A Hunich Home for Workingmen.

eys, reading room, library and gym-

ved for the workingmen outside the

The Author of "Cosar's Column."

is and papers?

That is her pay?

h, no: she pays her rent.

e girls under her charge.

hat, at this time of night?

Howard in New York Press.

The Long and Short Day.

New York World

tuted in New York, New Jer-

cate District Assembly No. 66.

anal report of State Factory In-

Full, of New Jersey, shows that

the year ending Oct. 31, 1890, the

by Harvard university stu-

the social and labor questions.

n this direction.

ter of The Brooklyn Eagle, said:

s it a beggar?

m. The lodgings, however, are re-

Its Superior Location, Its Surrounding and Tributary Resources, Its Fir and Cedar Timber and Its Coal WILL MAKE IT THE BIGGEST TOWN IN THE STATE

Without a tug or pilot these vessels regularly put out to sea the year through loaded with half a million feet of lumber. Three steamers also make regular trips from Bay City to Portland, making six steamers that now make regular trips to Bay City. Thousands upon thousands of acres of this magnificent timber, costing millions of dollars, has within the past year and a half passed into the hands of wealthy lumbermen of Michigan, Wisconsin, now make regular trips to Day of the hands of wealthy lumbermen of Michigan, Wisconsin, pennsylvania and other states, who must build mills at Bay City to saw it to realize a dollar from their investment. There is only one place on the bay to build a city, and that is at BAY CITY, which is on, and at the head of deep pater. For maps, plats and prices write to BAY CITY, which is on, and at the head of deep

QUEER FISHES.

A unique workingmen's home has just Singular Exhibitions of Breathing Habits and Climbing Propensities.

been opened in Munich, Germany, with Taking first the Ophiocephalus tribe, or the object of giving unmarried working-"snake-headed" fishes, found in the Indian the object of an address of unadorned life, region, we meet with singular exhibitions of men all the could be restraints that usu breathing habits, writes Dr. Andrew Wilally encumber such an enterprise. The son, F. R. S. E., F. L. S., in Once a Week. building has a basement and four stories It is known of these fishes that they can of yellow brick, a granite entrance surthey do in the semi-fluid mud of rivers and of yellow brick, a granton "Working-mounted with the inscription "Working-mounted with the "Wo men's Home," and at least one window for each of the 123 sleeping rooms in it bottom of a tank, from which every drop of Most of the rooms contain but one bed: water has disappeared." Now, in these a few corner rooms have two. Each fishes, it is clear breathing must be largely room contains, besides a spring bed with pressure, so to speak; but so long as the a hair mattress, a wardrobe, a washmud is soft enough, these fishes can be stand, a writing table, a chair, mirror seen to rise to the surface at intervals to and stove, all of which are kept tight. gulp in air. That is to say, when hard trim and clean by the management at pressed for water, these fishes have developed a habit of using air taken directly from the atmosphere for the purpose of purifying their blood—a function naturally The cost of a single room thus furished is between thirty and forty cents carried on by their gills. They have conweek. A room with two beds is rented verted themselves, for the time being, into or twice as much. Some of the best land-animals. Nor is this all. These "snake-headed" fishes of India, while encoms bring as much as sixty to seventy ve cents a week. Workingmen who joying their ordinary life in the water, are wish their boots cleaned and their are also seen to gulp down air from the at-mosphere. Dr. Day tells us that this habit dothes brushed must pay two and oneis to be regularly observed in these fishes. half cents a week extra for the luxury. He adds the interesting observation that if In addition to all the sleeping rooms and kitchens, the new building has a reading water of the vessel in which they are conroom, a library with 4,000 volumes, a tained, so as to prevent the fishes from ris-ing to the top of the water to breathe in the machine room, a gymnasinm, a bowling alley and a steam laundry, all of which air, they will actually perish and die by sufare lighted electrically. The summer focation. So that just as ordinary fishes die suffocated out of the water, these fishes den behind the building includes perish from a like cause if they are kept in most an acre, and has been laid out by he most celebrated landscape gardener

