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Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas County Papers for the period of two years.

A Milwaukee dispatch of April 17th says: George Scheller, accused of setting fire to the Newhall house on the morning of the 16th of January last, was today acquitted by the jury.

Five ballots were taken and only one of the jurors was for conviction all that time, and he finally gave in because Judge Mallory instructed that if there was any doubt in his mind he must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

The court room re-echoed with cheers when the verdict was announced.

THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT

VOL VIII. ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883. NO. 3.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE. Fifty Colorado miners are on their way to Alaska to work in the mines. The parliament house at Quebec was consumed by fire on April 20th.

One hundred and ten excursionists left Philadelphia April 20th for Oregon. The steamer Two Brothers capsized off Bodega heads, near Bodega bay, and her crew were all lost.

About 3000 immigrants left Liverpool for Canada, April 20th, most of whom are bound for Manitoba. About 500 immigrants arrived in San Francisco on the 21st, most of whom are for Oregon and Washington.

Pittsburg cigar makers met recently and decided to demand an advance of fifty cents per thousand on May 1st. At Sacramento, April 20th, the Armyory wall fell to the ground, killing five persons and wounding twenty more.

President Arthur was seriously ill for a few hours at Savannah on the morning of April 21st. He returned home on the 22d. Kansas had another one of its refreshing cyclones on April 21st, destroying much property and injuring a number of people.

Two Presbyterian missionaries—Chapman and Penny—located on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, are reported drowned. The schooner Eveline Fales, lumber lader, was wrecked in a storm on Lake Michigan April 22d. Five of her crew were drowned.

A Madrid dispatch of April 22d says: An explosion occurred at the dynamite factory at Leon today. The bodies of seven victims were recovered. At Delhi, India, an extensive conflagration occurred April 19th, by which 2000 houses were destroyed.

A great number of families are destitute and homeless. One of the severest snow storms of the season passed over parts of Wyoming and Nebraska on April 22d. Trains are blocked on the Union Pacific road in consequence.

O'Brien's circus, exhibiting at Dover, Del., recently, was attacked by a mob. The mob opened fire on the showmen while leaving town, wounding several of them, some seriously.

Business failures for the last six days, ending April 20th, are 233 against 185 for the last week. New England lists had 29; middle states, 31; western, 57; southern, 44; Pacific states and territories, 20; Canada, 40; New York city, 10.

Katie Kane, the only female lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., recently threw water in the face of Judge Mallory while in court, asserting that the judge insulted her. She was fined \$50, but refuses to pay, preferring to go to jail.

Hon. H. M. Woods, editor of the Tombsone Daily Epitaph, was stricken suddenly by blindness recently, caused, the physicians say, by too close application to the duties of his profession. It is thought the attack is temporary.

The signal service station on the West Indies will be discontinued on account of Congress failing to make the necessary appropriation. Gen. Hazen states that a number of other stations will be suspended for the same reason.

Oakdale, Iowa, appears to be an unhealthy place for judges. Congressman Cutts, Judge Sheehy, ninth state supreme court, Judge Johnson, of the district court, and Judge Lewis, of the circuit court, are all seriously ill there.

A Fort Worth, Texas, dispatch of April 19th says: Between 200 and 300 cowboys on ranches in Panhandle are on a strike for an increase of from \$30 to \$50 per month, with board. They are well armed, and threaten to kill men, fire ranches and work general trouble.

The managers of the Garfield memorial hospital have purchased a piece of property, situated in the suburbs of Washington, at a cost of \$37,000, the money to be realized from the sale of the Soldiers' and Sailors' orphan asylum property, which was donated for the erection of a hospital upon the land just purchased.

Both Edwards, colored, of Mumford, Ky., sentenced to be hanged May 18, for the murder of Archibald Long, last December, attempted to break jail recently. Calling the jailer to bring him a tub of water for a bath, he rushed out on that gentleman with a pistol and would have escaped had not the jailer's wife locked the outer doors. Finding escape impossible, Edwards returned and shot himself through the heart, killing himself instantly.

