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Cetewayo, the Zulu king, died July 26th. Affairs are becoming brighter every day in Peru.

At Bar Harbor, Me., July 27th, a pleasant party of eight, consisting of six ladies and two gentlemen, mostly from Boston, were out driving in a buckboard, and when they were on the brow of a steep hill the rocker-pin broke, throwing the occupants of the vehicle front on the horses, frightening them, and they ran down the hill. Miss Mabel Case had her neck broken and all the rest of the party were severely injured.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE. The number of deaths from cholera in Egypt August 23, was 702, including 196 at Cairo.

August 3d the Northern Pacific rail road had 68 miles of track to put down to connect both ends.

A Dallas, Texas, dispatch of August 5th says: A heavy storm visited this section yesterday evening. It struck the village of Midlothian and injured seven people, two of it feared fatally.

A Denver dispatch of August 4th says: The weather throughout the state is extraordinary. Heavy rains are falling every day, and hail to the depth of six inches fell to-day at Como, in the mountains.

The Minnesota democratic state convention convened at St. Paul August 21. W. W. McNeil was nominated for the governorship, B. G. Frase, lieutenant-governor, J. J. Green, secretary of state, and John Lodwig, state treasurer.

The London Daily News of August 3d asserts that the total number of deaths from cholera, up to the 1st inst., was 16,000. It says the disease is now less virulent. Of ten men attacked among the British troops an average of six survived.

There has recently been transferred from the war department to the abandoned property division of the treasury department a large quantity of confederate scrip, bonds, etc., representing several million dollars, which, it is said, is now to be macerated and converted into pulp, on order of Secretary Folger.

Reports received at the postoffice department from twenty-five of the larger postoffices show an increase in the sale of postage stamps, postal cards, etc., for the quarter ending June 30, 1883, over the corresponding period of the previous year of \$232,457, or about 6 per cent. These offices in the second quarter of 1882 collected about 34 per cent. of the total revenue direct.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., dated August 3d, says: The forty-second ballot resulted in the election of Austin F. Pike for United States senator for six years from March 4th, 1883. The result of the ballot was greeted with tumultuous applause. Pike is 63 years old, a lawyer in active practice, has been a representative in congress, and is considered one of the ablest men in the state.

The inauguration of the bust of Garfield will take place at San Francisco, August 26th, and will be attended by the grand lodge of Masons of California. The procession to the park will be one of the longest ever in California, as all the visiting Knights Templar will take part, and so will other Masons. Grand Army of the Republic, National Guard, United States troops and officers and marines from the navy.

Jewish residents of Ekatarnolsky, Russia, were attacked by a mob on the 22nd ult., and soldiers were called out to disperse the rioters, ten of whom were killed and thirteen wounded. The trouble was caused by a Jew insulting a peasant woman. The town council at Ekatarnolsky resolved to give the Jews 5000 rubles to compensate them for their losses, and to provide shelter for those who were rendered homeless.

A Chicago dispatch of August 3d, says: A finely educated young Swede was found dead in the Swedish Lutheran church at Englewood, near that city, yesterday, having committed suicide. The morning papers claim that the young man has been identified as an illegitimate son of King Oscar of Sweden, and that he was raised in the family of a sister of the king. During his stay in this country he has been engaged as instructor in a private school.

A Philadelphia dispatch of August 3d says: The memorial celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of the Urah S. Stephens, founder of the order of the Knights of Labor, is being held at Rensselaer park to day, under the auspices of district assembly No. 1, of that city. The attendance was large. E. D. Powkely, mayor of Scranton, who succeeded Stephens as grand master workman of the order, delivered an able address in the afternoon.

A Rochester dispatch of August 3d says: The northern part of Monroe county, including the towns of Greece, Penfield and Irondequoit, were swept last night with a terrible storm of wind, hail and rain. Grain, and especially fruit, was badly damaged. Many farmers report losses of from \$5000 to \$10,000, with many grape vines entirely ruined. The hail killed birds and fowls and brought blood from horses and stock. The belt traveled by the storm was two miles wide by ten or twenty miles long.

