IRVING'S COLUMBUS.

I statue That Has Stood in Nassau for Sixty Years.

There stands in front of the government house at Nassau, the Bahamas, a statue of Columbus that has had its troubles. Historically this statue is raluable from the fact that Washington Irving assisted in designing and executing it. There was a time, however, when armed sentries guarded it night and day. Unauthorized persons were forbidden to approach the spot where it stood. If these precautions had not been taken the statue would undoubtedly have been destroyed. That was in the days when the home government was trying to abolish slavery on the isand. Gov. Smyth was sent out to the Bahamas to prepare the propertyowners for this change and public sentiment was against him. Gov. Smyth was captivated by beautiful Nassau. and he presented to that city this statue of Columbus. The donor's unpopularity was for several years reflected on his gift. slavery was abolished, however, public sentiment in the Bahamas changed, and, according to the New York Sun, this same statue of Columbus is now considered one of the greatest treasures of Nassau. Graggon, an artist of some local reputation, modeled it in London in 1831. Washington Irving was in England at that time, and he brought to Graggon's aid the results of his own extensive research in the libraries and galleries of Spain in quest of material for his "Life and Voyages of Columbus." He displayed much interest in this work, and the design is strictly in accordance with Irving's conception of Columbus. The statue was brought out from London by the British brig Rose Hill, and was landed at Nassau on May 9, 1832. It was intended to erect it in front of the public buildings opposite Rawson square, but this idea was abandoned on account of numerous threats to destroy it. The work of erection was completed during June, 1892. The unveiling and presentation of the statue were accomplished with appropriate ceremonies and were followed by a ball at the government house.

THE PHENOMENA OF LIGHT.

A Puzzling Problem for Scientists of All

Ages. Several theories have been advanced by the scientists to account for the fact that we have the ever-present phenomena known as "light." The two principal of the many reasons thus set forth by the learned gentlemen who have devoted their lives to such investigation are the emission or corpurcular seory and that known as the undulatory theory. The principals of the emission theory originated in the fertile brain of the philosopher, Descartes, who was born way back in 1596. But little attention was paid this peculiar theory at that time, and it and Descartes were both almost forgotten when, about sixty years later, Sir Isaac Newton appeared upon the scene and enunciated the same doctrine.

According to these eminent men, light consists of small particles emitted by laminous bodies, the velocity of its transmission mainly regulating the wlors. The undulatory theory, that now most generally accepted by the scientific world, teaches that the space between the celestial bodies is occupied by an imponderable ether; and that the uninosity of a body is supposed to be a rapid vibratory motion proceeding from the body in question to the eye. The waves of light proceed in all directions from every luminous point in straight stance traveled by a beam of light in gone to "gaol." a single second of time is one hundred and ninety thousand miles. This dislance is so great that no perceptible Pace of time would be occupied in its on the earth's surface.

A Man "Up a Tree."

The following paragraph is printed a several British Indian papers: "Up a rea," wrote a native forest subordinate ecently in his diary,"where I adhere with much pain and discomposure while tiger rearing in a very awful man-

work, coming and shouting like thunder, and putting me up a tree, and making me behave like an insect. I am not able to climb with agility owing to stomach being a little big owing to bad An immense line of Dry Goods, Has arrived. Fine assortment for can fly up tree quickly. It is a very awful fate to me. Even when I do not see this tiger and he does not make Sacks. ; (11 carly for bargains dreadful noise, I see the marks of his hoofs and his nails on the path!"

Loved His Dog.

An old colored man went to jail in Washington last week for the sake of his dog. He had neglected to pay for a license to keep the animal, for kill the dog he would not. His explanation was that the dog belonged to his child, and about the time he was going to get the tag for the dog his child died. It Fresh stock always on hand. took every cent that he could beg or borrow to pay the funeral expenses, "And," he said, "I keep the dog for the sake of the dead child." He promised to get the tag if the judge would give Stock of Hats. In this line we ex- EARTHENWARE him further time, but, as the old man had not wrecked a bank or done anything in the first-class order of crimes, he had to go to jail.

Small, But Periect.

In sour paste, vinegar, the melt of codfish, or even in water in which decayed vegetables have been infused, the microscope reveals animalcules (little animals) so small that millions of them would not equal a common grain of wheat in bulk. And yet nature, with singular prodigality, has supplied many of these minute creatures with organs as complete and perfect as those of a whale or an elephant. In a single ounce of such matter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe!

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

THE Gatling gun was invented by Gatling in the year 1861.

THE Norman armor had breeches and jacket in the same piece.

EVERY available foot of the field of Waterloo is now under cultivation, mostly devoted to wheat, oats and rye.

THE battle-ax was originally a Celtic weapon. The ancient Irish carried axes as the men of other nation scarried swords.

NEARLY every state in this country was represented in the one hundred old army nurses that were present at the late grand army encampment at Wash-

A PORTION of the timbers of Gen. Benedict Arnold's flagship Congresssunk in October, 1776, in Lake Champlain-has been raised by Capt. C. W. Adams, of West Addison, Vt. The timbers are of oak and are sound.

HENRY PACKARD, of Rockland, Me., a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he served as a drummer-boy, has just received from the General Society of the War of 1812 a bronze medal. Mr. Packard is lame to this day from a wound he received in a skirmish.

Ex-Gov. Henny N. Hoyr, of Pennsylvania, while leading a charge into Fort Fisher twenty-eight years ago, was captured and disarmed. He has now received his sword back again through the courtesy of the confederate lieutenant to whom he surrendered it.

Loyal in Language.

In one small way, if not in others, lines; the motions of its particles being Canada is loyal to the mother country. supposed to undulate in a transverse She spells the English language in as rection to the lines in which the light long and roundabout way as the nineravels. The velocity of light is so teenth century permits. Canadian creat that the human mind cannot school-teachers and some Canadian ed-Tasp an idea of the rapidity with which itors are still writing of "colour," "latravels. According to the best au- bour" and "candour," and if an ofstandard to the writer, the fender is locked up they say he has

Chinese on the Congo.

The Belgian officials in the Congo Passage between any two given points country are about to import Chinese coolies to do the work of common laborers. The English, who have tried the experiment of mixing Chinamen with any. They say the two races will not work peaceably together, the Chinamen generally being the chief mischief

ner on the fire line. This is a very inconsiderate tiger, and causes me great HURD & DAVENPORT.

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cess, but predict that they will not meet with any. They say the two races will TWO PAPERS FOR \$2.