San Francisco stands second only to New York in quantity or value of exports of domestic breadstuffs for the month of March, and for the nine months of the official year ended March 31, 1883. From the port of San Francisco there were exported, the last month of the year 40,263 bushels of barley, valued at \$90,972, and 1,849,369 bushels of wheat, valued at \$2,177,455. The value of exports of wheat from New York for March was \$2,332,276. For nine months ending March 31st, the value of exports of breadstuffs from San Francisco was \$2,763,120 more than the value of similar exports from any other port in the United States, except New York, which leads with a value of \$68,193,991.

The Tucson Star Hermsillo special of April 20th says: The government troops which followed the Apaches from south of Ties, had running fights with the Indians from Ties to Gambala. They claim they have killed nearly the whole band. After losing the trail of the remainder some of the soldiers visited Gambala, where a soldier, who was in the campaign last year, recognized a white man who was with the Indians at that time, acting as chief. This soldier was wounded and left on the field for dead, but was conscious. From the description of an Apache chief it was they were opposed to the Indians. United States Indian agent, a most desperate character, who for 12 years has been a leader of the Apaches. His capture proves that he was not mistaken in the man.

Lord O'Neill is dead. Booth, the actor, is playing to large houses in Vienna. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is visiting in California.

Berlin working men are organizing for a general strike for an increase of wages. The village of Oakville, in the province of Ontario, was destroyed by fire April 18th.

The city council of Minneapolis raised the license in that place from \$100 to \$1500. The safe of H. H. McColey, of Willow Creek, Nev., was robbed of \$5000 on the 16th inst.

Allen Potter, a reporter of the Chicago Times, committed suicide at Cheyenne, April 17th. Prince Thomas, duke of Genoa, and Princess Isabella of Bavaria were married April 17th.

The colored citizens of Washington city celebrated the 21st anniversary of the emancipation proclamation April 17th. Arbor Day was a great success this year in Nebraska. It is safe to say that over 5,000 trees were planted in the State on that day.

The Pennsylvania senate has passed a bill making general election days a legal holiday; also a bill preventing consolidation of competing pipe lines. The Connecticut senate, by a vote of 15 to 6, decided the bill forbidding railroads to charge a higher rate for freight for shorter distances than for long.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of April 19th says: Five hundred dwellings, telegraph station, postoffice, a number of stores, a large quantity of coal and wood, and much mining property were burned at the village of Katow Ipanowski. A San Francisco dispatch of April 19th says: A heavy rain storm set in this morning and continued throughout the day. Indications this evening are that there will be more during the night. The rainfall is confined to the northern part of the state, with snow falling in the Sierras.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided to redeem stamps and to return to the owners with the word "redeemed" imprinted upon each check, all checks and drafts bearing two cent internal revenue stamps which remain unused on July 1. The checks and drafts can then be used in the regular course of business.

C. A. King & Co., Toledo, have received over 1300 reports covering every important wheat growing county in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. On the quarterly report the present condition is very favorable. One quarter is fair, one-third poor, one-sixth very poor and one-fourth very bad. The condition is much better than that of two weeks ago.

Pension Commissioner Dudley has issued a circular directing special pension examiners to give public notice that they are not authorized to collect money for fees or expenses from pensioners or applicants for pensions. Also, all special examiners are provided with certificates, signed by the commissioner of pensions and the secretary of the interior, and bearing the seal of the interior department. Without these certificates and signatures claiming to be pension examiners are frauds.

A San Francisco dispatch of April 19th says: Young McGreevy, shot by F. Valencia at a picnic last Sunday at San Rafael, was buried today at that town. The remains of the slain boy were interred by the side of his late grandfather, who for many years was a highly respected citizen of the county where the boy met his sad fate. A large assemblage of relatives and friends were present and floral offerings were numerous. Great sympathy is felt for the family.

