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NO. 4.

State Board of Equalization.

THE BOARD-RULES FOR COUNTY BOARDS AND FOR ASSESSORS.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZA-TION, NOV. 1, 1873.

To H: Excellency L. F. Grover. Governor of Oregon-Str: The law makes it the duty of this Board to communicate with you "in relation to the assessment and collection of revenue." In compliance therewith we are gratified to be able to sav that there has been a positive, though partial, improvement at least in the manner in which the result of the work of assessing has been prepared for the examination of the Board. Instead of various sized and unsuitable books, and in some cases only sheets of paper loosely fastened together, and all more or less differing from the form prescribed by law, which before comprised the record of the State assessment, this year the assessment rolls are uniform in appearance, strongly and neafly bound in volumes, and measurably after the tabular form required by law.

For the first time in the assessmert of the State, the different kinds of property are shown in detail in different columns. This is chiefly due to the measures adopted at the last session of the Board to accomplish such an end.

manner directed by the law. Their neglect or failure in the performance of their official service is shown in the under valuation of property carelessness in not balancing each page of the assessment roll, so that the addition of the sum total of the column of "gross values;" a disregard of the proper manner of qualifying a taxpaver when rendering an account of his property and indebtedness, in not administering the oath of personal property. But the most serious inefficiency of Assessors is in assessing property far below its actual cash value. Those assessors who have ermitted themselves to be guided by the rules framed by the Board or that purpose have y the rules framed by more satisfactorily performed their work, although the complete cash

valuation is yet to be reached. We are sensible of the ungraciousness of the work that is assigned us, that the more efficiently we may do our part the more may prejudice and self-interest disparage and misjudge. Yet we have no choice other than to do our duty to the best of our knowl edge and ability, and leave the result to the determination of experi-

It is one of the objects of good government that its burdens should be borne equally by all—that no one ses. When all property is completely listed at the true value, inequality and unfairness in taxation will be the expense of government the less should be the tax. The accomplishment of an object so desirable and beneficial as a reduction of the ratio of taxes can only be attained by a full and complete exhibit of all the assessable property of the State at its actual cash valuation as the law requires. The more numerous the sources of revenue the easier is the obligation of the taxpayer fulfilled. The larger the amount of assessable property the less will be the rate of barthen. To illustrate: if the taxable property of the State could be returned at one hundred millions of dollars-which the Board estimates to be nearest the cash valuation than the amount actually returnedthere would be no necessity for a further continuance of the State tax at five and a half mills, as it could safely be reduced under such circumstances to less than one half that figure, with a corresponding reduction in the taxation for county pur-

It is suggested that incompetency is the cause of inefficiency in Assessors-that under the present system no better ability can be obtained without increased compensation. In view of future legislation, we would advise that Assessors be paid an an- which include the more desirable the State Board of Equalization, nual salary sufficient to insure that and valuable lands, because of culti- which, in all cases will be done withtalent and competency so essential vation and convenient means of out delay.

for a position of such importance. transportation of products to mar-There is no county official whose in- kets of exchange. The assessments inequality in the assessed value of telligent and energetic service com- of agricultural lands generally, with real and personal estate, in the vaprehends more beneficial results, or the exception of five counties, were rious counties of the State, may be whose duties are of more vital consequence. The term of office should be extended to at least a period of four years to make the incumbent more independent of interested influences, and to enable him to secure to the public the value of his experi-

counties a large surplus of money the work of the Board in the matter roll of their respective counties and Description of Personal Property. with which to liquidate county lia- of equalization. right direction and a help to the tax- kinds of live stock. It affords grat- Rule 5. Assessment rolls, after riages, state what?

payer to consolidate rather than in- lifying information. The more di- equalization by County Boards must crease the the number of offices. versified the products of a country be transmitted to the Secretary of the how many? Sheep, how many? THAT ALL COUNTY OFFICERS BE SAL- to be consolidated into one, especial- tains the assessment of live stock ed against for a failure to perform what? ARIED AND THAT FEES BE ABOLISHED by in counties where there are city generally approached nearer the his duties as required by law. -DIFFICULTIES WHICH EMBARRASS franchises, so that in such counties cash value than elsewhere, save in Rule 6. That the State may re-

prolonged by the failure on the part | \$15 66 to \$17 56.

