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**SEEDS! SEEDS!**  
ALL KINDS OF THE BEST QUALITY.  
ALL ORDERS  
Promptly attended to and goods shipped  
with care.

**How Rich New Orleans Editors Do.**  
Some rise with the lark; others get up  
when the steam whistle blows. Real  
comfort is found in lying in bed until  
one feels like getting up.

**TWILIGHT.**  
[Joachim Miller.]  
The broad red city in her blossom trees  
Lies compassed about by the hosts of night—  
Lies humming, low, like a hive of bees,  
And the day lies dead, and its spirit's gut  
Is far to the west, while the golden bars  
That bound it are broken to dust for stars.

**NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.**  
Former Meetings as Described by  
Long John Wentworth.  
[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]  
"The first national political convention,"  
said Long John Wentworth yesterday, "ever  
held in Chicago was in 1829. It was mayor of  
the city at that time. Did you know that  
Hiram Greely was the man who nominated  
Abraham Lincoln?"  
"No," said the reporter. "Was Greely a  
delegate from New York?"  
"No, from Oregon."  
"From Oregon?"  
"Yes, he was the Oregon proxy. Well,  
you see, there was a bitter political  
fight between Seward and Greely, and  
Seward made up his mind to  
down him. Seward was the prominent  
candidate before the convention, and everybody  
expected to see him nominated. Greely  
didn't care who was nominated so it wasn't  
Seward. Well, Bates and Chase withdrew  
in favor of the dark horse. Greely had no  
candidate of his own to start on, but he is  
entitled to the whole credit of nominating  
Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. When  
Lincoln came to be president he did what few  
men would dare do—he made up his cabinet  
of his opponents. He put in Seward for  
secretary of state, Bates for attorney general,  
Chase for secretary of the treasury."

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**MADAME SAUVAGE.**

[New Orleans Times-Democrat from the  
French of Guy de Maupassant.]  
When she was then 33 years old, enlisted,  
leaving his mother totally alone. Folks did  
not, however, pity the old woman much be-  
cause she had money—lots of money.  
So she remained alone in her isolated house,  
so far from the village at the edge of the  
forest. But she was not in the least afraid,  
being of the same stock as the men of the  
country—a hardy old woman, tall and gaunt,  
who seldom laughed, and whom nobody pre-  
sumed to trifle with. Indeed, the country  
women there do not laugh much. Laughing  
is well enough for the men! The minds of  
these women are melancholy and narrow, for  
their lives are dismal and seldom lightened  
by an hour of joy. The peasant husband or  
son learns something of noisy gaiety in the  
tavern; but their helpmates and mothers re-  
main serious, with visages perpetually  
austere. The muscles of their faces have  
never acquired the movements of laughter.

One day the Prussians came. They were  
quartered upon the inhabitants of the place,  
according to the fortunes and resources of  
each family. The old woman had to receive  
four, because she was known to be rich.

These were four big lads with fair flesh,  
fair beards and blue eyes—who had remained  
stout in spite of all the fatigues they had en-  
dured, and who seemed to be right good  
fellows, although conquerors in a conquered  
country. Finding themselves alone with the  
old woman they took pains to show her all  
possible consideration, and did all in their  
power to save her trouble and expense.

They would reply, as well as they could:  
"You don't know—don't know nothings. And  
comprehending her pet, she took the words  
of a young man, who had mothers living far  
away in Germany, paid her a thousand delicate  
little attentions. She liked them well enough,  
too—those four enemies of hers; for peasants  
do not feel patriotic hate; such feelings only  
belong to the upper classes. The sufferer  
—those who pay the most just because they  
are poor, and who are being perpetually  
weighed down by new burthens; those who  
are slaughtered wholesale, who form the ver-  
itable food for powder, because they are the  
majority; those, in a word, who suffer most  
fiercely from the miseries of war, because they  
are the weakest and the least aggressive  
—such folk do not at all understand what war  
enthusiasm is, nor touchy points of military  
honor, and still less do they understand the  
combinations which exhaust two nations in  
six months, the victor as well as the van-  
quished."