The 306 medals have reached Philadelphia at last, and have been distributed to those entitled to receive them. They have been at Senator Don Cameron's house, at Harrisburg, for nearly a year. One of the medals was at work in the mill at the time, and being in the midst of continuous noise it was necessary to run from one department to another and warn the men individually. While doing so, George Snyder was forced, in the mill, to jump, with several others, from a second story window. In falling, Snyder struck the sidewalk with such force as to cause his body to sink between his hip bones. His recovery is doubtful. His companions are all dangerously and it is thought, fatally hurt. The names are John Basil, W. Osborn, V. J. Westerman, B. Anderson and George Bangham. During the fire a horse cart ran down Mamie Frees, a little girl, and it is believed she will die.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch of April 19th says: Dispatches to-day state that the announcement that a number of skeletons of dead confederates who fell at Seven Pines, have recently been plowed up by farmers living near the historic battle-field, has caused quite a stir in this city. In many cases where the skeletons have been exposed, the waists of most of them were encircled by leather belts, and the bones plowed up are undoubtedly those of confederates, yet it is believed that some of them are the bones of union soldiers who fell in the same battle.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Great circular spots, three inches in diameter; great square or oblong, or many sized blocks, or triangles cast about, as if awaiting the mason's hammer; birds and butterflies, and heads of four-legged beasts on dresses, or on broad sash ribbons; great palm leaves a foot in length, and proportionately broad; immense sprays and wide, feathery or leafy columns sweeping lengthwise; baskets or sprays of flowers bestrewn on checks. Call you not these eccentricities? Then, too, one can render an ordinary piece of goods, such as plain wool, silk or satin as grotesque as the most fashionably decorated dress, by cutting out large velvet spots or blocks, and putting them on in applique with a narrow braiding or rows of stitching as a finish; while sprays for such purposes can be bought ready made.

When the new bonnets begin to be worn, they will be in great variety. Some will be of velvet blocks, and stylish costumes show the basque and sleeves so devised, while the skirt is of plain check plentifully bestrewn with velvet bows. All that I have told you seems yellow, but during the coming week, young lady's costume at the Vanderbilt fancy ball. She went as a white cat; her dress thickly decorated with cats' heads and tails—a cats' head worn just above her own, and her coiffure showing a fish of cat tail. In considerably better taste, Miss Christine Nilsson, after singing at a Brooklyn concert, appeared in a dress of black velvet and jet, as Marie Stuart. To journey back from a Brooklyn performance, and then attend a ball is not such a feat after all, when you consider that the entertainment only began at 11 o'clock.

Yellow is queen, and queen regnant. For dress goods, there are of mongrel yellows, many; yellowish, reddish, brownish yellows; leading up to yellow proper, which, in millinery, attains supremacy. Not so much pale, delicate yellow, but fiery, glowing yellow; dashing boldly into orange. Once as yet the entire bonnet thus pronounced; very pronounced dashes of orange rib (narrow, of course, this season), very bright yellow flowers or pompons of equal tone. Just now, too, scarce any other colors are worn, except a band of narrow ribbon (chiefly teal) which passes somewhat in hangman's style about her neck, and is finished by a dangling mass of loops and ends either in front or on the left side. When the new bonnets begin to be worn, moreover, what a dawning there will be since a bonnet is scarce a bonnet unless provided with at least one and often two pairs of ribbon strings, which are rigorously narrow.

ROWS AND BOWS. The fashionableness of velvet ribbon must not be forgotten. Many of these new bonnets, and many of the new dresses of spring costumes, one is struck by the frequency of velvet ribbon as trimmed, laid in rows or fancifully disposed in bows. Bows upon bows, until veritably this may be called the season of bows. Not laws indeed of velvet; gros grain or satin ribbon do duty; and often take the place of brocade on dresses of plain material. For, beyond a doubt, fashion is bidding good-bye to combination costumes. A slow gown, a bonnet, a coat, a jacket, a skirt, and said again. Yet they are vanishing slowly, and even now the disfavor shown is toward the more ordinary classes of goods, since never were untings of expensive stuffs more in vogue. The new costumes, in fact, are doing "combinations," what would be done with these eccentricities of which I have written? Eccentricity as fashion may be, she would hardly permit one to drag around such floral or geometrical monstrosities, without an amelioration. The new costumes, in fact, are doing "combinations," what would be done with these eccentricities of which I have written? Eccentricity as fashion may be, she would hardly permit one to drag around such floral or geometrical monstrosities, without an amelioration.