ulated for Assessors which it is withheld from present settlement for ciency of service.

law under which they act, and while such lands, excepting those in Wasthey were in session for the full co county, which were equalized at period of the term, they sat to hear 40 cents, on account of their remoteand answer complaints only, and did ness and inferior character of soil. not " examine and correct the assess- The lands of the European and Orement rolls of their respective coun- gon Land Company, embracing 192,ties," or "increase or reduce the val- 514 acres, were likewise viewed as nation of property assessed," where held for speculative purposes, and such action was necessary as the law their a sessment was equalized to provides. Attention has been called the highest assessment-\$150-in to this omission in the performance the central counties, and in other We regret to observe that too of their duties with the hope that localities at \$1.25 per acre. Some of many of the Assesors are inefficient, hereafter greater efficiency will be the lands of the railroad grant have e ther through incompetency or dismanifested on their part, for without been sold at much higher figures; inclination to do their duty in the it the labors of the State Board are they were all conveyed to the present rendered nugatory.

The revenue system of the State is very defective. Its thorough amendment is of the first importance. The necessity of the case is so imperious | statements as part of this report. It | as to demand a complete revision of | is believed that they contain valuathese laws as soon as possible. They ble statistical information that may were enacted from time to time with- be useful in the future, in legisout reference to the present system lating and otherwise; at all events of equalization, and the State and they will serve to show in part the county Boards of Equalization seem | labors of the Board in the duties of | in the form of an affilavit setting to have been created without regard forth the items of taxable property, to the revenue laws, and consequentas well as indebtedness, instead of a ly difficulties are constantly arising age, average value per acre, and all property," and each Assessor is verbal oath; deducting exemption to retard and embarrass the action gross value of land, exclusive of from the assessment of real instead of those organizations in the exercise grants to corporations, in each counof their functions.

The powers of the State Board definite. The number of its mem- the assessed value of \$19,010,508, five—one from each judicial district | 220,381 50. -which would have a tendency to | Exhibit "B" is a table of the more certainly insure a quorum at all | equalization. It gives 65,789 horses; times during its session, and in the assessed value, \$2,589,617; equalized wider division of its labors secure a value, \$3,080,227; cattle, 232,132; much greater efficiency.

the taxable property of the taxpayer | his indebtedness within the State value, 212,354. that the indebtedness so deducted. in the form of obligations to pay in the possession of the creditor, should be subject to taxation as the propershould be compelled to sustain more tv of the creditor. If otherwise, the thereof, the per centage added or than a just proportion of its expen- law is invidious and unjust, and should be repealed, as many of our This exhibit gives 427 miles of telmerchants, having liabilities due egraph line; assessed value, \$27,950; elsewhere, are precluded from the equalized value, \$42,750; 2571, miles no longer experienced, and the less benefit of the law. The Board have of railroad, equalized at \$5,803 88.3 1/4 therefore directed Assessors hereafter in all cases not to deduct in lebtedness unless the names of the creditors are given. It was compelled to this course as a matter of right to the State and to the taxpayer, as well as justice to those who are excluded from taking advantage of the law, and more particularly because of the enormous amount of in debtedness appearing as an offset to assessments. The aggregate indebtedness throughout the State, which taxable property of the State as taxes the greater the relief from that | taxpayers have the benefit of, amounts to \$13,621,114, while the column of "money, notes and accounts," where said indebtedness should appear, aggregates only \$9,-030,672, which is too sufficiently significant of itself to need futher com-

The assessable property of the State for the present year was returned at \$57,682,691. Deducting indebtedness and exemption amounting to \$16,982,532, the total taxable property amounted to \$40,700,159.