People in that part of the country used  
always to say when speaking of Mother  
Sauvage's German captives:  
"There's four fellows who've found a  
snug berth."

Well, one morning while Mother Sauvage  
was all alone at home, she caught sight of a  
man, quite far off on the plain, hastening  
toward her dwelling. He soon came near  
enough for her to recognize him; it was the  
country parson. He had a bundle of papers  
under his arm, and she took her glasses,  
which she always wore when sewing, out of  
an old spectacle-case; and read as follows:

**MADAME SAUVAGE:** This will bring you a  
sad piece of news. Your boy Victor was  
killed yesterday at the battle of Sedan. He  
was killed in the front of the line, and  
I could tell you how it happened, but I  
don't want to tell you anything about it  
because it is so sad.

Private second class in the Twenty-Third  
regiment of the line.  
The letter was dated three weeks  
previously.  
She did not cry. She remained motion-  
less, so overwhelmed, so stupefied by the  
blow, that she did not at once feel the pain of  
it. She thought only of "There's Victor  
killed, now!" Then, little by little, the tears  
slowly rose to her eyes, and the young man  
made itself felt at her heart. Fancies came to  
her, one after the other—frivolous, torturing.  
Never could she kiss her child again—her  
only child, her great tall son—never! The  
girl had died in the front of the line, the  
poacher; now the Prussians had killed her son.  
He had been cut in two by a cannon ball. He  
and it seemed to her she could see the thing—the  
whole horrible thing, the head falling off,  
with eyes wide open, and his teeth still  
gnawing the corners of his thick moustache, as  
he was wont to do in his hours of anger.  
And after, what had they done with his  
body. If they had even given her back her  
son again, as they had brought her husband  
back to her, with a rifle ball through the  
center of his forehead.

But she heard a sound of loud voices. It  
was the Prussians returning from the village.  
Quickly she hid the letter in her pocket, and  
received them very calmly with her cus-  
tomary face; for she had had the time to  
wipe her eyes well.

They were all laughing, the four of them—  
quite delighted because they had been able  
to bring home a splendid rabbit with them—  
stolen, no doubt; and they made signs to  
the old woman that they were going to have  
something wonderfully good to eat.

She set to work at once to prepare break-  
fast for them; but when the time came to kill  
the rabbit, her heart failed her. And yet it  
was not the first rabbit by any means that  
she had been given to kill! One of the sol-  
diers killed it by striking it behind the ears  
with his hand.

Once it was dead she took the red body out  
of the skin; but the sight of the blood, which  
she was handling, which covered her hands—  
the warm blood which she felt getting cold  
and coagulating—made her tremble from  
head to foot; and she always saw before her  
the figure of her tall son in two, and all  
red just like the body of the still palpitating  
animal.

**IN THE "BIG FLAT."**

**A Tenement House with Over Eight  
Hundred People in It.**  
[W. M. Donnelly in Texas Sittings.]  
We will go up Mott street to that tall  
brick building labeled on the front, in  
letters five feet high, "THE BIG FLAT."  
It is detached, is seven stories high, has  
seven windows on each floor in front and  
thirty-two on each floor at the sides, and  
runs right through to Elizabeth street.  
It is said to be fireproof and it appears  
to be so. Two broad flights of stone  
stairs with iron balusters, one on the  
Mott street end and one on the Elizabeth  
street end, lead from floor to floor. At  
the top of each is a long, dark  
corridor, of which sixteen doors open  
on one side and thirty-two windows on  
the other.

Each of the doors lead into a suite of  
three rooms, with windows opening on  
the court-yard, and each suit, except the  
top one, which cost \$13, is rented for  
\$8 to \$9 a month, payable in advance.  
There are at present in the tenement  
between 800 and 900 people  
living in the house. Most of  
them are Bohemian Jews, but there are  
some Russians, Italians, Chinese and  
Irish also. "We have very few Irish,"  
says the janitor, "for we don't want the  
lowest of them, and the better class  
wouldn't come here." The tenants are  
chiefly tailors who work at home, and  
street peddlers.

