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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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Lodge Directory.

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A. LEVY, Secretary.
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CHAS. B. MILLER, Secy.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Regular church services every Sabbath morning and evening. Prayer meeting each week on Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Rev. H. VERNON RICE, Pastor.
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had her sentence interfered with by the Governor of Vermont.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At least three women convicted of murder have been hanged since the war in the State of North Carolina, and there have been two cases in which similar sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

MICHIGAN.

The last instance of capital punishment in Michigan was in 1830. The only woman ever hanged within the territory of the State was an Indian woman on whom the sentence of death was executed in 1763. There have been no commutations.

PERSONALS.

Tennyson is now referred to as "Barren."

Farjeon, the novelist, is a son-in-law of Joseph Jefferson, the actor.

Mr. Charles Stewart is said to receive more letters and to answer less than any other man in Europe.

Mr. Gladstone, according to Mr. Labouchere, is at present engaged on a work connected with the Olympian religion.

Munkacsy, the Hungarian artist, says the White House is "one of the most beautiful and artistic buildings in the world."

The five Arab horses given to Queen Victoria by the Sultan of Muscat are valued at \$17,500, but the presents sent to him in return only cost \$2,500.

Miss Elsie DeWolfe is a New York lady upon whose shoulders, according to a New York paper, "the mantle of Mrs. James Brown Potter seems to have fallen."

Senator Stanford, of California, appears to be the George W. Childs of Washington. Dealers in that city say that he spent fully \$10,000 on presents for the poor.

"It is related that a Chicago woman who has three husbands, all of whom she has 'disembarrassed' herself of, is writing a book on 'How to Make Home Happy.'"

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Hilden, of Lexington, Ky., who has been called to the William-street Baptist Church of New Bedford, Mass., is reputed to be one of the most brilliant orators in the South.

Mark Twain said to a friend the other day that he did not like to come to New York with his wife. "She is very anxious to have every one think she dresses like a New Yorker," he said, "and yet whenever she buys anything in a store in this city the clerk is sure to ask, 'What hotel shall I send this to, ma'am?'"

A day or two before the New England dinner some one asked Mr. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, what he intended to say in his speech. "The Lord only knows," he replied. "I have thought of a thousand things to say, five hundred of which if I say they will murder me when I get back home, and if I say the other five hundred they will murder me at the banquet."

Italy is becoming a land of monuments. One has been erected to Victor Emmanuel at Turin costing \$200,000, all of which was paid by King Humbert. Another is going up on the Janiculum in Rome to Garibaldi, to cost as much. Milan, Naples, Genoa, Palermo and Bologna are putting up monuments to Victor Emmanuel costing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each, and Genoa is spending \$30,000 on one to Mazzini.

Southern Politeness.

We flatter ourselves upon our civilization here, and yet, for our own credit, I would not like Miss Davis or any other Southern woman to make too close or extended a comparison of our gallantry with that which obtains south of Mason and Dixon's line. The gentler sex is held in such esteem there that our Northern brethren appear rude in relation to women by comparison. No further south than Virginia you will see every man in a public conveyance rise at the entrance of a lady in order to give her not a seat merely, but her choice of all the seats, and in a little town near the Blue Mountains, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, while Gov. Fitzhugh Lee and myself were waiting for a train in the depot, every man who was smoking arose and went outside because a colored woman entered the gentleman's waiting room either by mistake or from stupidity.—Providence Journal.

A Frank Confession.

Merchant (to applicant for a job)—Do you know anything about figures, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah.

Merchant—Well, if I were to lend you \$5, and you promised to pay me \$1 each month, how much would you owe me at the expiration of three months?

Uncle Rastus—Fif dollars, sah.

Merchant—I'm afraid you don't know much about figures.

Uncle Rastus—No, sah; but I specs I know all 'bout Uncle Rastus.

HANGING FOR WOMEN.

An Interesting Chapter on the Execution of Females, NEW YORK STATE.

The question of capital punishment for women is one which is attracting considerable attention just at present. There has always been a certain class of society in favor of discriminating between murder by a man and murder by a woman. The recent reprieve of Mrs. Roxalana Druse, of Herkimer county, New York, by Governor Hill, has again precipitated the discussion on the subject, and the New York World has compiled accounts of the execution of females throughout the United States.

The case of Mrs. Annalette Haight, whose death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, is referred to as a parallel to the Druse case.

Previous to the Haight case the first case of the character named is that of Mrs. Mary, alias "Polly," Frisch, of Genesee county, who was sentenced to death for poisoning her husband and two children.