GRADUATING DRESSES. A grand decision has been made in favor of simplicity; and mull, covered with stars, sprigs, dots, etc., is to be the order of the day. The dresses are called, by courtesy, white; but for the most part the white is dingy enough, though "cream white" is the accepted term. The cream, however, in which some have been apparently been dipped, must have been very stale, for the fabric is presented us of a hue that in olden times, would have caused an outbreak from the good lady mother who prided herself on snowy laundry.

These soiled looking costumes, nevertheless, must be set down as among the eccentricities, and so pass muster. Gloves, still wrinkled, long, and sometimes as muddy looking as the dress, only a deeper shade of mud. Then, there are uncertain yellows, terra cotta or black; and if the young lady decides on black silk stockings, for which there is now a furore, there will be commendable harmony. Other solid colors are worn; chiefly those prevailing in dress goods; but black silk is, par excellence, the thing. Even babies are wearing black silk stockings. Think of it, and tell me if fashion be not a little unsound of mind? At watering places, many a dainty stroll will be taken by young ladies attired in white and black, black shoes and hat, and especially stylish results will accrue from the carrying of a Boulevard parasol. A flat parasol with canopy top, and in silk or satin to match or contrast handseemly with costume. Introduced last season, it promises to be very popular.

CARDS AS ORNAMENTS. 'Tis a phase of New York life, this giving and carrying of picture cards. Brazenly what merchant inaugurated such donations, I know not; but once inaugurated, it has grown into a curious subject of speculation. One lady after another, goes hugging these devices, and various are the ideas adopted, as each dealer strives after novelty. So we see vases, birds, dogs, cats, babies in baskets, and I know not what. The company presents packages of these leaves daintily bound together with fine wire, and the garlands, bouquets, or any other wall ornament. Is this not worthy of the nineteenth century? Then, as to Christmas, Easter and birthday cards which are sent and received by the thousand, what may not be done? What is not being done with them? They are arranged on mantle pieces, cover one's tables and brackets, till Ingenuity is busy contriving untold for uses. Some cover fancy boxes with them, others make variously shaped stands for them, and thus disposed of, they make pretty enough wall ornaments.—Correspondence Denver Republican.