"The Big Flat," continued the janitor,  
was originally built for colored people,  
and afterwards turned into lodg-  
ings for working girls. Now it belongs  
to the New York Steam-Heating  
company. What are my duties? Well,  
I am to make use of the passages to  
keep their rooms clean—Jews are mostly  
dirty—to have the water-tank on the  
roof, which is filled by a steam pump in  
the cellar, kept always full; and to ex-  
ecute general repairs. There is no gas  
in any of the rooms except mine, and the  
tenants burn kerosene. They bring their  
own cooking-stoves with them. No, there  
is no elevator; if a man lives on the  
top floor, he must walk up and down to  
his room."

"The Big Flat" says the sergeant at  
the desk in the Elizabeth street station;  
"The most troublesome house in the  
precinct! Not so much the tenants, who  
know who are hard working people, but  
thieves and pick-pockets, when they com-  
mit a robbery, make use of the passages  
from Mott to Elizabeth, to escape the  
officer chasing them. We get a good  
many complaints of all sorts from the  
tenants, too, but they don't amount to  
much. Go and see some of the Italian  
tenements in Mulberry street. The  
Italians are a saving people, and are  
rapidly buying up all the Mulberry street  
houses."

Up long flights of dirty stairs we toil,  
until at length we reach an open door.  
A woman, apparently about 50, but in  
reality not more than half that age,  
stands in the entrance with a fortnight-  
old baby in her arms. She is unkempt,  
unwashed, and altogether unattractive.  
Is this a sample of the bright Italian  
beauties of which we have read and  
dreamed so much, with their darkly-  
flashing eyes and raven locks, and clear,  
pale olive skins to which the red blood  
rushes on occasion? Alas! it is even so.  
Italy's maids are women at 15,  
mothers a year later, grandmothers at  
30, and decrepit hags in a year or  
two more. Here in New York the  
descendants of the Masters of the World  
live like rabbits in a burrow. They  
sleep anywhere and anyhow—on the  
floor or sitting on a box with their backs  
against the wall. You will find twelve  
or fourteen domiciled in a room that  
would fairly accommodate two persons.  
Disease is common among them, and  
their dense ignorance of the commonest  
things makes the evil worse. They eat  
anything they can get, whether they buy  
it from the butchers' offal, or pick it out  
of the ash barrel or the gutter. They  
will not spend money on fuel and pork  
is cheap, so they eat it raw, and tripe  
and chumps is making up the bill. The  
Chinese, where men of other nationalities  
would starve, and so they are saving  
money and becoming householders,  
and are forming a permanent Italian  
colony in Mulberry street and its neigh-  
borhood, as they have already done in  
the vicinity of Snow Hill and Holborn  
Valley, London.

**An Eagle Eye.**  
[Exchange.]  
A story is told of Van Amburgh, the  
great lion-tamer, now dead. On one oc-  
casion while in a bar-room he was asked  
how he got his wonderful power over  
animals. He said:  
"It is by showing them that I am not  
the least afraid of them, and by keep-  
ing my eye steadily fixed on theirs I'll  
give you an example of the power of my  
eye."  
Pointing to a loutish fellow who was  
standing near by, he said: "You see  
that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'll  
make him come across the room to me,  
and I won't say a word to him." Sitting  
down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on  
the man. Presently the fellow straight-  
ened himself gradually, got up and came  
slowly across to the lion-tamer. When  
he got close enough he drew back his  
arm and struck Van Amburgh a tremen-  
dous blow under the chin, knocking him  
clear over the chair, with the remark:  
"You'll stare at me like that again,  
won't you?"

**A Little About-Blinded.**  
[New York Tribune.]  
A Whitehall woman, about to boil an  
egg for her husband's breakfast, asked  
the loan of his watch to time the boil-  
ing.  
"Your watch has stopped," she howled;  
"the egg is in and I can't see how long  
it ought to remain in the kettle."  
The husband hastened to the stove,  
and was horror-struck to find that the  
good woman had dropped his elegant  
gold watch into the kettle, and was hold-  
ing the egg to her ear.