OHIO.

So far as the available records of Ohio show there never was but one woman judicially executed in the State, and that was a colored woman named Esther Clark, a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary who killed a white woman prisoner, and was publicly executed in the city of Columbus on the 9th of February, 1844. The fact that she was a negro, and her victim white, blended public opinion. Otherwise it would have been enlisted in behalf of her sex. She was executed on the same gallows with a white man, also a prisoner, who the next day after the woman's crime, murdered his keeper. There have been less than half a dozen convicted ones of women for murder in the first degree in Ohio since its organization as a State, and none, with the above exception, paid the death penalty, public opinion compelling sentence to imprisonment. Probably the last conviction of a woman for murder in the first degree in the State was that of Mrs. Sarah M. Victor, of Cleveland, who was found guilty, on purely circumstantial evidence, of having poisoned her brother to secure \$2,000 life insurance policy made payable to herself. She was sentenced to be hanged, but public sentiment was so strong that the Governor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, and the same sentiment demanded her pardon, which Governor Foraker granted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The law of Pennsylvania does not make a distinct one in the punishment of murder on account of sex, and but three years ago a woman named Catherine Miller and her accomplice, George Smith, were hanged at Williamsport, in that state, for the murder of Mrs. Miller's husband. Smith beat Miller to death and Mrs. Miller simply furnished the rope with which to string the dead man up, so as to create the impression that he had committed suicide. In this case Governor Pattison refused to interfere. The proof was clearly established that Mrs. Miller and Smith had plotted to kill the woman's husband, and the death warrant was issued without opposition. The execution was a notable one. Mrs. Miller screamed like a mad person as she was carried to the gallows.

A few months ago Annie Cutler, a young colored girl, shot her betrayer in Philadelphia, for which offense she was sentenced to life imprisonment. An application for a commutation of sentence was made to the pardon board, and that body commuted the sentence to one of eight years.

CONNECTICUT.

The only similar case in the state of Connecticut to that of Mrs. Druse was that of Lydia Sherman, who poisoned two or three husbands and several children, several years ago. She had her sentence commuted by the legislature to state prison for life.

As far as can be ascertained here there has not been a woman hanged in that state since colonial days. The custom seems to have been of late years for juries to convict women of murder in the second degree and send them to state prison for life.

MARYLAND.

Precedents are rare in Maryland of the conviction, and even the trial, of a woman for murder. The only conviction and execution of a woman, within recent times, was that of Mary Naylor, an intelligent negro slave in Anne Arundel county; execution in 1851 for the poisoning of her master, a Mr. Carr. The penalty for murder in the first degree in Maryland is hanging, and women are not excepted in the law. Public sentiment sustains the statute.

ILLINOIS.

Under the laws of Illinois men and women are alike subject to the punishment of death for murder. It is not remembered by Governor Oglesby, or

any other state official, that a woman was ever hanged in Illinois. While the laws make no distinction as to sex, public sentiment in that state is opposed to the hanging of women. The only case similar to the Druse murder is that of a woman who deliberately murdered her husband about ten years ago in Kankakee county, in this state, in consequence of cruel treatment. She was tried and sent to the penitentiary for life.

LOUISIANA.

The criminal annals of Louisiana present no exact parallel to the Druse case. Women have been tried for murder here, but public sentiment is so strongly opposed to their execution that there has been but one occasion for appealing to the pardoning power in recent years. Under the Louisiana laws a jury, in a case involving life, can bring in either a simple verdict of "guilty," or one guilty without capital punishment.

MISSOURI.

No woman has ever been hanged in Missouri. A few have received the death sentence, but the governor or the supreme court has always interfered in time to prevent the execution.

GEORGIA.

As a matter of fact, the first person ever hanged in the state of Georgia was a woman. The details of the crime and the history of the case have been lost, and all that remains is the oak tree upon which she had been hanged in 1791, and that her name was Polly. It was not until 1872 that the question of hanging a woman became a state matter. In the April of that year the neighbors of John Spann, of Webster county, noticing that the house remained closed all day, burst open the door and found Mrs. Spann strangled to death, with marks of unmentionable tortures upon her body. Her husband was missing as well as a young and pretty girl, who had been living in the family, named Susan Eberhardt. After six days' pursuit with bloodhounds the pair were found together in Heard county, on the Alabama line. The story developed was that Spann had formed relations with the girl. On the night of the murder Mrs. Spann discovered the intimacy and the enraged husband pushed her back in her bed, having a firm grip on her throat, while Miss Eberhardt, at his command, handed him a pillow-slip, which he rammed down his wife's throat until she was dead. The pair were put on trial, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence was at once executed upon Spann, but the case of Susan Eberhardt became a matter of state concern.

