

FIVE NEW MEDICOS

Graduating Exercises of the Willamette Medical College

AT THE M. E. CHURCH LAST NIGHT

Interesting Exercises When Five Young Men Started on Their New, Self-chosen Careers.

The first Methodist church was crowded last night to witness the graduating exercises of the College of Medicine of the Willamette University.

Each number of the program was carried out as pre-arranged, both addresses being especially instructive, and equally adapted for the occasion. The graduating class was seated upon the rostrum in company with President W. C. Hawley, Dean W. H. Byrd, and the speakers of the evening, Hon. P. H. D'Arcy and Dr. W. T. Williamson.

Associated with them was Miss Mary M. Myers, graduate of the Normal Course of Training for Nurses, which is conducted under the auspices of the College of Medicine, at the Salem Hospital.

In presenting the class to the public, President Hawley said that five more conscientious young men, than those composing the class, it had never been his privilege to meet.

The class as graduated was composed of I. N. Sanders, E. G. Kirby, J. H. Robnett, F. E. Brown, and F. R. Bowser. The class of seniors for the ensuing year is composed of E. R. Seelye, F. H. Ong, J. Rex Byars and R. E. Ringo.

The address of Hon. P. H. D'Arcy, delivered during the evening, which appears in this and adjoining columns, was followed by the presentation of the diplomas after which Dr. W. T. Williamson said in part: "The mind that has learned much and forgotten much is vastly superior to the one that has never learned it—stronger and more richly cultivated."

"You must forget only by absorbing or developing new ideas. Much of the teaching of today will, ten years hence, be relegated to the realms of the rejected; for, science is a rapid traveler, and you, young men, must be of those who look forward and outward to catch the light of the daily-rising sun of discovery and development, that its glow may vivify and illuminate your stores of medical knowledge. For, how far-fetched the significance, and how empty the pageantry of tonight, if you should now rest on the honors and laurels acquired."

"So, go to work and meet the demand on your energies. Render your judicial decisions, or in more technical language, make your diagnoses. The judge on the bench will tell you that the weight and responsibility of his position consists largely in balancing the testimony pro and con, and reaching a correct decision thereby. You must do the same. While his consideration is usually property, yours is usually life. You gaze upon a confused multiplicity of symptoms, some accidental and hence misleading, some erratic and conflicting, and some common to various morbid states; and in some cases you must even reject much of the testimony of the patient himself, as honest, but mistaken. We wonder then, with all our vaunted modern progress, errors are made and the physician who makes no mistakes in diagnosis, and I will show you a man too dull and self-satisfied to recognize a blunder even when revealed in a perfect state of nudity."

"Cultivate temperance and punctuality in your habits, not merely for their intrinsic moral worth, but also because your patients have a sacred right to your very best faculties."

"Then love your profession, practice your profession, and honor your profession, by being in the broadest sense of the term, gentlemen."

"In conclusion, on behalf and by the authority of the Medical Faculty of the old Willamette University, I bid you an affectionate farewell as students, and extend you our hearty welcome and congratulations on attaining the respectable dignity of Doctors of Medicine."

The class goes to Portland this morning to take an examination before the state medical board for practitioners' licenses.

MR. D'ARCY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Members of the Medical Faculty of the Willamette University, ladies and gentlemen: Honored with an invitation to deliver an address upon this occasion, I approach the discussion of the subject which I have chosen, impressed by the same fears and embarrassments as Cincas the Grecian. You will remember that when he came from Epirus to Rome, he was dazzled with the splendor and magnificence of the Roman capital which was in its plenary days at that time. Invited to address the Roman Senate, the culture, refinement and intellectual qualities of the Senators embarrassed and made him timid in delivering his address. So at this time, in the presence of the Medical Faculty of the Willamette University, students fresh from their books and this intelligent and discriminating audience, I can truthfully say I am profoundly impressed by my surroundings. My feelings and embarrassments are somewhat akin to those of Cincas of old, when addressing the Roman Senate.

Addresses differ as men differ. Some are full of ideas, while others consist principally of wind and lack of ideas. When speaking of wind, I do not refer to the invigorating winds that come to us from our health giving mountain ranges, nor to the gentle zephyrs, that fan and cool our feverish brow, nor to the breezes that come to us over the Coast Range, Mountains from the sea shore, filled and freighted with the oceanic qualities which make us feel as if life were worth living, but to that species of wind which tends to make us weary and tired before speaker has spoken a dozen sentences.