**Cement for Patching Shoes.**  
[Texas Sittings.]  
The cement used in patching the up-  
pers of fine shoes is generally made by  
dissolving gutta percha in chloroform  
until the mixture is about as thick as  
syrup. Scraps and parts clean around  
the hole to be covered, and then care-  
fully with a long chamber the edges of  
the bit of leather to be applied. Only  
a little of the cement is needed, but the  
surfaces must be pressed close together.  
The parts will adhere firmly in a few  
minutes.

**Effects of the Earthquake.**  
[Exchange.]  
A curious result of the recent earthquake  
shock in Essex, England, was that the wells  
in and around Colchester exhibited a rise  
in their water level of about five feet. This  
phenomenon increased for five days after  
the earthquake until a height of eight feet was  
attained. The wells at last appeared  
apparently permanently rested at the height  
of seven feet above their old water mark.

**FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

The Nile expedition is progressing favorably.  
Lord Dufferin has been appointed Vice-  
roy of India.  
The Czar attended the theater in War-  
saw incognito.  
An unknown vessel burned in Valpa-  
raiso harbor recently.  
A nihilist manifesto has been liberally  
circulated in Warsaw.  
A great crowd greeted General Wolsley  
on his arrival at Cairo.  
Direct communication is maintained be-  
tween Paris and Tonquin.  
France has abandoned the scheme for  
the occupation of Formosa.  
The physicians of Spezia, Italy, believe  
that flies spread the cholera.

A grand fête was given at Paris recently  
in aid of the cholera sufferers.  
Telegraphic communication has been  
opened between Tamarand and Bahara.  
Typhoid fever has broken out in one of  
the British regiments stationed at Cairo.  
Several Rome physicians will be pro-  
secuted for refusing to attend cholera pa-  
tients.  
King Humbert, while visiting cholera  
hospitals in Naples, refused to use disin-  
fectants.  
A United States gunboat has arrived at  
Lima, Peru, fifty-three days from San  
Francisco.

A serious fire is reported from Calais.  
Duc Bretons' factory burned. The loss is  
very heavy.  
A recent fire in Piere, Dak., destroyed  
the main business block of that city.  
Loss, \$100,000.  
A number of army officers at Warsaw  
have been exiled for life for being mem-  
bers of a secret society.  
Six thousand Turkish troops have been  
ordered to Western Arabia to suppress the  
rebellion in that district.

Advices from Debbek state that rebels  
under El Mahdi's amers have been de-  
feated with great slaughter.  
The London Truth is authority for the  
statement that Rubenstein has agreed to  
give twenty concerts in America.

M. de Giers, the Russian prime minister,  
is expected to visit Poland to be present at  
the meeting of the three Emperors.  
A dispatch from Warsaw states that  
most of the subjects arrested during the  
Czar will be released upon his departure.  
The Paris Figaro declares that if China  
issues letters of marque the French will  
hang all who may be captured, as pirates.

A London cable says: Stocks & Co.'s  
leather works at Leeds have been de-  
stroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$200,  
000.  
John M. Francis, the new American  
minister to Austria, presented his creden-  
tials last week to Emperor Francis Jo-  
seph.

As King Humbert was passing the prison  
at Naples last week, the inmates  
raised a loud shout praying to be set  
at liberty.  
The burial of cholera victims at Naples  
is found very difficult, owing to the un-  
usually large number so suddenly needing  
interment.  
That cholera is on the increase in Naples,  
is shown by the following record for  
twenty-four hours: Number of new cases,  
98; deaths, 326.

Ex-Emperor Eugenie, of France, is rapidly  
breaking down in health, and it is  
feared she will not much longer survive  
her husband and son.  
Minister Foote informs the Department  
of State that the new quarantining regu-  
lations affecting the transportation of Mont-  
enegro cattle in bond through Canadian terri-  
tory will go into effect immediately.