this sum to \$45,688,924 94. county, the assessments in the out- of the State Board of Equalization. side or border counties were nearer And the collection of taxes should a cash valuation than in the counties not proceed until said rolls have situated in the Willamette valley, been examined and passed upon by In connection with the subject of have been assessed at \$8 per acre; ed of, is in the arbitrary standard of taxation we would further suggest and in no county in the Willamette appraisement fixed by Assessors, the advisibility of paying all county valley, have the agricultural lands more or less below cash value. officials by a stated yearly salary, in- been assessed at any figures approx- Rule 3. The Assessors have been stead of by fees as at present, and imating a cash valuation, but as required to add up all the columns ofthat the fees for services be collected there was no assessment in a single of the assessment rolls and show the as usual and transferred to the Coun- instance approximating a cash val- aggregates. The County Boards are ricultural land, state section or part ty Treasury. We are assured that uation of such property, no increase requested to see that this duty is not of section, township and range and after paying liberal compensation for | could be made, the Board having to | neglected by the Assessors. the very best ability there would re- do only with the equalization of as- Rule 4. The County Board of If Town or City Property .- Nummain in the Treasury, under such an sessments. These facts must be Equalization are required by law "to ber of lot, lots or parts of lots, block to go for the money, haven't I? Roars arrangement, in a majority of the borne in consideration in reviewing examine and correct the assessment and name of town or city?

would also be a movement in the number and value of the different of over valuations.

the correction of which occupied a ties of Clatsop and Columbia \$19 50 lection. good deal of time and attention, and and \$21.98 respectively; and in Bain the second place this session was ker, Grant and Wasco counties, from ment of the system of assessment,

several of which were not received wagon road companies, comprising the State Board for their observance until late in the month of October. 484,562 acres, the Board took into in discharge of their duty, with more Additional rules have been form- consideration the fact that they were hoped may render their duties more speculative purposes, and deemed intelligible and secure greater effi- that the Government price, \$1 25, at which they were assessed in one Some of the county boards of county, although at a higher price in equalization have misintepreted the another, was a proper assessment for argely increased and to some extent | company at \$1.25 per acre, and are | held for sale at a price beyond that

In conclusion, we have the honor to submit the accompanying tabular equalization:

Exhibit "A" is a table of the acrecrease after equalization. It shows should be enlarged or made more an aggregate of 3,589,394 acres, and bers should be increased to at least with the value as equalized of \$22,

place the Board in possession of in- number and gross and average valcreased local knowledge for the more | ues of stock in each county of the satisfactory performance of its duties. State, and per cent. of increase after assessed value, \$3,416,946; equalized It was undoubtedly the intention value, \$3,783,061; sheep, 388,241 of the Legislature, in making it the assessed value, \$965,461; equalized duty of the Assessors to deduct from value, \$1,041,199; swine, 72,825; assessed value, \$145,641; equalized

Exhibit "C" is a table of the property of corporations, showing description of property owned by each company, the assessed value deducted, and the equalized value. per mile, or \$1,494,500; 192,514 acres of land of European and Oregon Land Company; assessed value, 3146,699 93; equalized value, \$268. 121 49; 585,562 acres of lands of wagon road companies; assessed valne, \$365,461; equalized value, \$477,-

Exhibit "D" is a table of the aggregates of property in each county of the State, with the values assessed and equalized, showing the total equalized to be \$45,688,025 94. All of which is respectfully sub-N. H. GATES. mitted,

W. F. ALEXANDER. RULES FOR COUNTY BOARDS OF EQUALI-

Geo. L. CURRY,

ZATION. Rule 1. The County Board of a certified copy of the assessment roll of their respective counties, after equalization by them, to be forsecond Monday in September of each With the exception of Multnomah | year, for the examination and action | ble property.

so palpably below the actual valua- remedied, and the subsequent labors tion as to make an equalization, by of this Board facilitated, the County will be in a stated precinct to receive an additional per centage on the Boards of Equalization are recomgross assessment, a matter of the mended to enforce the rule that the sheerest justice. So imperfect and actual salable cash value shall, in all unfair have been some of the assess cases, be the standard assessment of ments, that lands for which \$20 per both real and personal property. acre have been offered and declined, The root of the inequality complain-

REPORT OF THE BOARD TO HIS EXCELThe necessary legislation should be the more assured is its prosperity State on or before the first day of Swine, how many? October, or the Assessor or Clerk, number of positions of a similar class In the counties east of the moun- as the case may be, will be proceed- not heretofore enumerated, state

