THE EVENING JOURNAL. 50 Cents a Month; contains all the news.

OUR ONLY DAY.

Were this one only day,
Wherein our yesterdays and morrows give
Hope and memory their interplay,
How should we bear to live?

Not merely what we are,
But what we were and what we are to be,
Make up our life—the far days each a star,
The near days a chain.

At once would love forget
Its fierce pursuits and coy delays of bliss,
And its delicious pangs of fond regret,
Were there no day but this.

And who, to win a friend,
Would to the secrets of his heart invite
A fellowship that should begin and end
Between a night and night?

Who, too, would pause to prate
Of insult, or remember slight or scorn,
Who would this night lie down to sleep with hate,
Were there to be no morn?

Who would take heed to wrong,
To misery's complaint or pity's call,
The long wall of the weak against the strong,
If this one day were all?

And what were wealth with shame,
The vanity of office, pride of caste,
The vain sparkle of the bubble fame,
If this day were the last?

Aye, what were all days worth,
Were there no looking backward or before
If every human life that drops to earth
Were lost for evermore?

But each day is a link
Of days that pass and never pass away;
For memory and hope—to live, to think—
Each is our only day.
—Coates Kinney in Harper's.

The Amber Mines of the Baltic.

Amber is composed of a substance which was long regarded as of mysterious origin. It is now known to be the fossil gum of an extinct kind of pine tree. These pines formed forests thousands of years ago in the neighborhood of the Baltic sea, where the gum which exuded from their bark accumulated in such quantities that it has supplied the markets of the world with amber since the most ancient times. The ancient Greeks got their supply from there and the merchants of Venice during the Middle Ages made regular annual trips to the Baltic for cargoes of amber.

Until recently no other way of obtaining amber was known than to gather such pieces of it as were thrown up on the shore in stormy weather or to dive for it. But today there are great amber mines in the region of the Baltic, which are worked day and night all the year around. The deposits of the fossil gum extend from the very shore of the sea to about a quarter of a mile inland. To keep the water out of the mines, which are below the sea level, pumping has to be kept up all the time.—Interview in Washington Star.

A Corpse's Misplaced Enthusiasm.

It was the rule in Ireland at one time that after an execution the body should hang an hour, but the sheriff, from mistaken lenity, would on some occasions look away after the prisoner had been turned off, while the friends of the culprit would hold up their companion by the waistband of the trousers so that the rope would not press upon his throat.

When the half hour was expired the deceased was put into a cart, which was driven at a gallop along the stony road. The jolting generally brought the prisoner to. One such recovery was so complete that the resuscitated man sat up the coffin and gave three cheers.

One of his friends was so shocked at this indecent conduct that he hit the ex-corpse on the head with his shillalah and finished him. The question then arose whether the assailant could be tried for murder, but it was ruled that no man could be successfully charged with the murder of a man who was already dead in law.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Matter of Opinion.

Time was—and this, too, in modern ages—when no one was considered a scholar unless he could discourse in Greek, and in one age of the world red eyes were in the highest type of beauty. In China now the greatest beauty is the one with the smallest feet. In Peru a lady is not considered dressed unless her face is hidden. A dozen different doctors will maintain conflicting opinions touching both diagnosis and remedy in a sick patient. A story is told of a certain artisan who was designing so simple a thing as an ax helve. Seven different people who professed to know what was the correct thing advised him to make it in seven different ways. He followed no one's advice, but made a perfect helve—this according to his own opinion.—Detroit Free Press.

One square block in New York city has enough residents to make a good sized village. This block is bounded by Second and Third streets and Avenue B and Avenue C. Its population is 3,532.

The perennial poppy, Firebrand, is a charming plant for massing because of its intensely bright color. Its flowers are large and of the most glowing scarlet, with a black center.

Mexican bricklayers, it is said, can only lay 500 bricks in a day of eleven hours, while an American can lay 2,500 in a day of nine hours.

The first carpets made in Europe were manufactured in France, in 1604, in imitation of some which had been brought from Turkey.

Giuseppe and Cain in this humanitarian age each has a defender. The more the fault the more loyal the defender.

Secret Telegraph Receiver.

The public has very little idea of the amount of "leakage" that goes on in the transmission of telegraph messages. An operator may be carelessly lounging in the vicinity of a way station or railway office with his hands in his coat pockets, one hand being busy in taking down with a short pencil on a pad information of the utmost importance which the noisy sounder is ticking off, and which may be used to the serious detriment of the interests of the sender.

With a view to gauge the extent to which such eavesdropping could be carried an expert operator was employed a short time ago to call at some of the Wall street brokers' offices, as well as some of the city hotels of New York. Of some dozen offices he visited he was able in this way to obtain information more or less important from every one, and in the hotels it was found perfectly easy to take any and every message.

By way of remedying this very serious drawback in certain classes of telegraphic work a "secret" telegraph receiver has been devised. This instrument is fitted with a special resonator of aluminium of extreme sonorousness. Although the instrument as generally constructed may be kept so adjusted that no movement of the armatures can be detected with the naked eye, and that no sounds can be heard without holding the ear close to the instrument, this resonator even under such conditions transmits the message to a receiving tube from which the signals can be easily read.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Big Trees of Puget Sound.