Another and nearly related division of n Munich. The Society for the Educafishes includes the climbing perch of India on of Workingmen erected the new and its neighbors. In 1797, one Daldorf, in a paper read before the Linnman Society of ome, and to do so spent all its money. London, detailed the fact that he had capbout \$30,000. All members of the sotured a climbing-perch (or Anabas) while ety have free access to the bowling the fish was climbing a palm-tree growing near a pond. The fish had attained a height of five feet above the water, and was proceeding to a higher level still. By aid of the spines in front of its gill-covers, it neld on to the tree's bark. It then bent its tail, and inserted into the bark its hinder "Casar's Column," a story of the tail-spines. Thus fixing the hinder part of entieth century, was issued last June the body as a kind of fulcrum or support, a new and comparatively unknown the fish then released its head, and made further ascent by straightening its body, lishing house. The name on the In the Malay tongue the fish has been named the "tree-climber:" and it is known to e page was Edmund Boisgilbert, M and it was given out that this was a walk, or rather to waddle, over the land in and it was given on end of the bones of the book, and everything at first was book, and everything at first was instits success. It created the most found interest however among those ofound interest, however, among those who read it, and soon became talked supply of air sufficient for the breathing operations of the fish.

out. Considerable guessing was done But excelling in interest, even the curious to the real name of the author, among or mud-fish, of the Amazon and Gambia rivers, and the Ceratodus, or "Barramungee, Mark Twain, T. V. Powderly da," of the rivers of Queensland. In most ert G. Ingersoll, Chauncey M. Deordinary fishes, such as the cod, salmon Benjamin F. Butler and others. herring, etc., an organ called the air-bladpublishers, F. J. Schulte & Co., of der, swimming-bladder, or sound exists. ago, now announce that Ignatius The use of this organ is apparently that of elly, author of "Atlantis." "Rag- enabling the fish to rise or to sink in the and "The Great Cryptogram," is water, by releasing or compressing the gases the "sound" contains. This bladder the author of "Cæsar's Column." varies very much in shape and conforma-Donnelly escaped general suspicion ase his previous writings are more nicate with the throat of the fish by means tion, and in some cases it is seen to commuguished by laborious industry and of a duct or tube. In deep-sea fishes the information than by the qualities gas contained in the bladder is mostly go to make the creator of romances oxygen, while in fresh-water fishes much nitrogen with little oxygen and carbonic acid gas are found. These gases appear to me with me to the attic of a four he secreted or formed by the air-biadder itself. In some ordinary fishes, in which a tenement, a back room at that. dense network of blood-vessels exists in is this poring at midnight over connection with the air-bladder, we may readily believe that this organ may assist in purifying the blood.

In certain fishes, however, not only does the air-biadder become lung-like in struct-it possible she is a miser, and the ure, but it also discharges the duties of a lung, in that it receives impure or venous es represent her concealed wealth? blood from the body and returns it to the body in a purified condition. The Ceratodus ot at all; she is a school teacher, and s looking over the examples of her of Queensiand has thus an air-bladder ls and correcting the compositions which is a true lung. It rises to the surface of the water and fills this lung, then descends and remains below water until ertainly, and for an hour or two later he air it has inhaled has become exhausted. The fish possesses also fully-develeped gills, and we may hold that these ell, it depends on her "grade;" some organs are its natural breathing organs while it inhabits the water, although it is \$250 a year, some \$350; that is from \$7 a week, according to the grade equally obvious that the lung-like air-bladder must constitute its means of breathing, when from any circumstances the gills are unable to perform their work. As Dr. Gunther tells us, the Barramunda "can breathe flagman employed by the Long either by gills or lungs alone, or by both railroad, in an interview with a simultaneously.

The Lepidosirens, or "mud fishes," on hat are my hours? Well, they're the other hand, are more decidedly lung fall hours. That's about it. We breathers than the Ceratodus. For their long day, a short day and a day oif air-bladder is really a double lung, purifyrdner he says the long day is fortying impure blood, in the absence of water, in which medium alone their gills can act hours, the short day is twenty-four efficiently. In the dry seasons of the year s and the day off is all day on. But these mud fishes appear to be dried up kinder jokin, ye see. 'Tisn't quite with the mud of the pools or lakes they ad as that. We goes on at 5 o'clock inhabit. They coll head and tail together, and stays on till midnight on our and exist thus inside a cavity or receptacle days. We gets off at 7 o'clock on hollowed in the mud, which may communihort days; an' then on our days off cate with the outer air by an aperture or ome and flag from 7 until 12 o'clock. channel. These fishes are dug out of the sain ag from 7 until 12 o'clock mud, and are often sent to Europe packed, as it were, by nature, within their mud inet to 2 or 3 o'clock before we gets vestments, and existing thus inside a veritable ball of dry clay, whence they are released by steeping the clay in tepid water. ty years ago hours of work were and wages were less, but work must be of a strictly atmospheric type. free and certain; industry meant There can be no use for gills in a fish while cess. Today work is uncertain. it is spending part of its life in a dried and s is a peradventure; anxiety is on dessicated state.