> there would need to but one Assest he one county already named. In ceive its due proportion of the tax sor, one Collector, one Treasurer for three of the chiefest agricultural on property omitted to be assessed county, city, and perhaps school dis- counties of the State, convenient to by the Assessor, and afterwards found water and railroad transportation, and taxed by the Collector, it is di-The Board was very considerably the average assessment of cattle was rected that the County Boards cause displayed in the work of equalization, from S8 96 to S11 50 per head; while the Secretary of State to be notified in the first instance by the inaccura- in the two extreme southern counties, by the Collectors on the completion cies and incompleteness of the great- Jackson and Josephine, the average of each year's collections, of the er number of the assessment rolls, exceeded \$16 per head; in the coun- amount of the assessment and col-

Rule 7. To insure the improve- in the State. the County Boards are requested to of some of the counties in the trans-mission of their assessment rolls, In equalizing the assessments of the lands belonging to the grants to the rules and regulations framed by strictness than heretofore.

RULES FOR ASSESSORS.

Rule 1. County Assessors are required by law to commence their service on the first day of March, and a failure to do so, or to complete without delay the assessment of their counties and return their assessment rolls to the County Boards before the first Monday in August, is not only contrary to the law which they have sworn to observe, but seriously embarrasses and delays the work of the County and State Boards of Equalization.

Rule 2. It is essential that the assessment rolls of the various counties should be alike in form and style and in order to insure this the Secretary of State will transmit three blank assessment rolls to each county and the Assessor is enjoined to observe the form, and make his entries in accordance therewith. Rule 3. The assessment of every

piece of property assessed must be placed in some appropriate column of values before it is placed in the column denominated "gross value of all property," in order that each page or the assessment roll shall show that the sum total of the columns of values, when added together equal and correspond with the aggregate column of "gross value of required to add up the columns of bis assessment roll, and prove in ty of the State, and per cent. of in- before presenting it to the County Board of Equalization.

Rule 4. To avoid the numerous emissions now made in the assessment of real estate, Assessors are required to procure the maps, as the law directs, of the real estate in their respective counties, showing the actual present owner of each town lot, and tract of land of which the title has passed from the United States or the State of Oregon.

Rule 5. No taxpayer's name dould appear in different places on the same roll, but all his property should be assessed continuously after the entry of his name.

Rule 6. The description of real estate on the assessment roll should show the section or part of section, the township, range, the number of acres, the cash value of each piece or parcel, and the total value.

Rule 7. Town and city lots must be described by the number of lot and block, with the name of the place and must be assessed separately from other real estate, and the cash value of each lot or part of lot be entered by itself in the appropriate column and the cash value of the improve ments upon each lot, must be entered separately in the column of "value of improvements.'

Rule 8. Mills, canals, mining ditches, telegraph lines, railroads, etc., must be assessed at their cash value, and entered in the assessment roll in the column denominated "value of all improvements."

Rule 9. Assessors must require names of creditors and the sums due to them to be given, in all cases where the indebtedness within the State is to be deducted from the taxindebtedness must not otherwise be amount due them in case they have Equalization of the several counties made no previous return of the same in this State are requested to cause in their statement of taxable proper-

Rule 10. When a taxpayer owns taxable property in two or more warded at the expense of the county. | counties, he should have the benefit The result of equalization increases to the Secretary of State, before the of his indebtedness, after naming his creditors, in proportion to his taxa-

> Rule 11. On entering upon the discharge of their duties, the Assessor shall furnish by mail or other method, to each taxpayer within their respective counties, a blank form, substantially as follows requirsaid form with a true statement responsive to each question therein, and the Assessor shall give reasonable notice of the day or days when he administer the oath to the taxpayer, which said statements and affidavits shall be preserved by the Assesor, and turned over to his successor in

office. Statement of assessable property of (name of taxpayer) in the county f——, Oregon, for the year 187-.

Description of Real Estate.—If ag-

number of acres? to increase and reduce the valuation If merchandise, goods or implements bilities and thus relieve the oppres- For the first time in the statistics of property assessed," and not alone state what? If money, notes or acsiveness of county taxation. It of the State there is an exhibit of the to sit, hear and determine complaints counts, state what? If household

If indebted within the State, state to whom, and in what amount? State of Oregon, 1

County of----, , do solemnly swear that the foregoing list includes all my real and personal property within the State of Oregon, and that the statement of my indebtedness, hereto appended, is true, and that no part thereof has been deducted from my assessment in any other county

Subscribed and sworn to before me this - day of -, A. D. 187-.