A San Francisco dispatch of August 4th says: Fire broke out this morning on Post street, near Stockton, and despite the fact that the entire fire department was called out, some thirty houses were consumed before the flames were checked. The half a block. The principal buildings burned were the Pacific college, Red Men's hall, the Winter Garden, used as a variety theater, Verein Eintracht hall, Druids' hall and a fashionable lodging house kept by Miss Bisset. A strong wind prevailed, and the flames spread with astonishing rapidity to Stockton street, seriously threatening Trinity church. The efforts of the firemen were concentrated on the Red Men's building and Eintracht hall, which burned in an incredible short time. The flames baffled the efforts of the fire department. It is impossible to fix the amount of the loss. Several narrow escapes from death occurred. Officers broke into Winter Garden, finding Mr. Struble and wife asleep, and another man almost strangled by smoke. They had to be dragged from their beds. Another man, when the flames struck the Red Men's building, stepped from a window on the second story, after fastening the window curtains together, he started to lower himself, but when within fifteen feet of the ground, the curtains parted and he fell on his head, sustaining fatal injuries. Chief Schannell and assistants were injured from inhaling smoke. Henry Morgan, an actor, is reported burned in the flames.

There were 887 deaths from cholera in Egypt on August 1st.

At Semenov, Russia, 180 houses were destroyed by fire recently.

There were forty-eight deaths from yellow fever in Havana last week.

General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of the English army, is dead.

The Hanlan-Hosmer-Lee boat race at Felton, N. Y., recently, was won by the former.

The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Minneapolis.

At Cairo, July 29th, there were 230 deaths from cholera, and 443 other places between Synpet and the Mediterranean.

Carey, the Phoenix Park informer, was shot dead by a man named O'Donnell, on the steamer Melrose, near Cape Town, July 29th.

The telegraph operators made an appeal to the president for an investigation into their difficulties with the Union Pacific Company.

Capt. Webb, the noted English swimmer, who attempted to swim the great whirlpool just below the Niagara falls, July 28th, was drowned.

Coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the past month aggregated 3,056,000 pieces, valued at \$1,228,800. The amount includes 1,200,000 silver dollars.

It is stated at the treasury department that the reduction of the public debt for July will be unusually small, if there be any. An estimate cannot be given.

Among the injured in the earthquake at Ichia, was Miss Van Allen, daughter of William K. Van Allen, a well known real estate dealer of San Francisco.

The war department is informed that the body of the late General Ord has been embalmed and will remain in Cuba until autumn, when it will be brought here.

The German government will send some one of its highest officials connected with railroad affairs to attend opening ceremonies upon the completion of the Northern Pacific.

The French senate has adopted, by a vote of 139 to 19, article fifteen of the judicial reform bill, which reduces the number of magistrates. The vote implies the adoption of the entire bill.

A Berlin dispatch of August 1st says: A large building on Kopniker strasse in this city, used as a manufactory of velvets, was last night. The fire was heavy. Three firemen were killed by falling walls.

A Dublin dispatch says that owing to the quietness of the country the government has dispensed with the services of Clifford Lloyd, resident magistrate, from the special duty to which he had been temporarily assigned.

The Pennsylvania democratic state convention was held at Harrisburg August 21. J. F. Taggart, of Warren county, was nominated for auditor-general; Joseph Powell, of Bradford county, state treasurer.

A new telegraph company was incorporated at Chicago August 2d, to be known as the Exchange Telegraph Company. The general route is from Chicago to San Francisco, with intermediate branches. Capital stock \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares.

At San Francisco, August 2d, Patrick McGrath, an engineer, on being reproached for his drinking, remarked: "I'll stop it to-night for good and for all," and immediately thereafter went off and cut his head so completely as nearly to sever the head from the body.

A mystery involving the fate of a woman and child occurred at the Presidio Cal., recently. A woman, accompanied by a little girl, was observed to disrobe herself and child, and proceed towards the bay, only a few hundred feet distant. Nothing was afterwards seen of them. The clothing of the woman showed the name of Maria Gotto.

A New York dispatch of August 1st says: The situation of the telegraphic strike is about the same. There are rumors that an important movement will soon occur on the part of the strikers, but nothing can be learned regarding it. Business is apparently going smoothly in the Western Union. All the operators were paid off yesterday and are at work this morning. Strikers who desire money were paid off by the brotherhood to day.