The Medical Profession, Progress and Development is a great and comprehensive theme. When I look back in a casual way into the history of medicine and consider what it has done for mankind, its progress and

development, I am overawed with the grandeur of the work that has been accomplished. The history of the growth of medicine from its small beginnings to the present time affords a study which will attract and charm the student interested in the progress of events.

It is a progressive science. The early history of medicine is more or less involved in doubt. It was practiced by the Israelites in a crude and imperfect way in their wanderings through the wilderness. In early Egypt and surrounding countries it was known. In the Homeric Age the worship of Aesculapius was indulged in. He was recognized as the God of Healing. Sick persons repaired or were conveyed to the temples (many of which were erected at that time) to be healed. Mysticism and weird incantations were practiced to restore persons to health, which were somewhat similar in character to those in vogue among our American Indians.

The practice of medicine did not begin to form in definite shape until the time of Hippocrates. His father and grandfather had been physicians. He was a cotemporary of the renowned Athenian statesman and orator, Pericles, and was one of the bright and shining lights of the Golden Age of Greek civilization. He banished the mysticisms which had hitherto prevailed and the vagaries and vulgar pretensions of the mercenary lot who grossly imposed upon the credulity of the people.

Through the influence of the teachings of Hippocrates, his sons and Aristotle, the famous library, museum and school of Alexandria were founded and the headquarters for medical knowledge for a time centered at Alexandria. What Hippocrates started it might be said that one of the early famous physicians, Galen, carried to and planted upon a more solid basis. Hippocrates and Galen might properly be said to be the "Fathers of Medicine." Galen, himself, having contributed more than 500 written treatises on medicine.

From this time until the 17th century medicine was constantly undergoing slow and material changes. The first schools of medicine at Smyrna, Corinth, Alexandria, Cordova and the University of Padua had been doing their work. When the Huns, Goths and Vandals came down upon and overran the Roman Empire; when from the time Europe was enveloped in that darkness that came with the irruption of these hordes from the North and when it seemed as if all the knowledge and learning of the past were about to be destroyed, we find that the lamp of science was kept burning in Italy in the University of Padua and the student of the present day is inspired in beholding the great work done by those who saved Europe from losing their scientific and literary knowledge during the period of which I speak. We should never hesitate to say that the schools of Padua in Italy for the great work done by her in respect to learning from utter destruction by the Barbarians of the North.

The 17th century was remarkable for the great advances made in medicine. It was the Augustan Age for most of the countries in Europe. It was the Age of Shakespeare, Bacon, Galileo, Descartes, Pascal, Newton, Boyle and above all in medicine, William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; a discovery which brought him fame and distinction. The progress of medicine in the 18th century was not behind that of the 17th. One of the many discoveries to which I will call your special attention and which stands out prominently above other was the discovery of the prophylactic power of vaccination by Edward Jenner, which has immortalized his name. Prior to this discovery smallpox had been the dread and scourge of the world. While the plague had visited the countries of Europe occasionally smallpox was always with the people, filling the cemeteries, tormenting those with constant fears it had not attacked. It could not be checked. While it was in every part of Europe, Asia and Africa, it was brought to this country as early as 1507. This disease over which Jenner's discovery achieved a suggestion of glorious and beneficent victories, was the scourge of mankind. In the Middle Ages its death roll could be counted by Millions. Before the introduction of vaccination the death toll was 3,000 in every million of the population. Statistics show that 400,000 died annually in Europe. In recent times in England where it had been such a great scourge, only 15 deaths occurred in a year and now that is said to be only 1-70 part of deaths from it as compared with pre-vaccination times.

The 19th century has been more remarkable for discoveries than the past centuries. The salient points in the history of medicine in the 19th century have been the discovery of anaesthetics; the establishment of aseptic and antiseptic surgery upon the scientific foundations of the new science, Bacteriology; the rise and progress of abdominal and intracranial surgery and the entrance of the United States and Russia into the field of surgical discovery, literature and teaching. With the increase of population in this country we have taken rapid strides forward in the progress of medicine and surgery. Russia which long slumbered has awakened from its long sleep and is forging ahead in the progress of medicine and surgery.