Rule 12. The Assessor as soon as he receives a statement of any taxable property situated in another county, must make a copy of such statement for each county in which the same is situated, and transmit the same by mail or express to the Assessor of the proper county, who must assess the same as other taxable property.

Rule 13. The Assessor must col-

lect the taxes on moveable personal property in the following cases: 1. When from any cause he believes that the person who owns or controls the property is about to remove or dispose of such property,

whereby the tax may become delin-2. When, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he believes that the pay ment of the tax depends on its imm-diate collection.

Rule 14. The Assessor is governed as to the amount of taxes to be by him collected on moveable property. by the State and county rate of the ton Thursday, the 23d, only ten days previous year.

Rule 15. In assessing property due regard should be had to locality nearness to market and to all particulars affecting the salable cash value of the same, and in all cases the and personal property shall be the

actual cash value Rule 16. The Assessor shall deduct the \$300 exemption allowed by law only from the personal property of householders, and to be allowed to householders only, and not to business firms, and where the personal property is less than \$300, the amount noted on the roll should ony epual the amount of such personal

Rule 17. The Assessor himself and not the assessed, should be the judge of values by personal inspec tion, whenever practicable.

Rule, 18. The capital stock and other property, of all banking and other companies, were not otherwise more convenient, should be assessed to each company in its corporate

Rule 19. In cases where parties are bondsmen or sureites for others, such obligation do not constitute an ndebtedness to be allowed as a set off against taxation.

Rule 20. Assessors are reminded that the law requires them to collect the poll tax as it is assessed.

Rule 21. The law makes it the duty of the State Board of Equalization, in case "there is reason to believe that any Assessor has failed or refused to do any of the duties imposed upon him by law," to "make a spection, which we understand will such investigation, it appears to said | partment. Board that such officer has failed or refused to fully discharge the duties of his office, the Board shall certify the fact to the District Attorney,

## A Witness Who Goes to Funerals.

We clip from the Manchester Times the following testimony of a witness on the Tichborne case, who seemed to have a dismal line of duty to fol-

George Hickman, an undertaker, living in Mile End Road, said: I formerly lived at Waping, and know payers' taxable property, or the said Arthur Orton. He had lighter hair than the defendant. During the last allowed. And the said creditor or trial I was brought here to see the creditors must be assessed for the defendant, who I was told was Orton, but I found he was not Orton. Arthur's upper lip protruded much. marks upon his face? It was marked

> with the smallpox. Looking at the defendant's handsdo they remind you of Arthur's? No, they are much smaller.

What kind of a walk has Arthur? A "slobering" kind of walk. What kind of a voice? Gruff; quite different to the defendant's. Is the defendant at all like your friend? Nosir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hawking the said taxpayer to fill or unlike that of any of the Ortons, cause to be filled the blanks in Arthur and Edmund were very much fully grazing. He fixed upon that disgusted and went out to work in the same size. I don't know if Ed-Where were you when you last saw Arthur? On the pier-head at Wapping. I was waiting for a funeral at the time; I sometimes attend the same funeral a dozen times. Laughter.

Do you, how is that? [Laughter.] Do you want to know? Yes. Very well then. [Laughter. I go to measure, don't I? [Laugh-

Well? Next I go with the coffin. don't I? [Increased laughter.] Well? Next, I go with the pall, don't I? [Great laughter.] Well? Next, I go to bury, don't I? [Greater laughter.] Well? And sometimes I have got

of laughter.] Mr. Hawkins: Very well. You may go Mr. Hickman. [Laughter.]

The Sultan-mother is about to pre- ticking for our new feather bed?" furniture, watches or pleasure car- sent-don't blush-sixty Krupp guns "Any place where you can get the ing gold which she had hoarded for to the Turkish War Department.

General News Items.

The mint at San Francisco coined nearly \$30,000 in dimes since the 1st instant. Next week they will commence on half dollars.

A vessel of 300 tons burthen, has been chartered to take a cargo of California golden syrup from San Francisco direct to Hamburg.