ow of the rich and poor alike. In Hence, the lung-like air-bladder must ruggle simply to hold one's own gills resuming their duties, doubtless, for lose all strength for nobler when the wet season dissolves the clay and each child is taught to live all else for the dollar. A change when the fish returns to its native waters. We witness in such a case the stages by ystem is needed to save civilizawhich the type of water life can be, an m utter destruction.—Labor probably has been, modified into the type of land life. Anyone who sees a frog begin life as a tadpole, breathing with gills abor organizations of Tennessee frog, may think of the mud fishes, and note mand a bill from the coming leghow lower life often successfully aspires e making the first Monday in Septo attain a higher stage of existence. a holiday for labor, as it has

Uncle Medill and the Reporter. They tell in Chicago a story about Uncle Asylvania and other progressive Joseph Medill, the owner of the Chicago Tribune, and a new reporter of that paper. C. deserve credit for their efforts at of the labor bills pending in ate. District Assembly No. 66, ladies and gentlemen. As is customary, the content of the labor bills pending in ate. apparently in Chicago, the reporter entered the group and got the names of those present, but when he asked for the old gentle man's name he was answered by a load and and exasperating: "Eh!" "I should like your name, please." "Eh! What! Speak louder!" yelled the old gentleman, putting his hand to his ear. The reporter filled his ordered 1,200 children under age the factories and sent them to sungs with air and then yelled: "I am a reporter, and would like your name!" "Ou, reporter, eh! What paper!" "The Tribute; will you please give me your name!" that Robert T. Paine has of The old man looked at the young man kindly, prizes of \$100 each for the stroked his board, and said, quietly: "Joseph

REDUCED

I Will Sell my Entire Stock of Dress Goods, Consisting of Fine ways be a suspicion of starch used, but there should be none in the napkins, Persian women have little education, and the train moved off, quickening its

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a net be suspended below the surface of the CASHIMERES, SELGES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS,

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ODDS AND ENDS.

There are now 11,000,000 men in Europe ready to be called into the field.

The maximum speed which French passenger trains are permitted to make is about seventy miles an hour, and this is

The only part of the world in which no

Geologists have proved that the diamond the station for a few minutes preparatory mines of South Africa are situated in vents to beginning the long run to Boston, or chimneys varying from seventy to 1,300 slight man, shabbily clad in a short, thin coat, light trousers, shoes and felt hat,

Dr. Jame Croll, the first to explain the movement of the gulf stream, has died at the age of 65, a distinguished fellow of the Royal seciety. Rubinstein says that 50 per cent, of the

Germans understand music; 16 per cent, of the French, and 2 per cent, of the English. In doing up tablecloths there should al-

and are reared in seclusion and ignorance.

knowing nothing beyond the walls of their Mr. Frederick Hoyt, of Skowhegan, Me., now 75 years old, is one of a family of seven brothers and sisters, all of whom are

living, the eldest being 37. Two quarts of water with two ounces of glycerine scented with rose, as a dressing in the bath, will impart freshness and del-

icacy to the skin. The man who lately refused to aid a

quires that a citizen shall render help under such eireumstances. Biddeford Pool, Me, has been invaded by a troop of snowy owls from the Arctic wilds. Thirty were captured and sold in

Boston for about \$3 each. A grain of earmine or a balf grain of analine will tinge a hogshead of water so that a trong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop,

The effective force of the Argentine army has been fixed for 1891 at 5,569 men. Of Potter also to the side of the cab in an in-these 2,325 compose the infantry, 2,225 the stant, and even as the two men stared at

"If there is one time more than another,"

zebras, the mustangs, the cimarrones of and the New Worlds, badly organized on the whole for resisting both their numerous chemies and the adverse conditions of climan to hold up his hand. The engineer not even the lion can capture a horse or even a gebra as long as it is not detached