The new epoch in surgery was made in 1846 by American physicians, when Morton, Warren, Hayward and Bigelow announced to the surgical world that a safe method of anaesthesia had been discovered. Their statements were readily accepted by surgeons and within a year thereafter anaesthesia was in general use throughout the civilized world. Nothing like it had been known before and there has been little improvement in it since that time. The influence of anaesthesia upon surgical diagnosis has been as great as the methods of operation. Recent graduates of medical schools with its aid undertake operations in former times would not dare undertake. It has revolutionized the system of surgery. Another great invention of an American in surgery is what is known as the Murphy Button, which has contributed wonderfully to the savings of human life by the facilities which operations can be performed on the intestinal canal and its appendages.

The great progress in medicine in Europe and America in recent times has been due to the science of Bacteriology. To the theoretical part of this science, the physicians of the world are indebted to the painstaking and systematic study of Lister, Pasteur and Koch. Lister and Pasteur were the original students in this branch of the profession and Koch an eminent investigator and Bacteriologist has carried it to a more successful result than was attained by them, having had the advantage of their experiments as well as being an ardent student himself. The investigation of Bacteriology is considered by physicians as one of the chief and important studies in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

The theory of Tuberculosis has been changed under the study of this science. Formerly it was considered that Tuberculosis was hereditary but now it is conceded that such is not the case. Certain weak tendencies are inherited but not Tuberculosis itself. Koch, through the science of Bacteriology, has discovered the direct, specific and essential cause of Tuberculosis. Formerly it was held that there could be only Tuberculosis of the lungs, now it is definitely known that there is not a tissue of the body that is exempt from Tuberculosis. No race or climate is free from it. The birds of the air and the fishes of the sea will readily be seen to be afflicted with it. There is no growth of the animal kingdom that can escape its grasp. Through the study of Bacteriology, diphtheria, a dreaded and malignant disease, formerly called putrid, sore throat, has been rendered amenable to medical science, and the use of antitoxin serum for treatment has reduced the mortality of this dreaded disease to a minimum.

Through the progress of medical science what was formerly called peritonitis and inflammation of the bowels and which is now termed appendicitis has been cured and checked by the ability to properly diagnose this disease and the great advance in surgery. In former years many died from this disease that could have been saved by special treatment for it is now known or by the aid of surgery.

This is the age of preventive medicine and is particularly noted for this. By means of sanitation and sanitary regulations and the discoveries in medicine, diseases have been controlled and life has been lengthened. The scourge of smallpox, yellow fever, cholera and the plague, which formerly wrought destruction in their path have been checked and we have no fear of them any more. Recently a tramp Japanese steamer steamed into Puget Sound, the crew of which was afflicted with what was called the Bubonic plague, but on account of our excellent system of sanitation and preventive medicine it scarcely caused a passing thought. So secure do we feel by reason of our progress along these lines. In former years the people would have been greatly alarmed and troubled through dread and fear of this disease.

There is a connection between law and medicine and in the course prescribed for the medical student to pursue that of Medical Jurisprudence of more particularly speaking Forensic Medicine is required. It is that branch of the application of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law. It embraces two very important matters: First, Questions affecting the civil rights of individuals. Second, Injuries to the person. Law and medicine go hand in hand and form a great part in the civilizing influences at work in the world. To succeed in the proper sense in medicine or law, men must now be of broad culture and scholarly attainments. It might truthfully be said that the medical profession wherever its skill is properly exercised and its efforts rightly directed, is the most useful to the human family. The members of it are called to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns." The medical profession recommends what laws they need for sanitary regulations and the lawyers see that these recommendations are made laws. Medicine having pointed out the dangers from diseases and needs of proper restrictive measures, the law has stepped in and by the adoption of quarantine laws has stopped the course of those diseases which in former times spread ruin and death over the face of the earth. Working side by side almost from the time of the establishment of the first social system, medicine seeks to unfold the physical laws of the universe and to remedy the evils resulting from their violation. The law seeks to establish human government upon the principles of equity and justice. These two professions in their different lines have about in a large measure what is characteristic of our high state of civilization.

One of the grimest and most sarcastic jokes I have ever seen in regard to the medical profession is that related in Holy Writ which is found in the second Book of Chronicles, Chapter XVI, verses 12 and 13, where it is written that King Asa after having had a very successful and prosperous reign was taken sick. In his illness he sought not the Lord to cure him but went to the physicians. Unfortunately for King Asa it is recorded his physicians were unable to furnish him any relief. That shortly after he died and gave up the ghost and was gathered to his Father's.