The total bushels of grain exported from New York in sailing vessels during the six months ending July 1, was 2,692,383, against 2,656,848 the same period last year. Of the former amount the American flag carried 41,922 bushels. The amount carried in steam vessels the same period this year was 21,922,390, against 14,441,673 the same period last year. The total amount of grain transported by steam from that port. The lion's share belonged to England, which carried in the neighborhood of two-thirds each year. Belgium comes next. Last year corn formed less than one-half of the exports of grain, while this year it is fully one-half. Wheat formed last year two-thirds of all, but this year a little more than two-fifths.

A San Francisco dispatch of Aug. 2d says: Arrangements are about completed for expediting the delivery of eastern mails intended for eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington Territory. Horse-drawn mail coaches have been dispatched from Kelton, on the line of the Central Pacific railroad, to Boise City by stage. It is proposed on August 15th to send them via the Oregon Short Line from Granger, Wyoming, to Shoshone, making a saving of something over 100 miles. The route thus forwarded will be principally for Baker and Union counties and also for Walla Walla, and the arrangement will hold good until the completion of the Northern Pacific, when all Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia mails will be made up in the east and sent over that road. On the above date mail matter from here will be sent to Ogden, and thence on the Utah Northern to Pocatello, then on the Oregon Short Line to Shoshone, from where they will be taken by stage to Boise City and finally to Baker City, making a considerable saving in time. On such days as steamers leave here for Portland, mail intended for the northwest will be carried over that route.

The Dana Paradox.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, the able editor of the Sun, has come prominently before the public many times, but one seldom about his beautiful home, and accomplished family. Mrs. Dana is a charming lady past the middle age, with gray hair and fair skin. She has fine expressive eyes, dresses with taste and is an excellent conversationalist.

They have four children. The oldest daughter is Mrs. Underwood who lives at 100 West 10th street, and is married to Mr. Wm. Draper of this city, and Minnie, who is still unmarried. The daughters are usually well educated and accomplished, and were at one time very popular. Indeed, in the best New York society. Latterly they have gone again into society.

They are all fine pianists and linguists and connoisseurs in art matters. They have handsome horses and ride a great deal, especially about their island home. They are fond of beautiful dresses, and have many costly jewels.

Paul Dana, the son, who is an exceedingly clever young man, is a graduate of Harvard in the class of '74. He is tall and slender, with blue eyes and fair hair. He is fond of driving, riding, fishing and hunting, and is an excellent sportsman.

The family spent about eight months of the year at their beautiful home "Dorior," on West Island, three miles from Glen Cove, on the Sound. The origin of the name of the house has an interesting little story. West Island and East Island near by were both originally owned by the Dana family, and Nathaniel Cole gave West Island to his wife, and it was then called "Dor Uxorina" the wife's dower, which has been corrupted into Dorior.

Mr. Dana purchased West Island about eight years ago from Mr. James F. Cox, his brother-in-law. He has a house on East Island, and lives in a large and comfortable house on East Island. West Island, the home of the Danas, is a perfect Eden. It contains about fifty acres beautifully laid out in parks, groves, forests and farm land, which is highly cultivated.

There are about 100 houses on the island, excepting a most artistic little cottage which is rather a private club house for the men of the family, and which contains the finest of billiard tables.

The house itself is situated on a hill, and is very commodious. It was built by the late General Dana, U. S. Army, who owned the island before Mr. Cox bought it. The halls are large and airy, as are also the rooms. Mr. Dana, who is a connoisseur in all art matters, especially in pottery, has spent many years in making a collection of the latest and most valuable of the American art galleries very materially by his purchases.

The house is approached through an avenue of fine old elms, noted for their beauty all over the country. The interior furnishings show a refined and cultivated taste; the parlors are large and airy, and the sleeping rooms veritable pictures of comfort and quietude.

Mr. Dana leaves home on the 8 o'clock train in the morning and returns on the 4 o'clock. He has never traveled by boat since the time he was in the United States. He has a private telegraph wire which connects with the Sun office. The island is connected to the mainland by a grand causeway, over which Mr. Dana drives his handsome team every morning and evening to and from the railway station.