What Triple Is. Occasionally you see a man order tripe at a hotel, but he always looks hard, as though he hated himself and everybody else. He tries to look as though he enjoyed it, but he does not. Tripe is indigestible, and looks like an india-rubber apron for a child to sit on. When it is picked it looks like dirty clothes put to soak, and when it is cooking a dish cloth on the table it looks like glue, and tastes like a piece of oil silk umbrella cover. A stomach that is not lined with corrugated iron would be turned upside down by the smell of tripe. A man eating tripe at a hotel table looks like an Arctic explorer dining on boots or chewing pieces of frozen raw tripe. You cannot look at a man eating tripe but he will blush and ask as though he wanted to apologize and convince you he is taking it to tone up his system. A woman never eats tripe. There is not money enough in the world to hire a woman to take a corner of a sheet of tripe in her teeth and to pull it off a piece. Those who eat tripe are men who have had their stomachs play mean tricks on them, and they eat tripe to get even with their stomachs, and then they go and take a Turkish bath to sweat it out of the system. Tripe is a superstition handed down from a former generation of butchers, who sold all the meat and kept the tripe for themselves and the dogs; but dogs of the present day will not eat tripe. You throw a piece of tripe down in front of a dog, and see if he does not wag his tail, and his legs go off and hate you. Tripe may have a value, but it is not as food. It may be good to fill into a burglar-proof safe, with the cement and chilled steel, or it might answer to use as a breast plate in time of war, or it would be good use for bumpers between cars, or it would make a good face for the weight of a pile driver, but when you come to smuggle it into the stomach you do wrong. Tripe! Bah! A piece of Turkish towel cooked in axle grease would be far compared with tripe.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The Want of Food. Next to the want of sleep and rest as a cause of the frail bodies to be seen throughout the country comes a want of food. When company comes up to a farm-house the table presents a glorious appearance. Chickens and preserves and pickles and nice bread and innumerable good things crown the board, but let the guests go away, and it is amazing how quickly those good things disappear! They are all transient. The lambs and pigs and chicken need have no fear of harm from the regular family. It is only when company comes that any chicken would be fed out of its life, or any child need hope for cake or pudding. The ninety-nine meals are poorly devised and executed, gulped down, and put upon a basis of salt meat and fried potatoes the human machine goes forth to work. What is wanting at the daily table is sometimes made up out of the stimulus of tobacco and whisky. What is needed on the farm next to plenty of sleep is plenty of food on the table at all three of its spreads. Fruit, bread, and milk should be fed out extravagantly, and fresh meat, too, as of course possible. The table and the pillow will make happy young farmers. Men cannot work with profit more than ten hours a day. All effort to do more will result in loss. The free circulation of sleep and food man cannot well perform his ten hours of service. Under the influence of food and sleep and the ten-hour law our skeleton-like boys and girls whose lives are on the farm, would put on flesh and the bloom of health, and would have some light in their eyes and some happiness in their hearts.

Egyptian Ills. Egypt is scarcely a desirable country to live in, if we take into account its fever-breeding and eye-destroying climate, and then consider the various internal worms which swarm in its historic swamps. The worst of these is Bilharzia, a snake that lives in the blood vessels, and causes a violent and often fatal disease. The females are less than an inch long, and very slender; the males stouter. The disorder does not spare Europeans, for Dr. Cobbill states that he saw six officers of the Eastern Telegraph company afflicted with it, all of whom had contracted it by carelessly drinking unfiltered water during shooting expeditions. It is this drinking of unfiltered canal water that causes the disease in cases. The free cercarian larvae are swallowed, or the organism containing the "redia" stage is swallowed, and the result in both cases is the development of this blood-letting animal in the interior of the drinker. The other worms, Anchylostoma duodenale and Filaria sanguinis, enter in the same manner, and the three are frequently found on the same person. A large mortality among the natives is caused by this disease. The free cercarian larvae, how large is not fully known; but how great the mischief caused by the Anchylostoma may be shown by the fact that it was the agent of the endemic outbreak that carried off so many of the laborers employed upon the St. Gothard tunnel.

A policeman wears a uniform so that a person engaged in delivment may see him coming and get away.

"Jack." A year or more ago, as the foreman of one of the iron works of this city was crossing the yard one day, he espied a little scamp of a boy, not over eleven years old, seated on a big fly-wheel and chewing the cud of a bitter reflection. "Who are you?" "What are you doing here?" "Resting." "What do you want?" "A job." Those were the inquiries and answers. The boy was pale-faced, and ragged, but no one thought the boy would stay a week, and so no one cared to ask where he came from or who he was. But he stuck. He was hard-working and faithful, and as the weeks went by he gained friends. One day he walked up to the foreman and said: "I want to learn the trade." "You? Hal hal hal! Why, Jack, you are not big enough to handle a cold-chisel!" "I can whip any 'prentice boy in this shop, was the earnest declaration. "Just hear him, even the foreman said, could turn you wrong side out! When you get big enough to whip the smallest one you come to me for a job." At noon that day Jack walked up to the biggest apprentice boy in the shop and said: "Come out doors." "What do you want?" "I'm going to lick you!" "What for?" "Because I want a chance to learn the trade." The two went out, and in sight of twenty witnesses little Jack won a victory. At 1 o'clock he touched his cap to the foreman and said: "I've licked your biggest 'prentice, and want to go to work!" Ten minutes later he had become a machinist's apprentice, and if you go in there to-day you will find him with greasy hands, oily face and a head full of business ideas. Jack carries the keys to the drawers where the steam-gauge, safety-valves and other trimmings are kept, and he knows the use of every tool, the working of every piece of machinery, and there is a constant call for Jack here and Jack there. Before he is twenty he will be a finished machinist, and before he is twenty-five he will be foreman of some great shop. He is quiet, earnest, respectful and observing. What he does he does well. What he is told he never forgets. And here in Detroit are hundreds of boys who complain that there is no chance for them, even when backed by money and influence. They wait and wait and wait and complain, and leave it to wait like little Jack to call up the game to their souls and walk boldly into a great manufacturing works and say: "I'm here—I want a job!"—Detroit Free Press.