The Highland brigade has been ordered  
up by the General. Lord Wolsley will  
remain at Cairo for the present. He will  
take command of the troops above Assi-  
out.  
A dispatch from Shanghai to the London  
Times says: A Russian flag ship has been  
sent to anchor at a Korean port, while the  
fleet remains at Nagasaki, awaiting or-  
ders.  
The colonial policy inaugurated by Bis-  
marck is steadily gaining in popular fa-  
vor, and the chancellor daily receives let-  
ters of congratulation and other proofs of  
its success.  
According to an official statement the  
total number of forces under the French  
flag in Tonquin is 10,000. Of these 14,000  
are Europeans, and the remainder native  
auxiliary troops.

Advices from Tamatave, Madagascar,  
to August 30th, state that the French had  
bombarded and temporarily occupied Ma-  
hanoro, a town on the coast some distance  
south of Tamatave.  
The Governor-General of Canada has  
signed the new quarantining regulations  
affecting the transportation of Mont-  
enegro cattle in bond through Canadian terri-  
tory, and will go into effect immediately.

Operators in the London markets have  
lately been inclined to a hopeful view of  
the outlook of American affairs, in conse-  
quence of the excellent reports of the  
cotton, corn, wheat and all other crops.  
A dispatch from Peking says the Rus-  
sian fleet has left Chefoo, with excessive  
supplies of provisions, and that the  
Russia mediates a blow at the integrity of  
China, while the latter is seriously engaged  
with France.

Having become alarmed at the reports  
about the African climate, a number of  
those who enlisted in Canada for service  
in the Nile expedition for the relief of  
Gordon, have deserted to the United  
States after having drawn a portion of  
their pay in advance.  
Admiral Peyron, French minister of  
marine and the colonies, supports the de-  
mand made by Admiral Courbet, that  
France shall officially declare war with  
China, as necessary action to insure the  
complete success of his naval operations.  
Later dispatches confirm the report of a  
substantial victory of Mupor of Dongola,  
West Indies, stating that a coolie ship had  
arrived from the East Indies with thirty-  
two cases of Asiatic cholera on board.  
Twenty-seven of which died on the pas-  
sage, and advising the dominion govern-  
ment to quarantine against vessels from  
that port.

**DOMESTIC TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

Mitchell, Dak., had a \$125,000 fire re-  
cently.  
Ben Johnson was hanged in Cincinnati  
last week.  
San Francisco lumber mills are running  
on half time.  
Disease has appeared among the cattle  
in Osage county, Kan.  
The steamer Wyoming brought 500 more  
Mormon recruits last trip.  
There is great excitement at Benton, M.  
T., over recent gold discoveries.  
The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is  
to be inspected and re-organized.  
Levi P. Morton, minister to France, is  
talked of as Judge Folger's successor.

A cyclone passed over Clear Lake, Minn.,  
last week, and several people were killed.  
The brig Anita Owen, Santiago de Cuba  
to New York, lost three men on the pas-  
sage.  
Actors and actresses from abroad are  
pouring into New York by every in-  
coming steamer.  
Frank Hatchings, the San Francisco  
strangler, expiated his crime on the gal-  
lows last week.  
Alonso Morrey, formerly of Portland,  
Or., was found dead in his bed at San  
Francisco last week.

The grand council of the United States  
Imperial Order of Red Men met in session  
at Springfield, Ill., last week.  
John McCullough, the tragedian, who  
was prestrated at Manhattan beach re-  
cently, is said to be recovering.  
All telegraph, telephone and electric  
light poles in Philadelphia must be put  
underground by January 1, 1885.

An autopsy of the body of Judge Moore,  
four dead at Jacksonville, Ga., recently,  
shows that he committed suicide.  
There was a meeting held at Sacramento  
last week for the purposes of developing  
the resources of northern California.  
At Norfolk, Va., recently, Sam Blouse,  
aged 18, shot and killed Nellie Devlin,  
aged 14, and then committed suicide.