When a drought is burning the grass in the prairies they gather in herds of some grate. And when a snow storm rages in horses perish, and the survivors are found kindness to the Indian is the surest way to after the storm half dying from fatigue. a solution of the Indian problem. Of U asn is their chief arm in the struggle

for life, and man is their chief enemy. Befor, his increasing numbers the ancestors of our domestic horse (the Equus przewalskii, so named by Polyakoff) have preferred to review to the wildest and least accessible plateans on the outskirts of Thibet, where they continue to live, so muded by carthe arctic regions, but in a region inaccessi bie to man.-Nineteenth Century.

False Sensations of Cold.

The "Transactions of the Association of the American Physicians? contains a report by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of a number gracious to my own countrymen as to draw of curious cases of false sensations of cold. In some instances the feeling of cold was accompanied by an actual rise of temperature in the part affected. This peculiar sensation of cold in one case followed an injury, but in others the causation was ob-

One rether remarkable case was that of a lawyer, 57 years of age. During the last society."-Chicago Tribune. few years he has been annoyed by subjective semations of cold, which are increased by mental application. To relieve these sensations he wears three suits of the heaviest kind of woolen underwear, three pairs of the heaviest woolen socks, felt boots of the heaviest material over his ordinary boots and shoes, and a flamel band amounting in all to 4,500 marks, and that age around his body. At night he wears the had taken 500 marks out of the safe betwo of the above mentioned suits, a flame fore setting out for America, where he nel bandige, woolen socks, and sleeps under five woolen blankets on a feather mattress, with a hair one under it. He always Cases combined keeps the night temperature of his room at 80, and after a hard day at court from 90 to 95. The sensation of cold is positively painful, though his surface temperature is

and crawling over the by flagstones of the sume that the man had defrauded him to Circus park. "Here I am, almost a profes- the extent of 6,000 marks, which he would sional athlete, shod with new robbers, and place to the debit of his account. The wife yet I am in mortal terror of a fall every is thus relieved from any immediate want, moment, while there goes a woman sailing and the merchant has offered to interest

"Look at her now!" he continued, as he akated up to a shade tree to rest a moment before taking a new start. "She doesn't even seem to know that there is any ice here, while I-go-thunder-look-out-And he lay stretched at full length on

the broad of his back, the soles of his new "gums" upturned to the north wind, his hat in the ditch and a feeling in every bone and sinew that the earth had kicked up behind and thrown him off.-Detroit Free

Service in the Swedish Army. A plan for the reorganization of the Swedish army has just been hid before the Swedish parliament. It proposes the universal liability to service as understood in its wheat scane-every one akle to hear arms must serve. Eighteen thousand men are required by it annually to entist for ten and a half months. After the full year's acrvice every soldier would be called out to camp for forty-five days every year. The plan has been submitted to a commission composed of the highest officers in the Swedish army.-London Letter.

A TRAMP'S RIDE OF TERROR.

Ill Clad and Fortore, He Stole a Place on

a Coweatcher in Zero Weather. A poor, half starved tramp stole a ride on the cowentcher of a New York and New England railroad locomotive last Christ mas night, and he is not likely soon to for-The only part of the world in which no native pipes and no native smokers have been found is Australia.

get his trip. As Engineer Potter, of the limited express, drove his long train from the west and halted his panting engine at came timidly across the network of iron rails to his cab and asked if he might ride

on the engine to Boston.
"No," said the engineer, "the rules of the road expressly forbid it." Then the tramp wanted to get aboard the baggage car, but Mr. Potter was not at liberty to permit him to do so. He shivered and went away. Then the locomotive bell clanged, the passengers speed rapidly. It was a still night, with the mercury almost at zero, and the moon was very bright. The engineer let his steel horse go at the rate of more than fifty miles an hour, and, though all the cab windows were tightly shut, so cold was the air that rushed into the engine that even the engineer and fireman feit chilly.