In the winter months the family occupies a handsome house up town, at No. 48 West Thirty-ninth street. They are fond of the opera, concerts and the theater, and go into society quite a good deal. They have a small circle of intimate friends, with whom they spend most of their time, however; seldom going out to large entertainments.

The family attend the Swedenborgian church, and Mrs. Dana and her daughters have a great deal of that sweet, kindly, charitable graciousness which seems to belong to a true Swedenborgian.

Mr. Dana's family have, in years past traveled very extensively, but very little of late, their home on West Island being almost too fascinating to leave for any length of time.—New York Journal.

Stretchy Religion. An old couple, man and wife, were along the wharves a day or two ago hunting for an up-shore boat, and the woman explained to a steamboat agent: "It is a very stormy season and we expect to be seasick, and we'd rather go on a boat where the captain is a religious man."

"Well, that's all right," he replied. "We've got one very religious captain on our line, and his boat sails to-night."

"Can we go down and see him?" "Oh, yes. Keep right down the street until you see the boat."

The couple walked on and finally boarded the steamer. The captain and all hands were busy with the cargo, but the old folks walked up to him and the woman said:

"Captin, you have been recommended to us as a religious man."

"The — I have!" he growled. They looked at each other with consternation depicted in their faces, and then the old man said:

"Captin what church do you belong to?" "See here!" roared the official, "if you've come to bleed me for some charity, or want me to sign a petition, or expect this boat to carry a lot of dead heads up the lake, I won't stand it! What do you want? Out with it, now, and no infernal chawing around. I'm blanked if I ain't bothered with more blanked lunatics than any other blanked man on the lakes!"

Man and wife retired to consult, and after getting ten feet away the woman said: "Henry, he's not a religious man."

"Well, I dunno."

"But he swears like a pirate."

"Yes, Maria, but you see this is out west. We don't swear and belong to the church too up in New Hampshire, but they may do different here. He swears, but he looks like a man to depend on in a storm."

"Shan't we look for another?" "I guess not, Maria. I guess the religious out here in Michigan are kind of stretchy, and they 'low swearin' on the steamboat and around the depots. We'll go by this boat, and if he don't swear any harder than he did to us, mebbe Providence will let him squeeze through on the up trip and sink him when he comes down."—Free Press.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

In Krupp's great gun manufactory, at Essen, compressed carbonic acid is used for the manufacture of what ice and salt-water may be required by the workmen.

It has been observed that "right-hand-edness" extends far down in the scale of creation. Parrots take hold of their food in their right foot by preference, and insects like wasps, bees and spiders use the right anterior foot most frequently.

For a period of forty-four years none of the men employed in a German ultramarine works had been observed to suffer from consumption. The immunity of the employees is attributed to the constant production of sulphurous acid by the burning of sulphur in the course of the making of the ultramarine.

A composition has been invented by M. M. Dankworth and Landers, of St. Petersburg, which is reported to be tough, elastic, water-proof, insulating—in short, a nearly sufficient substitute for India rubber. It is composed of a mixture of wood and coal tar, linseed oil, ozokerit, spermaceti and sulphur, which are thoroughly mixed and heated for a long time in large vessels by means of superheated steam.

In a recent German scientific work, Dr. Otto Mohrke advances a new argument in favor of Darwinism. Small-pox is a disease supposed to be confined to human beings, but Dr. Mohrke had a gibbon (hylobates concolor) in his possession which was infected through contact with his clothes on returning from a hospital, and passed through all the stages of the disease, escaping, however, with only a slight injury to one of his eyes.

Major White, says the Journal of the Franklin Institute, has provided the steam engines of the city of Berlin with pipes for the escape of compressed carbonic acid into the steam chamber. When the engine starts from the station the boiler is heated; on arriving at the fire the carbonic acid is at first employed as a motor, then the gas and steam work together, and finally steam alone is used. By this arrangement the engine is brought into action four or five minutes sooner than would be otherwise possible.