The last of the great forests of the United States are those of the Pacific coast, and immeasurably the greatest of them is what is known as the Puget sound forest, extending from the British Columbia line on the north to the Columbia river on the south, and from the Cascade mountains on the east to the Pacific ocean. Where the forests are at all dense the average amount per square mile is greater than in any other forest in the world. This is largely due to the extreme humidity of the atmosphere and the character of the soil, which is one of the richest anywhere found.

At the foot of Mount Tacoma there are trees that by actual measurement by one of the best surveyors on the coast, Professor Fred G. Plummer, have been found to be 650 feet high. Professor Charles F. Sargent, who prepared many of the articles on the forest trees of America for the census of 1880, stated that the Douglas fir had a trunk from 0.83 to 3.66 meters, or from 2 feet 7 inches to 12 feet in diameter.

The red cedar is of still larger growth and is often found to exceed 20 feet in diameter, and on John's river, which flows into Gray's harbor, is a red cedar apparently sound all through that measures 36 feet in diameter at the butt, two feet from the ground, and 32 feet in diameter at six feet from the ground. This is of course exceptional, but cedars 20 feet in diameter or 63 feet in circumference are very frequently met with in the state.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The City of Babylon.

According to Herodotus, the ancient city of Babylon stood on a broad, level plain and was an exact square of fourteen miles each way, making the entire circuit of the city fifty-six miles. It was protected both by a wall and a moat, the latter being broad and deep and kept constantly filled with water. But the wall was the wonder of wonders, being 93½ feet in width and an even 200 feet in height. This monster barrier was provided with 100 gates, all of solid brass, the lintels and side pieces being in bronze. Cross walls ran along the banks of the Euphrates, each provided with twenty-five gates, which corresponded to the number of streets running in each direction from the river.

The most remarkable edifice inside the wall was the Temple of Bel, a pyramid of eight square stadia. On the summit of this pyramid stood a pure gold image of Bel forty feet high, two other smaller figures of the same precious metal and a golden table 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. This wonderful city first came prominently into the history of the world in the year 747 B. C., but since the time of Alexander the Great it has been a ruin, the site having at one time been entirely lost.—St. Louis Republic.

Blessed be the man who invented building associations! There are now 6,000 of them in this country, and they lay up $180,000,000 a year. Their best development is probably to be found in Philadelphia. In that city 60,000 families have been enabled by means of the building association to buy and pay for homes of their own.

People so seldom have their way in life that it seems a pity they cannot have it when they want to be cremated after they are dead.

The greatest material blessing that could descend on our country just now would probably be the discovery of some fabulously rich gold mines. We have no national war to work off surplus restlessness. Gold mines would do it.

BREVITIES

CHATS ABOUT MEN.

Justice Lamar's long locks are whitening.

Edison states that very few people know the sound of their own voices.

Edward B. Stirling, of Trenton, owns a stamp worth $1,000, for which he paid nine cents.

Four living ex-governors of Massachusetts were born in 1818—Boutwell, Claflin, Rice and Butler.

The late Admiral Mouchez, of France, mapped and localized nearly 50,000 new stars within human ken.

A well informed Washington correspondent says that Mr. Holman is exceedingly popular with the ladies.

Like most men of very great wealth Baron Hirsch dresses with the utmost simplicity. He is fifty-six years old, but looks younger.

Mr. Alexander Russell Webb, United States consul at Manilla, Philippine islands, is reported to have become a convert to Islam.

Carl Bailey Horst, who has just been appointed United States consul to Catania, is a son of the distinguished Methodist bishop.

Henry Haynie, formerly a Chicago journalist, now in Paris, has been decorated by President Carnot with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

William Brooks, a Laguna Beach (Cal.) lad, is seven years old and weighs ninety-six pounds. It is claimed that he can pick up a 50 pound sack of flour in each hand and tip over a barrel of sugar with one hand.

The residence in Paris of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, formerly the palace of Prince Talleyrand, is the finest private house in the gay capital, and is filled with a unique and costly collection of art treasures.

Dr. Thomas Arnold, one of the Fellows of the Royal University of Ireland, enjoys the double distinction of being the son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and the father of Mrs. Humphry Ward. He is an earnest Roman Catholic.

FASHION'S FADS.

High heeled shoes are now worn more than for years, and it is a fashion to be regretted.

The fancy for white ribbon ties around the braided knot of hair still continues. The ribbon should be about an inch wide, of grosgrain, with a corded edge.

Ecru linen batiste, scalloped and dotted with red or wrought with a Persian border, is used as a full vest, sailor collar and cuffs on dark blue English serge dresses.

Low necked bodices of many dancing dresses are trimmed with Recamier folds, draped berthas and long dainty scarfs of petit point, silk net festooned across the top of the back and carried in bretelles down the front.

Striped gauzes with a filet of thread of black in each stripe are very pretty transparencies for freshening the silk gowns of last summer. The gauze may be of the color of the silk or in contrast to it, the latter imparting a shot effect.