It is rumored that R. C. McCormicks, Territorial Delegate from Arizona, will soon marry the daughter of Senator Thurman, of Ohio.

Several adults have died of scarlet fever within a few days. The disease is still very prevalent and very fatal amongst children in San Francico. Mr. D. C. Beaty, of Olympia, has

been appointed farmer in charge of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, at House, and came back as the last car the head of Tacoma Bay, vice B. Bar- of the train containing his bride went Laura Keene the once famous actress, is reported to have died at Mont-

clair, N. J. on the 6th. She had for some time past been suffering from consumption.

on keeping a fighting dog. A Washington dispatch of November 5th announces the death in that city the night before, of Brigadier General Delafield, who had been on

the retired list since 1866. County, represent that there is great | most appalling oaths. Meantime, the excitement at that place over the dis- report circulated like lightning that covery of diamonds on boulder Creek our young man was a Northampton

Senator Kelly arrived in Washing-

from Oregon. He is in good health dence this Winter. His family are in Massachusetts. The Utah Northern Narrow-gauge standard of valuation both of real Road is being extended from Brig- the bridge when, with exaggerated ham City, its former terminus, to

> be complete in one month. J. W. Pattent, clerk in the Post Office, cousin of Senator Sargent, and Herrick, another clerk, have been arrested for stealing money from the Post Office. They are in castody of the U. S. Marshal. The

amount taken is not stated. says: The Government is amply secured against loss by the suspension of the First National Bank, and Jay Cooke & Co., but will lose by Clewes

a hundred thousand dollars. The North Pacific Railroad Comoany claim 2,688,000 acres of land in Washington Territory and Oregon, and 5,120,000 in Dakota. They also claim now to have 558 miles of road built, of which 105% miles are in Washington Territory and, 200 miles in Dakota and the remainder in Min-

Col. Kimble, Inspector of Indian Affairs, has suspended Gen. R. H. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian stant, but there was no outcry, and Affairs in Washington Territory, and | presently the true state of thing was appointed Marshall Blinn, Superinthorough investigation, and if, after | be made into the affairs of the De- about maniaes.

> The obsequies of Mrs. Mary Cus tis Lee, widow of the late General Robert E. Lee, took place on the 8th in Memorial Chapel, Lexington. Her three sons, W. F. Lee, Custis Lee and Robert E. Lee, and her daughter were present, besides a large of publishing stories about what concourse of friends. The remains those of her husband in the Memori- house, and to peep in the keyhole, alroom. Mrs. Lee was 76 years of and then come back and tell him

mourning. by woman over man, is, doubtless, irresistible, but when a man imagtruth of the doctrine to his sorrow. bull who was the terror of the neighmelo-dramatic order, but the last more for the paper. thing seen of the professor was his archæological form tossed twentyseven feet into the air and coming tisement to the following effect, down on the other side of the fence. His physical injuries were slight but his faith in scientific mesmerism as home happy, send a postage stamp illustrated in bulls has been greatly and twenty-five cents to P. O. Box. weakened.

DREAMS OF AN EDITOR.—The slowly-starving editor of a paper in Brattleboro, Vt., drops into poetry as follows.

We had sweet dreams the other night-When all around was still; We dreamed we saw a host of folks Pay up their printers bill. We wish the dream would come to pass,
And our empty pockets fill—
Tar da nmp a te diddle dum,
Te tump te diddle dill.