Nature in Siberia. "The history of animal and vegetable life on the tundra," says the author, "is a very curious one. For eight months out of the twelve every trace of vegetation is completely hidden under a blanket of snow, which, when melted, effectively covers every plant and bush—trees there are none to hide. During six months of this time, at least, animal life is only traceable by the footprints of a reindeer or a fox on the snow, or by the occasional appearance of a raven or snow owl, wandering above the limits of forest growth, where it has retired for the winter. For two months in midwinter the sun never rises above the horizon, and the white snow reflects only the faint light of the moon, the stars or the aurora borealis. Early in February the sun only just peeps upon the scene for a few minutes at noon, and then retires. Day by day he prolongs his visit more and more, until February, March, April and May have passed, and continuous night has become continuous day. Early in June the sun only just touches the horizon at midnight, but does not set any more for some time. At midday the sun's rays are hot enough to blister the skin; but they glow harmlessly from the snow, and for a few days you have the anomaly of unbroken day in midwinter.

Then comes the south wind, and often rain, and the great event of the year takes place. The ice comes walking broken up, and the blankets of snow melt away. The black earth absorbs the heat of the never-setting sun; quietly but swiftly vegetable life awakens from its long sleep, and for three months a hot sun produces a brilliant Alpine flora, like an English lowland garden wild, and a profusion of Alpine fruit, diversified only by storms from the north, which sometimes for a day or two bring cold and rain down from the Arctic ice."—Chambers Journal.

Wants Her Slaves. Judge Cobb found it necessary recently to prove the identity of one of the illegal voters by an old lady named Mrs. Oglesby, who was once the owner of a number of slaves, but is now in very reduced circumstances. She was accordingly summoned to appear before this august tribunal. The witness, who is a greasy old woman with a short clay pipe in her mouth, and stepping up in front of his honor, she remarked: "Now, ain't you ashamed of yourself, Judge, to make a poor old bed-ridden body like mine come here, while you're a greasy, big strapping man that could have walked up to my home just as easy as now. Now, if you've got anything for me to do, just spit it out; for my old man's ailing powerful bad to-day."

Judge Cobb explained that he would not detain the lady long, and asked if she knew the prisoner, pointing to a negro man. "Well, I should think I did," was her reply. "For didn't I raise him? and he belongs to me right this mornin'. I've got his name and age set down in my Bible, and I do hope that you will fix it up so that I can put him to work again. I've never sold that nigger, and he belongs to me just as much as this frock that I've got on."

The judge said he was out, but told the witness that doubtless Senator Barrow could accommodate her. The captain gallantly passed her a cigar, and she left with the snowed-in intention of consulting a lawyer about entering suit to recover her slaves.—Athens, Ga., Banner-Watchman.

Four Sets of Triplets. Within the month of February just passed there were born in Philadelphia four sets of triplets, which is certainly a record which any city may be proud of. The list is as follows: Thursday, February 8, Mrs. Charles Quinn, the wife of a laborer at the Midvale Steel Works, gave birth to two daughters and a son on Monday, February 12, Mrs. William Pedrick, the wife of a laborer employed at the machinery works, Race street, above Fifth, gave birth to three boys; on Sunday, February 25, Mrs. John Bryan, wife of a shovel polisher at Rowland's shovel works, Frankford, gave birth to three boys. The fourth and last case of this boom in the triplet business occurred on Monday last, the mother being Mrs. Kate Welsh, a boarder at the Leaman house, Thirty-ninth and Market streets.