The following analysis by Schwartz tends to show that American barley is richer in starch, and therefore in extract, than European barley. Moisture 13.71, starch, 65.5, albuminoids 11.41, protein 3.23, and phosphoric acid .957. The percentages of starch, albuminoids, ash and phosphoric acid are calculated on the perfectly dry barley. The following comparative analysis of American and European barleys by the same authority has been given by a contemporary:

Moisture—American 13.71, European 15.11. Starch—American 65.05, European 64.14. Albuminoids—American 11.41, European 11.21. Ash—American 3.23, European nil. Phosphoric acid—American .957, European .955.

A flutter has been caused in scientific circles by the announcement in the Union Medicale of June 21 of the discovery, on piercing a new gallery in a coal mine at Bully-Grenay (Pas-de-Calais), of a series of very remarkable caverns. In the first were the intact fossil bodies of a man, two women and three children.

Beside them were petrified pieces of wooden vessels, and the remains of mammals and fish, as well as stone weapons. A second subterranean cavern revealed eleven bodies of gigantic size, the fossils of several animals, and a great number of various objects, including precious stones. Into a third and larger chamber the miners could not enter on account of the carbonic acid it contained. If all this turns out to be as true as it appears to be the existence of pre-historic men is a stern fact even to the most skeptical.

Chicago's Cable Cars.

Clang! Clang! The warning sound of the gong, which in large cities means the rapid rush of the fire ladders and the "machines" to a fire, smote sharply on our ears as on the evening of our first arrival in Chicago we stepped from the obscurity of Van Buren into the glare of State street. Clang! clang! clang! fiercely rang out the bell. We stopped and anxiously scanned the sky, but as yet the conflagration did not appear to be much of a success. Yet from every direction came the clanging of the gongs, and we stood expectantly awaiting what, next to a charge on the field of battle, is the most thrilling exhibition of man's courage— the charge of the Fire Brigade.

But no one else in the throng seemed to share our excitement; there was no turning to right and left, no shouting, no shouting of arches, not even "one of the finest" in sight, not a ripple could be discerned. "Well," said I to myself, "Chicago must be fire-hardened." And on came the clanging bells, and there passed across our line of vision three stertation depicted in their faces, and then the old man said:

"Captin what church do you belong to?" "See here!" roared the official, "if you've come to bleed me for some charity, or want me to sign a petition, or expect this boat to carry a lot of dead heads up the lake, I won't stand it! What do you want? Out with it, now, and no infernal chawing around. I'm blanked if I ain't bothered with more blanked lunatics than any other blanked man on the lakes!"

Man and wife retired to consult, and after getting ten feet away the woman said: "Henry, he's not a religious man."

"Well, I dunno."

like, we have heard rattling his chains beneath the pavement. No, not here; we must go to the farther street crossing. Here we are! With an easy accelerated motion we start off almost at full speed, and propelled by this unseen giant, we roll rapidly south. Patrons of the road tell us there is a great difference in drivers—some starting and stopping with scarcely a perceptible jerk, others with a suddenness rather more than perceptible. But as the road has been in operation but little more than a year, it is hardly just to criticize the raw recruits.

But here we are at Twenty-second street. Above the door of the building an illuminated shield bearing the legend "Welcome," assures us that we are not trespassers; so we enter. The first that strikes our attention is one of the "grips" with a section of cable. This is a very simple contrivance, and (not to get into detail too closely) consists of two parallel shoes of iron, shod with wood, between which the cable is allowed to slip either faster or slower or not at all—thus gauging the speed of the car.

For instance: At full speed the cable is firmly grasped by the grip, and (not to get it merely pressed by the shoes. The cable is of wire, six strands, with a hemp center. Next we look at the engine, built by Jerome Wheelock of Worcester, Mass., two of which are busily working. They are of 250 horse power each, and work seven cables, four directly and three indirectly. These cables move at different rates of speed. On State street down town the rate is seven miles, while beyond the busy streets the rate is increased to eight miles. On Twenty-second street, for two blocks, the rate is but four miles an hour. One of the most interesting sights in the city is the cable system, which allows it to move in obedience to the demands of the cable, keeping the latter at about the same tension continually, and allowing for any severe strain by yielding slowly to the demand while under pressure, and then returning to its normal condition.