Professor Newton, of Yale College, was  
elected president of the American Asso-  
ciation of Scientists at Philadelphia last  
week.  
A representative of the Indianapolis  
Sentinel has been in Pittsburg a week or  
more looking up evidence in regard to the  
Blaine libel suit.  
Oliver H. Bateman, confined in the Sa-  
vannah, Mo., jail, confesses to the murder  
of the McLaughlin girls at Flag Springs,  
Mo., August 31st.

At Petaluma, Cal., recently, Patrick  
Shea poisoned himself and four children  
with strychnine. The father and two  
children are dead.  
The difference between the New York  
stone cutters and mill masons con-  
tinues. Apprentices are all locked out.  
There is no prospect of a settlement.  
About 200 members of the Sovereign  
Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., from all parts  
of the world, arrived at Minneapolis, Minn.,  
recently, where a session of the lodge was  
held.

J. H. Square, a private banker of Wash-  
ington, D. C., who made an assignment a  
short time ago, committed suicide last  
week by cutting his throat with a pen-  
knife.  
Last week the steamer St. Paul, of the  
St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Line, was  
seized at Keokuk, Ia., on an attachment  
of the Second National Bank of Keokuk  
for \$8,255.  
The agricultural department reports  
that the prospect of winter wheat is above  
the average, and is generally of good  
quality, except where injured by sprouts in  
the shock.  
The junior bondholders of the Reading  
Railroad are organizing to ask the United  
States court to appoint receivers to see  
that the junior interests are not en-  
tirely ignored.  
Miss Victoria Moresini, daughter of G.  
P. Moresini, a millionaire and partner in  
Jay Gould's brokerage firm, created a sen-  
sation in Washington, by eloping with  
Ernest J. Shelling, her father's  
coachman.

During a terrific thunder storm at Olean,  
N. Y., last week, a 35,000 gallon tank of oil,  
belonging to the National Transic Com-  
pany, was struck by lightning and set on  
fire. Loss, including car, tank and oil, is  
about \$20,000.  
Several attempts have been made to  
wreck the East Tennessee train near Mc-  
Donough, Ga., and is generally of good  
quality, except where injured by sprouts in  
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sation in Washington, by eloping with  
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coachman.

The Lacrosse cassimere mill of Hamp-  
den, Ill., is under attachment for \$31,000.  
The nominal owner is George B. Webb,  
but H. Smith holds a mortgage of \$25,000  
to the full value. The unpaid wages for  
the month are \$5,000. Seventy-five hands  
are out of employment.  
The United States sub-committee, con-  
sisting of Senators Daves, Cameron,  
of Wisconsin, and Morgan, have left Wash-  
ington for San Francisco, en route for the  
Round Valley Indian reservation, to in-  
vestigate troubles existing between In-  
dians and white settlers.  
Charles Perdue, while cutting brush on  
the Pevens farm, a mile north of Decatur,  
Ill., made the ghastly discovery of a  
human skeleton dangling from the limb  
of an old tree. The skeleton is supposed  
to be that of an old German who dis-  
appeared last winter, and it is thought that  
he hung himself.

A Jamestown, Va., dispatch says: The  
hearing of Attorney Mayer before United  
States Commissioner Hewitt, for the alleged  
violation of the postal laws by using  
cancelled stamps, resulted in his complete  
exoneration, the Court stating that there  
was nothing whatever in the evidence to  
cast any suspicion of guilt.  
The Amalgamated Association at  
Wheeling, W. Va., is out in a card in  
which it calls upon all rail consumers to  
reject the steel rail and leave it upon the  
hands of the manufacturer. It shows  
that the iron rail, which was so useful a  
factor hitherto in the nation's progress, is  
cheaper, better, and in every way more  
suitable than the steel rail.

In the Cincinnati jail languish the fol-  
lowing who are to be hanged on the dates  
set opposite their names: Joe Palmer, the  
accomplice of Berner, October 10th; John  
H. Hoffman, October 24th; George Oliver,  
November 7th; Pat Hartnet, December  
5th. Dates are yet to be made for George  
Gibbs, Pat Muldoon, Mike McBernett,  
Thomas Bernhardt, Maria Walsh, James  
Boyd, Mrs. Pratt and Charles Ball.