The lady is about forty years of age, and is remarkably well built. One Monday afternoon Mrs. Welsh left her home to go to an hospital, to be treated for a sore limb. On her way there she called upon a friend, Mrs. Margaret Dunan, who resides on the south side of Market street, below Forty-ninth. While there, Mrs. Welsh grew suddenly ill. After awhile she rallied somewhat, and attempted to go home. She became so weak upon reaching the door that she reluctantly yielded to the invitation of Mrs. Dunan to remain with that lady all night.

Mrs. Welsh failed to acquaint her hostess with the cause of her sickness, and she consequently was ignorant of the fact that her guest was suffering from a sore leg. About three o'clock in the morning a fine, healthy looking little boy was born. Fifteen minutes later another boy was born, and ten or twenty minutes later Mrs. Welsh gave birth to a still-born female infant.

Not until fifteen hours after the event were the services of a physician secured, and then Dr. James Henry Lloyd, of Fortieth and Walnut streets, called. The coroner was yesterday notified of the still-born girl, and an inquest will be held to-day.

The mother is still at the house of Mrs. Dinan and is improving rapidly. The two boys are doing well.—Philadelphia Record.

He was Deaf. She was a stylish young lady about eighteen years old, and to accommodate a friend she took the baby out for an airing. She was wheeling it up and down the walk, when an oldish man, very deaf, came along, and inquired for a certain person who lived there. She called upon her neighborly neighbor, and she said: "Nice child that. I suppose you feel proud of him?" "Nice child that!" she yelled at him. "Boy, eh? Well, he looks like you."

She yelled again, but he nodded his head, and continued: "Twins, eh? Where's the other one?" Despairing of making him understand by word of mouth, she pointed to the baby, at herself, and then shook her head.

"Yes—yes, I see; 't other twin in the house. My father is fond of them, of course?" "She turned the cab, and hurried to the other way, but he followed, and asked: "Do they kick round much at nights?" "I tell you 'tain't mine!" she shouted, looking very red in the face.

"I think you're wrong there," he answered. "Children brought up on the bottle are apt to pine and die." She started on a run for the gate, but before she had opened it he came up and asked: "Ere to spank 'em once in a while, I suppose?"

She made about twenty gestures in half a minute, and he helped the cab through the gate, and said: "Your children were all twins, and I'll send my wife down to give you some advice. You see—"

But she picked up a flower-pot and flung it at him. He jumped back, and as she entered the house he called out: "Ere, the insanity won't break out on the twins."

Women do something in the newspaper field. Miss Mary L. Booth is editor of Harper's Bazar. Miss Nellie Hutchinson, author of many sketches and pretty poems, writes the notes of the New York Tribune. Miss Florence Finch writes for the Boston Globe, and over 500 Western papers, and about thirty as editors-in-chief.

Everybody's duty is done on the first day of January.

THE INDEPENDENT HAS THE FINEST JOB OFFICE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY. CARDS, BILL HEADS, LEGAL BLANKS And other printing, including Large and Heavy Posters and Show Hand-Bills, Ready and expeditiously executed AT PORTLAND PRICES.