As Putnam was passed the fireman fan-cied he heard an unusual scond above the roaring of tlying wheels, and he hastily drew aside one sash in a cab window. He glance! along the curved side of the great British policeman struggling with a party of roughs has been fined £20. The law relishment. He saw the wretched tramp, ishment. He saw the wretched tramp, who had begged for a ride at Willimantic, clinging like a fly to the front of the engine, and whose face, now turned toward the fireman, was white with hopeless terror. He was shaking like a leaf with the trembling of the locomotive, his clothes fluttering in the hurricane like rush of the engine, and it was evident to the fireman, at his first glance, that the poor fellow could retain his grip on the engine only a

few moments longer.
The cry of the fireman brought Engineer cavalry, 789 the artillery and 230 the corps the wretch, tossing on the cowcatcher, the of engineers. higher upon the pilot to the hot engine says an experienced married man, "when a front. In doing so he grasped a live steam woman should be left alone, it is when a pipe. The pipe was blistering bot, but the line of clothes comes down in the mud." tramp dared not let go, for he would have fallen to the resulbed or been ground under Life in societies is again the rule with the large family of horses, which includes the wild horses and donkeys of Asia, the

miles an hour, and the engineer dare not the Pampas, and the half and horses of apply the brakes, for he knew the sudden Mongolia and Siberia. They all live in jar and jok that would result from that numerous associations made up of many act would fling the wretch under the studs, each of which consists of a number of marcs under the leadership of a male. These numberless inhabitants of the Old ter saw it at once. So he went out on the mate, would soon have disappeared from then fairly palled the tramp, with the aid the surface of the earth were it not for of the fireman, into the cab. The man fell their sociable spirit. When a heast of prey on the floor of the cab completely exhaust approaches them several study unite at ed. He received kind treatment during once; they repulse the beast and sometimes | the rest of the ride to Boston, in which city chase it, and neither the wolf nor the bear, he was provided with food and lodging and medical attendance.-Cor. New York Sun.

A Woman on the Indian.

Miss Sickles, who for four years was a the profiles they gather in herds of some teacher among several tribes of Indians, times 10,000 individuals strong and miof Secretary Proctor, said to the writer the steepes each stud keeps close together just as she was leaving for her new post; and results to a protected ravine. But if "I confess that I am one of those who beconfidence disappears or the group has lieve that the Indian has not been treated been seized by panic and disperses, the fairly, and I am also one who believes that

course this is a broad statement. I do not mean that the Indiaus can be made good, for I am not ready to believe that. I am talking about the Indians as a whole. During my four years among the tribes I never knew one Indian who was not what he pretended to be, and I never knew one who was discourteous. Several times I nivores, under a climate as bad as that of have been so situated that I was the only

woman among a number of Indian men. I have had occasion to use them for guides and to travel with me for some distance, and I never saw one of them do or say anything that was not in accordance a comparison between them and Indians, but when I was coming from Washington to Chicago recently I was so much annoyed at the action of some pale faces on the train toward women who were alone that I was forced to remember the courteous attention I had received from a people who had never had any of the advantages of

On his return from a journey a Ham-burg merchant found that his bookkeeper had quitted his post, leaving a letter in which he informed the principal that he had at different periods appropriated sums fore setting out for America, where he hoped to make his fortune. If he succeeded, as he had no doubt he would, he intended to make complete restitution. In the mean time he asked his late em-

ployer to look after his family, stating that his wife was innocent. The merchant made inquiries, and heard nothing but what was favorable as to the character of the woman, whom he found in utter de-"Never, never could understand it!" he growled, as he went slipping and skating for 1,000 marks, saying that he would asalong as serency as you please without a himself further on behalf of the family,— rubber on her foot."

Population of Cauado.

The census, which will be taken next year, is expected to show a population somewhat in excess of 5,000,000 in the Dominion of Canada. Its public debt at the end of October, 1889, which is the latest date at which it was made public, was in round figures \$187,000,000. According to estimates otres! has 200,000 inhabitants, Toronto 170,000, Hamilton 45,000, and Ottawa and Halifax about 42,000 each. These are the largest towns in the Dominion.-St. Louis Globe-Democrata

Pranks of the Boys.

The night before Juntor day some University students at Berkeiey, Colo., took a number of coment barrels and placed them on top of the library building. The work-men in the grounds were detailed to remove the conspicuous decorations. They successful in taking all down except one barrel, which is placed on top of the cupula. This is out of their reach, and they say that if cannot be removed, as no one can got within fifteen feet of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.