of the population of the State, or 600,000 people, are residents of towns and cities, all of whom are supported in one way or another by the labor of the insufficient rural population. Just now California appears to be a good place to get away from. Our wonderful climate has given us three years of short crops, and ruined thousands of hard working agriculturalists. Mercantile failures are becoming so common, as to elicit little or no interest, except in those immediately concerned. In walking up Market street the other day, I noticed the ominous sheriff's lock on five stores, in two blocks, that is to say from Kearny to Stockton, north side. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Oregon immigration office here is overrun with business, and that even the magnificent accommodations of the Oregon Steamship Company are taxed to their utmost to provide transportation for the rush to the Webfoot State. During the five years of its establishment Mr. Shepherd does not remember a period of greater activity at his office than the present. The advent of thousands of hard-fisted toilers of Oregon must soon begin to tell upon its material advancement. Too long has Oregon been content to hide its light under a bushel; but now she evidently means business. Hundreds of thousands of circulars, maps, pamphlets and other printed information are distributed broadcast by the State Board of Immigration, and its branches in

SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Immigrants arriving in San Francisco are received by Mr. Shepherd and given such advices and information as may be necessary to assist them in locating. While in the city, they are, so to speak, under his guidance and protection. He sees that they are not imposed upon; he procures them tickets to Oregon, and gives them tickets entitling them to half fare transportation to their destination. He does many other good offices for them, and his position is by no means a sinecure; but his heart seems to be in the work, and his success is in proportion to his restless activity.

Heaven a City.

A city not built with hands, nor hoary with the years of time; a city whose inhabitants no census has numbered; a city through whose streets rushes no tide of business, nor nodding hearse creeps slowly through with its burden to the tomb; a city without griefs or graves, without sins or sorrows, without births or burials, without marriages or mournings; a city which glories in having Jesus for its king, angels for its guards, saints for citizens; whose walls are salvation, and whose gates are praise.—Guthrie.

A Vermont Woman.

A Vermont woman sold her two-year-old daughter for \$25. A pretty high price, considering that daughters of 18 years and upwards are so often given away.

ALASKA.

The three hundred people at Sitka very naturally wish to know what the government is intending to do with them and for them. We never heard, before Alaska was ceded to the United States, that the Russians had any trouble with the Indians. They probably allowed no occasion for trouble, but kept their people well protected. They also kept the Indians under wholesome restraint, but our government cannot possibly conduct any business that includes one Indian, much less tribes of Indians, with judgment and success. We botch everything of that kind, and end by bringing upon ourselves Indian wars and massacres of white settlers. The Alaskans are safe enough so long as there is a good sized and well manned vessel of war there, or would be safe, perhaps, with a small body of troops. As it is, citizens there are not to be envied. Tantalus was not so badly off as they, and Damocles, with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, was not more desperately situated. Evidently the people at Alaska have no confidence in being protected. They have been safe with an English man-of-war to protect them of late, and now have no certainty that Uncle Sam will spare, for any length of time, one of his old hulks to befriend them. What a pity it is that our government cannot protect its citizens without leaving them to suffer so much apprehension, and often so much murder and spoliation.—Bee.

NEW PAVILION PROMISED.

The citizens of Salem held an enthusiastic meeting Thursday evening and pledged themselves to raise \$3,000 for a new pavilion on the State Fair grounds. Considering the stringency of the money market and the generally depressed condition of business, this will be very liberal conduct on the part of Salem, and very judicious also, as it is for the people there to retain the State Fair in that vicinity. They can well afford to do so much, but then everybody don't do what they can afford to do so promptly as Salem people respond to this call.—Bee.

Catching a Son-in-Law.

It was the second time he had accompanied the young lady home from one of those little social parties which are so often gotten up to bring fond hearts a step nearer to each other. When they reached the gate she asked him if he would come in. He said he would, and followed her into the house. It was a calm, still night, and the hour was so late that he had no fear of seeing the old folks. Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down, and she left the room to lay off her things. She was hardly gone before her mother came in, smiled sweetly and dropped down beside the young man, and she said: "I always did say that if a poor but respectable young man fell in love with Sarah he should have my consent. Some mothers would sacrifice their daughters' happiness for riches, but I am not one of that class."

The young man gave a start of alarm.

He didn't know whether he liked Sarah or not, and he hadn't dreamed of such a thing as marriage. "She has acknowledged to me that she loves you," continued the mother, "and what is for her happiness is for mine." The young man gave two starts of alarm this time, and he felt his cheeks grow pale. "I—I haven't," he stammered, when she said: "Oh, never mind. I know you haven't much money, but, of course, you'll live with me. We'll take in boarders, and I'll risk that we'll get along all right." It was a bad situation. He hadn't even looked love at Sarah, and he thought to undecide the mother. "I hadn't no idea of—of—of—" he stammered, when she held up her hands, and said: "I know you hadn't, but it's all right. With your wages and what the boarders bring in we shall get along as snug as bugs in a rug."

"But madam, but—but—"

"All I ask is that you be good to her," interrupted the mother. "Sarah has a tender heart and a loving nature, and if you should be cross or ugly it would break her down within a week. The young man's eyes stood out like coconuts in a show window, and he rose up and tried to say something. He said: "Great heavens! madam, I can't permit—"

"Never mind about the thanks," she interrupted.

"I don't believe in long courtships myself, and let me suggest an early day for the marriage. The 23d of September is my birthday, and it would be nice for you to be married on that day." "But—but—but!" "There, there! I don't expect any speeches in reply," she laughed. "You and Sarah fix it up to-night, and I'll try to be a model mother-in-law. I believe I am good-tempered and kind-hearted, though I did once follow a young man 200 miles and shoot the top of his head off for agreeing to marry Sarah and then jumping the country!"

She patted him on the head and slid out.

and now that young man wants advice. He wants to know whether he had better get in the way of a locomotive or side of the wharf. A professor in Cornell, lecturing on the effect of the wind in some Western forests, remarked: "In traveling along the road I even sometimes found the logs bound and twisted together to such an extent that a mule couldn't climb over them; so I went around."

A year-old baby is undoubtedly a joy.

and a treasure to his parents, and at times seems to be a perfect little cherub; but when he tries to rake the fire with the best comb and sweep up the ashes with the Sunday hair brush, he is not far from being an embryo fiend.

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remarked: "In traveling along the road I even sometimes found the logs bound and twisted together to such an extent that a mule couldn't climb over them; so I went around."