Lord O'Neill is dead. Booth, the actor, is playing to large houses in Vienna. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is visiting in California. Berlin working men are organizing for a general strike for an increase of wages. The village of Oakville, in the province of Ontario, was destroyed by fire April 18th. The city council of Minneapolis raised the license in that place from \$100 to \$1500. The safe of H. H. McColey, of Willow Creek, Nev., was robbed of \$5000 on the 16th inst. Allen Potter, a reporter of the Chicago Times, committed suicide at Cheyenne, April 17th. Prince Thomas, duke of Genoa, and Princess Isabella of Bavaria were married April 17th. The colored citizens of Washington city celebrated the 21st anniversary of the emancipation proclamation April 17th. Arbor Day was a great success this year in Nebraska. It is safe to say that over 5,000 trees were planted in the State on that day. The Pennsylvania senate has passed a bill making general election days a legal holiday; also a bill preventing consolidation of competing pipe lines. The Connecticut senate, by a vote of 15 to 6, decided the bill forbidding railroads to charge a higher rate for freight for shorter distances than for long. A St. Petersburg dispatch of April 19th says: Five hundred dwellings, telegraph station, postoffice, a number of stores, a large quantity of coal and wood, and much mining property were burned at the village of Katow Ipanowski. A San Francisco dispatch of April 19th says: A heavy rain storm set in this morning and continued throughout the day. Indications this evening are that there will be more during the night. The rainfall is confined to the northern part of the state, with snow falling in the Sierras. The commissioner of internal revenue has decided to redeem stamps and to return to the owners with the word "redeemed" imprinted upon each check, all checks and drafts bearing two cent internal revenue stamps which remain unused on July 1. The checks and drafts can then be used in the regular course of business. C. A. King & Co., Toledo, have received over 1300 reports covering every important wheat growing county in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. On the quarterly report the present condition is very favorable. One quarter is fair, one-third poor, one-sixth very poor and one-fourth very bad. The condition is much better than that of two weeks ago. Pension Commissioner Dudley has issued a circular directing special pension examiners to give public notice that they are not authorized to collect money for fees or expenses from pensioners or applicants for pensions. Also, all special examiners are provided with certificates, signed by the commissioner of pensions and the secretary of the interior, and bearing the seal of the interior department. Without these certificates and signatures claiming to be pension examiners are frauds. A San Francisco dispatch of April 19th says: Young McGreevy, shot by F. Valencia at a picnic last Sunday at San Rafael, was buried today at that town. The remains of the slain boy were interred by the side of his late grandfather, who for many years was a highly respected citizen of the county where the boy met his sad fate. A large assemblage of relatives and friends were present and floral offerings were numerous. Great sympathy is felt for the family. The 306 medals have reached Philadelphia at last, and have been distributed to those entitled to receive them. They have been at Senator Don Cameron's house, at Harrisburg, for nearly a year. One of the medals was at work in the mill at the time, and being in the midst of continuous noise it was necessary to run from one department to another and warn the men individually. While doing so, George Snyder was forced, in the mill, to jump, with several others, from a second story window. In falling, Snyder struck the sidewalk with such force as to cause his body to sink between his hip bones. His recovery is doubtful. His companions are all dangerously and it is thought, fatally hurt. The names are John Basil, W. Osborn, V. J. Westerman, B. Anderson and George Bangham. During the fire a horse cart ran down Mamie Frees, a little girl, and it is believed she will die. A Richmond, Va., dispatch of April 19th says: Dispatches to-day state that the announcement that a number of skeletons of dead confederates who fell at Seven Pines, have recently been plowed up by farmers living near the historic battle-field, has caused quite a stir in this city. In many cases where the skeletons have been exposed, the waists of most of them were encircled by leather belts, and the bones plowed up are undoubtedly those of confederates, yet it is believed that some of them are the bones of union soldiers who fell in the same battle.

Great circular spots, three inches in diameter; great square or oblong, or many sized blocks, or triangles cast about, as if awaiting the mason's hammer; birds and butterflies, and heads of four-legged beasts on dresses, or on broad sash ribbons; great palm leaves a foot in length, and proportionately broad; immense sprays and wide, feathery or leafy columns sweeping lengthwise; baskets or sprays of flowers bestrewn on checks. Call you not these eccentricities? Then, too, one can render an ordinary piece of goods, such as plain wool, silk or satin as grotesque as the most fashionably decorated dress, by cutting out large velvet spots or blocks, and putting them on in applique with a narrow braiding or rows of stitching as a finish; while sprays for such purposes can be bought ready made. When the new bonnets begin to be worn, they will be in great variety. Some will be of