Hubband and Wife. The social and domestic relations of husband and wife were discussed by the Scriptures, and the relationship very plain. Husbands and wives are fellow travelers on life's highway, and they are brought together by choice, not by chance. In the presence of God and man they have sworn to bear each other's burdens. They have not foreseen all the troubles and responsibilities that await them; they will find defects in each other which can only be rightly met by mutual consideration and forbearance. As the husband is the ruler of the family and sustains the same relation to the wife as Christ does to the church, the husband is first in responsibility, and the wife, instead of dening this responsibility, as some women do, should force it upon the husband's attention if he be disposed to forget it. The husband is responsible for the support of the family and no man is a Christian who does not do all he can for his family.

If a man gives the reins of government into the hands of his wife, and the family carriage is wrecked thereby, he is responsible for damages. Many men treat their wives like children. They regard their views and opinions as of no value, and the responsibility of the family is placed on the wife. A man does not take a wife because she is a philosopher, but to satisfy his cravings for the beautiful, the good and the gentle. Hence it is his duty to furnish his wife with the means of making herself as attractive after marriage as before. A neat, tidy house and a neat, tidy wife are bound to exercise a powerful influence for good upon the family. Wives should never be slovenly in dress, and should make themselves and their homes agreeable. Home should be the dearest place on earth to a man, and it generally is when it is made pleasant and happy.

An Australlan Walking Tour. A walking tour of a very remarkable character has just been completed by Mr. Ernest Morrison, son of Mr. George Morrison of the Geelong Scotch College. He had already achieved some reputation as a traveler, having a few years ago during a holiday vacation, walked overland from Queensland to Adelaide.

On this occasion, however, he undertook and has successfully completed, the ambitious task of traversing the continent of Australia from the gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

Leaving Normantown on the week before Christmas, he passed through Cloncurry, followed down the Diamantina and the Thomson, and struck the Bulloo at Theogimbah and the Paroo at Hungerford. Following then the Paroo he crossed the Darling at Wiloanina, the Lachlan at Booligal, the Murrumbidgee at Hay, and the Murray at Echuca. He walked the entire distance alone and unaccompanied, generally sleeping in the open air. He was caught by the heavy rains above Theogimbah and for 350 miles had nearly as much wading through water as walking. The journey of over 2000 miles occupied just 120 days, his rate of traveling being greatly impeded by the weight he had to carry.—Melbourne Argus.

Hominy Croquettes.—To a cupfull of cold boiled hominy add a tablespoonful of melted butter; stir well, then add gradually a cupful of milk, stirring and mashing the hominy until it becomes a soft smooth paste. Then add a teaspoonful of white sugar and a well beaten egg. Roll into oval balls with floured hands, roll in beaten eggs, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard.

There are over sixty-five thousand lawyers in the United States, and the Drummer is not nearly so much surprised that truth should be crushed to earth as that it should rise again.

ALL SORTS.

All light, transparent stuffs are much puffed and draped this year. We are all in favor of knee-breeches for the letter carriers.—Many Faithful Bulldogs.

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked: "Is that a butter fly, mamma?" When a poor fellow begins going to the dogs, it is only his dog who continues to sympathize with him.

The man who invented the phrase, "Just as easy as rolling off a log," must have tried to cross the river on one.

The L. D. crop of this year is a very large one, but some of them have gathered before it was ripe.—Boston Traveler.

If we did but know how little some enjoy of the things they possess, there would not be very much envy in the world.

The country preacher is expected to be poor and humble. His congregation must keep him poor, the Lord will make him humble.

Money and fame are two things that men work hardest for; and after death one is worth just about as much to them as the other.

If you don't want evil things said of you, don't do evil things. It is poor policy to grow feathers for your enemy's arrows.

"What is meant by a Sabbath-day's journey?" John—"The distance between any place and the nearest good fishing ground."

The "Great Eastern" last year earned \$65, and cost \$20,000. Now, if we didn't know the "Great Eastern" was a steamship, we would think it was a member of Congress.

The vanity of loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing ourselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be.

"If orn," exclaims the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "is not a governing word, the saloon keeper by the saloon keeper for the saloon keeper, what is it?"

A Pennsylvania man still has in his possession the first pair of pants he ever wore. Unlike most fathers, he hasn't