When the day of execution arrived the officers postponed action until the last minute, expecting even then a reprieve. As Susan stood with the black cap on her head men were sent up the road to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the expected messenger with a reprieve, and to wave back, if seen, the signal of rescue. But no relief came and the deluded woman paid the penalty of her crime. To this day Governor Smith's action is held up against him.

As a consequence of this agitation the public mind was prepared to take prompt action on 1878, when the news of Kate Sothern's crime was made public. The public determination was that she should not hang, and she did not. Since that time it has been impossible to convict a woman of murder in Georgia.

INDIANA.

Not one has ever been hanged in the State, or has any been sentenced to death.

MAINE.

No woman has ever been hanged, although Mrs. Barrows, of Kittery, is now under sentence of death, and great exertions are being made in her behalf. She has a reprieve until next August.

IOWA.

There is no case on record in Iowa in which a woman has been sentenced to death.

DELAWARE.

There never was a woman hanged in Delaware. No woman was ever convicted in Delaware where the penalty was death, hence there never was any occasion for Executive clemency in such cases.

WISCONSIN.

The laws of Wisconsin do not permit the hanging of murderers. Several women have been convicted of murder since the present law has been in existence, and have been treated same as men, being sentenced to imprisonment for life when convicted of murder in the first degree.

NEBRASKA.

The State of Nebraska provides for capital punishment, making no distinction in sex, but no woman has ever been hung in the State.

MINNESOTA.

There has been only one woman hanged in Minnesota since its organization as a Territory.

VERMONT.

No woman convicted of murder ever

A JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

One warm morning in July, I stood in front of one of these Japanese tea houses, about to enter. Situated in one of the many parks which adorn Tokio, it is rated as the very best and the "swellest" in the city. It is patronized by the upper class of Japanese society, and has a theatre attached, where an ancient Japanese dance can be seen occasionally.

The sliding doors were thrown open, revealing the receptacle of room, wherein stood three or four tiny Japanese girls, their jet black hair moulded into fantastic shapes with grease and bandoline, their eyebrows shaved, their lips painted red, and their dainty little forms arrayed in dazzling pimonas or loose flowing robes which failed to conceal their graceful necks. These are the tea-house girls of Japan, bewitching, cunning and dangerously picturesque! It is these pretty creatures which makes Japan so attractive to foreigners.

We started to enter without ceremony, as one would enter a restaurant. But we could not have committed a greater or more unpardonable sin. My "ricksha man, grinning from ear to ear, pointed to my hat. I took it off and bowed politely, whereupon the young ladies giggled and looked at each other. Unconcerned, however, I started again to enter, but was held back by my grinning "ricksha man, who pointed to my shoes, and grunted out something which sounded like No—sh—ng—mo—po—po. I took the hint and took off my shoes, keeping my feet beneath me to conceal the holes in my hose until a girl brought me a pair of Japanese slippers, which you know have no heels. Did you ever try to keep on a pair of slippers without anything to hold your heels in? Try it once. Expectantly I shoved my toes into the slippers, and guided by the shy and smirking females, began my inspection of the tea house.

The first thing we saw, as we stepped upon the matting of the small, empty reception room was a row of Japanese girls, of various shades of beauty on their knees, bowing their heads to the floor. We answered the salute by bowing, but not on our knees.

"Oho," (good morning), said one of the prettiest girls, advancing.

"Oho," I boldly responded. But here my knowledge of Japanese ended and my embarrassment began. I could not speak Japanese and the young lady addressing us could not speak English, but of course she knew what we were there for, and immediately began to conduct us through the several rooms of the house.

Simplcity and plainness are the features of the interior of an ideal Japanese tea house. The rooms are low and finished in natural unpainted and unvarnished wood, save here or there a lacquer wood door frame or panel. On the floor is a straw matting, but no table or chairs of any description. The walls are usually without pictures or ornaments, and neither stove nor fireplace is seen. In short, the room we were finally conducted to was a model of bareness and simplicity. Some of the private tea rooms overhead, however, were finished throughout in lacquer wood and had lacquer floors, shining like polished mirrors.

Of course when one enters a tea house he is expected to take refreshments. Selecting the best of these uninviting rooms overlooking the lawn, we called for *chaya*, which is Japanese tea. Two little girls quickly responded and placed before us the usual refreshments which a Japanese tea house