"Husband, where shall I get the

Lost by Rail. A NEWLY MARRIED MAN'S DISAGREE-ABLE ADVENTURE.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican] One of those sad exhibitions of human passion and suffering which never appeal in vain for sympathy cast a gloom over the depot in this city on Saturday. A young man had daringly woodd and won his unapproachable blissfulness; the wedding raiment was prepared -and paid for: the bridal tour marked out; Saturday morning he ignorantly promised to provide provisions and dry goods; she to love, honor and "be gay." Then they took the smallest compartment in a drawing room car, bound West; but, just before it started, the groom rushed over to the Massasoit out of the depot. A panic seemed to break out of his countenance, but with an awful yell, he hurled his umbrella, like a patent beckoner, and plunged into the crowd. The first leap brought him to one of those Rev. Mr. Minley, who went out to compound milking stools promiscuously scattered about the depot, and Africa in 1869, has returned. He over he fell headlong against a woman thinks he converted one heathen, but in a leap frog attitude, fixing her isn't sure, as the convert would insist shoe. She with undescribable suddenness, kicked up her heels, and dove into the railroad track; while howling and clawing dreadfully, her assailant brought the point of his umbrella with fearful violance upon the gouty toe of an old gentleman. who instantly shook off his wife and Advice from Eureka, Humbolt daughters, and began to utter the lamac escaped from his keep and we immediately climbed into a passenger car to meditate. Terrorstricken women alternately smoothed their bonnet strings and wrung their and spirits, and is looking for a resi- hands; while several pale, resolute men seized sticks of wood from an engine, and gazed about wth horrible intensity. The train was nearly to leaps and gleaming eyes, the youth Ogden. Track-laying is now pro- bound toward the waiting men shoutgressing rapidly, and will probably | ing to the train; "Hold on!" in tones that made the refreshment room windows wink. An instant of suspense, and he was in their grasp. "The old Harry!" fairly shricked the youth; "let me go; O! Miss -

no, my wife. Thunder and furies! Stop pinching my hands. "Poor thing, how he raves," said the ladies, and a small man who had A special to the New York Post been behind them now rushed to the prisoner and grabbed his coat. It tore, and our friend, now fully alive to his surroundings, wrenched himself from his captors and caught the Habecht & Co. probably less than little man by his hair. It was a wig, and came off so suddenly, and left such a shining poll, that everybody supposed he was scalped. Clapping both hands to his head, the small man ran like a deer toward Main street, and our hero after him, flourishing the wig in his hand. A stampede instantly ensued, and nobody knows what might have happened. At this juncture a friend of the supposed maniac entered the depot and greeted the matrimonial beginner. People held their breaths for an innoised about. The young man has gon out West, but the folks at the depot don't tell what they know

Looking Through the Keyhole.

A young man once thought he would like to write things for the newspapers, so he went to see a man who had a paper, and who was fond people did in their own houses. were deposited by the side of This man told him to go to a certain age. Business entirely suspended, what he saw. And he gave him and many places were draped in some paper and a pencil to write it down, so that he would not forget it when he came back. The young LOOKING AT THE BULL'S-EYE. - The man was very glad, and went off to power of the human eye, as exercised | put his eye to the keyhole. But the gentleman who lived in the house heard a noise, and looking out of the ines that his own eye can exert the | window saw this young man with his same influence over the lower creation | eye to the keyhole. So he walked Dr. Kenealy-Were there any and that he has only to gaze fixedly out cantiously and kicked the young on a wild beast to subdue its ferocity | man down the steps of his house. he occasionally miscalculates his He had on very heavy boots, which chances. Thus, a professor in Ver- hurt the young man very much. The mont, who was a firm believer in the person who owned the paper, when power of the human eye, realized the he heard the young man's story, laughed at him, and told him he Determined to convince the skeptics | should get used to that if he wanted of its truth, he selected a ferocious to make money by writing for him, and he showed him a pad which all borhood as the object of his experi- his young men wore when on what ment. The result was not altogether | he called special duty. The pad was successful. Surrounded by a retin- fixed so that when anybody kicked ins; I last saw my old friend in 1852 | ne of disbelievers, the scientific gen- the young men they would not be or 1853. The defendant's voice is tleman sauntered into the pasture hurt. But the gentleman's boots bull his eagle eyes, but the bull the fields, for he thought he did mund wore ear-rings or pockmarked. quailed not, neither did it retire in not care about writing things any

The man, who answered an adver-

savs his curiosity is satisfied: "If you would learn how to make No.-, Cincinnati."

He did send the necessary cash. and soon received the answer: "If you are as big a fool as we think you must be for giving us your money, you can make home happy by leaving it and going West

by yourself."- Hearth and Home. STANDS UP .- A "darsted rival" of the West, states that the editor of the --- was kicked last Saturday and now stands up to do his scissor-

Jerusha Peck, a maiden miser of Riverside, Conn., died recently hav-

thirty years.