If I might be pardoned for depressing in this way to explain a point I wish to make I desire to call your attention to a matter which I consider as the most important which has occurred in the history of the United States in recent times. I refer to the battle of Gettysburg which was the turning point in favor of the North in our civil war. Some of you will remember and many of you have read of the invasion of the North by Lee and the hopes which inspired his army. He thought if he could successfully invade the Northern territory he would accomplish what he set out to do. It was there that the North and South grappled in their life and death struggle. It was upon this occasion that our country witnessed the splendid gallantry of our people. The charge of the "Old Guard" when Napoleon ordered it up to endeavor to retrieve his fallen fortunes at Waterloo, or the bravery displayed at Balaklava, or the severe fighting in South Africa, fade into insignificance when compared with Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Pickett in command of his troops made charge after charge on Missionary Ridge and the Union forces under Meade and Hancock repulsed every effort made by them. The first families of the South, the flower of its army, and the best men of the North met in battle array. Under the impetus of the blare of trumpets, the command of officers, the shrieks of the dying and fierce artillery fire, they performed

deeds of heroism never surpassed and the future of America was decided for the ages to come. It was left for the physicians, nurses and Red Cross ambulances in the quietude that followed the carnage and destruction to do their great work in caring for the maimed and wounded. How nobly they performed their work every one knows who has given the matter a passing thought. The world scarcely seems to recognize or realize what trouble the care of the sick and wounded entails after a fierce and destructive battle. By our advance in medicine this work has been greatly improved since that great battle. This was shown in our late war with Spain and in the Philippines and in the war in South Africa. The flag of the Red Cross is every where respected, encouraged and protected by every civilized nation.

The study of man is the greatest that can be undertaken. The liberal education necessary to make a successful physician and lawyer tends to broaden them. As a rule they are free from narrowness. This is true of the medical fraternity and I can say as much for the lawyers. It is a rare instance where the lawyer is not courteous to his fellows. Sometimes a lawyer who is a man of high position and a masterpiece of erudition and eloquence. Full of illustrations from history, indicating a scholarship but few men possess, yet in simplicity, effect and force it did not compare with Lincoln's when he said: "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. \* \* \* That government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

He struck a cord in the hearts of the American people that beat in unison with his own. His address will be ever remembered and retain the high standard it possesses on account of the true, patriotic and everlasting principles therein contained. Tall and angular in appearance, some what rough and uncouth in manner, yet he had a heart in him that went out in sympathy for the unfortunate of mankind. The world in its sober moments when it places an estimate on men judges them not altogether by their intellectual qualities but whether or not they have the "milk of human kindness" in their make up. Lincoln rose head and shoulders above his cotemporaries on account of being endowed by this special gift far greater than that of his associates.

A joke which is perpetrated upon two professions is that physicians never attend funerals; while the lawyers never attend executions, always giving their tickets to their congenial friends. The only time we get even with the physician is when they are experts in court and testify in a case. It is then we have an opportunity to show how much we know about the theory and practice of medicine. We electrify "the groundlings" with our wisdom. In the presence of a jury as equally learned as ourselves we are in our element and we do not hesitate to make use of our knowledge.

The American physicians stand in the front rank of the medical discoveries in surgery and the practice of medicine. And while it might be said they are not so theoretical as some of the physicians of Europe, for reasons I have not the time in this address to explain, yet for practical work and success in every line of medicine, our physicians stand unsurpassed.

Our Oregon physicians in medical progress are not behind those of other states of the union. Did you ever consider how effectively the smallpox cases recently in our midst were handled by our Salem physicians and a threatened epidemic averted? We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the medical knowledge and judgment shown by them.

The Medical Department of the Willamette University, since the first graduates went forth from its halls in 1867, to practice their profession, has had a varied experience, with its vicissitudes it is strong today and full of hope for the future. Its faculty composed of practical and intelligent physicians there is no reason why it should not succeed.

The young gentlemen who are graduating from this institution tonight are on the threshold of their life work and entering a profession whose rewards while great, its demands are greater. They must realize that the work before them is not easy. With industry, application and opportunities there is no pinnacle in the profession they may not reach. They will be judged by the skill, ability and perseverance which they bring to bear upon their practice. At any time, night or day, in storm or sunshine, they will be expected to be ready to relieve the unfortunate and afflicted. At the midnight hour and the early hours of the morning they must be willing to attend at the bedside of those who are sick. Members of the medical profession have, in the past in the darkness of the darkest night in the fierceness of the fiercest storm, amidst the terrors of epidemics and the horrors of dreadful plagues, not hesitated to do their duty. In their desire to relieve those in distress they have set their own safety at naught. On battle fields under every flag, amidst shot and shell they have answered the cry of mankind, whether from the lips of friend or foe. In poverty's darkest hour they have ministered to those needing help without fee or hope of reward. To the graduating class I will say: How responsible your duties will be. You will be the repository of the most sacred of family secrets. Your patients will confide in you. Never betray their confidence. Let your aspirations be the highest and

duty the watchword and guiding star in your profession. "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Work is Slow, and Many Citizens Will Not Be Listed on the County Clerk's Books.

(From Daily, April 4th.) Registration of voters at the court house appears to have decreased since politics began to stir, and the indications are now that all will not be registered during the time fixed by law for this work. Up to the hours of closing last night 4,393 names had been entered on the records of the county clerk and as the time is rapidly drawing near when the books must be closed—May 15th—it is hardly to be expected that the remaining 1700 voters will be listed.

If citizens of Marion county desire to be entitled to vote at the June election, it will be necessary for them to register either in the county clerk's office or before some notary public or justice of the peace, and all are urged to come in promptly. Many are doubtless holding off, expecting to make their proofs before the election judges at the polls, but it is feared, this will be a difficult matter, and in some cases an impossibility, as the election judges will not have the time to take testimony and to register the voters in addition to attending to their regular duties, and many citizens will thus be disqualified from voting, while, if they had simply registered with the county clerk, they would experience no trouble.

In some of the precincts nearly the full vote of 1898 has been registered, while in others only a few of the voters have complied with the law. The Salem precincts have not registered nearly as full as it was hoped they would by this date, and some of the county precincts have done better, notably one or two in the north end of the county, where the full vote is already listed. Following is a list of the precincts, showing the registrations up to last night in each:

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name and Registration Count. Includes precincts like Aumsville, Aurora, Breitenbush, Brooks, Butteville, Champoug, Elkhorn, Englewood, Fairfield, Scotts Mills, Gervais, Horch, Hubbard, Jefferson, Macleay, Marion, Methana, Mt. Angel, Monitor, Prospect, Salem No. 1, Salem No. 2, Salem No. 3, Salem No. 4, Salem, East, Salem, North, Salem, South, Sidney, Silver Falls, Silverton, South, Silverton, North, St. Paul, Stayton, Sublimity, Turner, Woodburn, Yew Park, and a Total of 4393.

AN EXCHANGE OF RESIDENCES.

Two Salem Men Trade Valuable Properties in This City—Other Deeds Filed and Recorded.

(From Daily, April 4th.) Two valuable pieces of residence property were yesterday exchanged in this city. By this trade W. G. Westcott acquires the property on Court street, formerly owned by S. S. Martin, adjoining Dr. W. H. Byrd's home, and Mr. Martin secures the Westcott home on South Commercial street. In addition to the above four other deeds were filed, the aggregate consideration of the six transfers being \$5961, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Property Description and Value. Includes S. S. Martin and wife to W. G. Westcott, part of lot No. 4, block No. 5, Salem, w. d. \$3000; W. G. Westcott and wife to S. S. Martin, fractional part of an acre adjoining block No. 41, Salem; also land in Geo. H. Jones' addition to Salem, w. d. \$2300; Sheriff F. W. Durbin to Mary P. Johnson, lots No. 7 and 8, Compton's addition No. 1 to Salem, 320; James J. Hurley, administrator, to Mary E. Hurley, lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block No. 27, Gervais, administrator's deed 300; Anna Dickinson to Edman Dupuis, lot No. 2 in block No. 36, Gervais, w. d. 40; V. E. Watters and wife to M. M. Davis, land in Niagara, w. d. 1; Total \$5961.

"This," said Mr. Hopperton, as he laid aside his paper, "only goes to prove the truth of what I have always said. 'And what's that?' Mrs. Hopperton asked. 'That women have no appreciation of the value of time. Here's an account of the convention of the Stepdaughters of the Rebellion, and it says they put in nearly two days listening to the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

AN EX-CONVICT EXPELLED FROM CROKER'S CLUB.

There was a commotion Saturday when it became known that a member of the Democratic club had been compelled to resign because he had served a term in the Elmira reformatory. The members of the club were much excited over the incidents. Little else was talked of in Tammany circles. The facts in this case are that the man in question was recognized in the club by Detective Sergeant Cuff. Cuff visited the club one evening and saw this man sitting in the corridor. He asked the clerk who the man was. The clerk told him the name and added that he was a member. Cuff recognized him as a man whose piet-

ure is in the rogues' gallery, and who had served five years in Elmira. This man is at present a downtown broker. He was arrested once and sentenced to five years for grand larceny. He was arrested a second time, but succeeded in escaping punishment. Cuff forced the man to write out a letter of resignation and sign it and this letter was sent to the club. No one seems to know just exactly how he got into the club, but it was said yesterday that he had resigned without any effort to protest.—New York Tribune.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, nominees of the Republican party of Marion county, Oregon, for the respective offices of county judge and county commissioner of said county, believing that a public office is a public trust, and that public affairs can be run upon the same economical and business-like basis as a successful private enterprise, wish to announce to the people of this county that, when elected to the respective offices for which we are nominated, we will give to the people an economical, business-like and just administration, and we will use all means within our power to reduce the present excessive burden of taxation.

JOHN H. SCOTT, I. C. NEEDHAM.

GIVEN A RECEPTION.—Major D. C. Sherman leaves this morning for Washington, D. C., where he will accept a clerical position in the Department of the Interior. Following the regular semi-monthly meeting of Sedgwick Post No. 10, G. A. R., held in the State Insurance building on Monday evening, Mr. Sherman was given a farewell reception by his old comrades and the ladies of the W. R. C. The hall was very beautifully decorated in flags in bunting and the occasion was a very pleasant one. Mr. Sherman was an honored and active member of Sedgwick Post and will be greatly missed by his comrades who entertain for him best wishes for a successful career in his new position and surroundings at the national capital.

ZEALOUS ARMY NURSES.

There is no little zeal on the part of women at Cape Town for nursing the sick and wounded soldiers—a zeal which now and then outruns discretion, and a good story is told to illustrate it. "Now, tell me what I can do, doctor," said an enthusiastic amateur, looking vaguely around a hospital at Cape Town. "You should have learned that before you came," replied the doctor; "do anything that wants doing." "I'd fix upon a wounded soldier." "Now, won't you let me wash your face?" she asked. The hero turned in his bed and said: "All right, miss, if you can hurry up. I've had my face washed sixteen times since breakfast, and there's two more ladies I've promised. But I daisy if I can get me snooze in before tea."—London Truth.

GOOD THINGS TO LEARN.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to attend strictly to your own business. Very important point. Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have the carache, headache or rheumatism. Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

THE UNTOLD.

"I didn't tell you, did I, Mildred," said Mr. Cavil to his wife, "that I saw your sister Jane downtown this day week?" "No, you didn't," Charles Augustus Cavil, replied Mrs. Cavil. "Why didn't you?" "Well, you see—"

"Yes, I see. You meet the only sister I have in the world, and instead of coming straight home and telling me about it, as any respectable husband would have done, the same day, you keep the matter secret a whole week, and then ask, carelessly, if you have mentioned the fact that you saw her?" "But, my dear—"

"Don't be mad, Charles Augustus Cavil, I have no doubt that she sent me a message by you, and you not only failed to deliver it, but by this time you have forgotten what it was about. Tell me if this isn't the case." "My dear, it was this way—"

"Don't tell me it was that way, Charles Augustus Cavil. I know exactly how it was. You simply didn't care a straw whether I knew that you had seen sister Jane or not, or you would not have waited a whole week to tell me you had seen her." "But I didn't say I saw her," Mr. Cavil said at length.

"Then I'd like to know what you did say, Charles Augustus Cavil." "I asked you if I told you that I saw her," explained Mr. Cavil. "Well, why didn't you tell me?" "The reason I didn't tell you was because I didn't see her. That's all." "Mrs. Cavil gasped and was speechless.—Harper's Bazar.

FROM HEPPNER.—Laura E. Shaw, aged 24 years, was brought to Salem from Heppner yesterday, and placed in the asylum for the insane. Her malady has continued for two years, and was the result of a blow on the head, received while in a fight with another woman two years ago. She is a native of Ohio, and has a husband in Heppner.

Life's a spice, or a tale, or a word, That is a trice, or a saddle, is rehearsed.—The Roxburghe Ballads.

It is good to rub and polish out brain against that of others.—Montaigne.

Or leave a kiss but in the cup, And I'll not look for wine.—Ben Jonson.

"How to raise a boy," is an agricultural science equally as important as how to raise a male. Mrs. Wait—That man who sat next us in church puts in a dollar and you put in only a dime. Fine printing. Statesman Job Office.