A pretty trimming for white and light evening dresses consists of three rows of falling loops of baby ribbons, forming a band nearly nine inches wide. With the same on the waist and sleeves it is a very effective trimming and inexpensive.

The new Watteau hats have brims of even length all around, slightly curved in front and on the sides. The space where the crown should be is filled up with a mass of roses, orchids or some other flower, with their foliage, which is held together by a bow of satin ribbon.—Exchange.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

A tiny suspension bridge of glass is a flower holder.

A glass or china easel with cuplike branching receptacles is for flowers.

Fan shaped forms with separate cups of glass and ormulu is a table device.

A tilting soup tureen with a large lip that dispenses with a soup ladle is provided.

Every sort of device for cut flowers is seen. A long china dragon with a split along the ridge of his back is intended for flowers.

The moonstone is in abeyance, but several pretty new fancies are found in this stone. One is a flower brooch in which moonstones are shaped into the petals.

Brooches consisting of sprays of fine enamel flowers variously tinted and with a jeweled center are seen—that is to say, the different flowers on one stem shaped like a forgetmenot shade into pinks, blues and purples.

One of the prettiest new silver hairpins has an enameled pansy as its ornament. The petals of the flower are raised and charmingly suggest the natural flower, but only in form. Otherwise the petals are of pale blue enamel, with ornamental silver tracery.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

California will have in her exhibit fountains throwing up streams of sparkling wine.

Harvard university wants 7,000 square feet for its intended exhibit at the World's fair.

Peru has appointed as commissioner to the World's fair G. Miro Quesada, proprietor and chief editor of El Comercio, of Lima.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy has been appointed chairman of the committee on women's work in literature for the state of New York.

The chamber of commerce of Calais, France, has contributed 2,000 francs toward the expense of making a show of French lace at the World's fair.

A society writer in London Queen says of our American homes: "Every house furnishes at least a score of rocking chairs." Coming down to hardpan, how many American houses are there that have twenty rocking chairs? That would be four rocking chairs apiece to the members of an average family of five. What liars British society writers can be when they set their heads to it.

Learning Languages.

The university student will pore over the grammar and literature of, say, German, four years and be ground out with a diploma of proficiency, though he can not speak one word of that tongue. The newsboy who can scarcely read and write runs the streets and picks up in a few months enough German to make himself understood anywhere and to converse fluently with newly arrived emigrants. His German is not grammatical, but he can speak it; the university graduate who has learned it out of books cannot. There is the difference between learning a language by the natural method and learning it out of books, which is not acquiring it at all. The natural way is by using the ear and tongue, and in no other way will any human being ever be able to talk a foreign language, though he pore over grammar and dictionary a century.

This great truth is beginning to be recognized. Professor Schliemann mastered Greek by reading it aloud and accustoming his ear to the sound of it. Then when he went to Greece he understood the common talk. Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, in five months became as familiar with German as with his native tongue simply by going among Germans constantly, listening to the sound of their talk and imitating it. The new method of learning a foreign language is exactly the method of a child when it first begins to speak. Five months of faithful work by this plan will enable anybody to become familiar with a foreign tongue. In this great age of the intermingling and fraternity of nations every person ought to speak at least three languages.

Two Women Novelists.

Among women story writers most read just now are Marie Wilkins in America and Marie Corelli in England. The two are as different as a lake and a river, yet they have equal power.

Marie Wilkins in America writes idyls of New England. It is safe to say they are among the strongest, most striking that have ever been penned. Her scenes and characters are so natural because she has found the true secret of realism—not to paint actual characters, but such characters as might exist anywhere; not to describe actual events, but such events as might happen to anybody. So her tales fit everybody's humor. They are sweet, natural and wholesome. Her success as a writer of long stories will probably be determined by "Jane Field," now appearing as a serial. As an author of short stories her fame was long since established. She lives in Randolph, Mass., and there is not a particle of affectation about her or her delightful stories.

Marie Corelli chooses to veil herself in as much mystery as blunt, broad daylight, British civilization will admit. Nearly all persons who pretend to dabble in so called "occult science" do the same, more's the pity. They generally get the name of being quacks and charlatans, however, which serves them right.

In plain English, Marie Corelli is Miss Mackay, daughter of Charles Mackay, who used to be editor of the London Illustrated News. "A Romance of Two Worlds" is the best known of her novels so far. The one which will have the greatest circulation is "The Soul of Lilith," however, because Queen Victoria has taken a fancy to it and commended it warmly. The Corelli deals in weirdness, spookery and clairvoyance; slings the most incredible scenes and ideas off her pen point as if they were puff balls. The present interest in hypnotism and psychology generally has swung her stories powerfully forward on the tide of popularity.

Besides this, Miss Corelli has "views," not always good natured or pleasant ones, and she flings them into her stories as liberally as she does miracles. She hates Protestants, strong minded women and high society, and her work is constantly marred by her spiteful flings at these. The American Marie would never be guilty of such bad taste.

The Hedgehog.

The hedgehog runs the roads in England freely. He is a quaint little fellow, our hedgepig, having far more intelligence than people give him credit for. It is curious, as you stand perfectly still in the middle of the road, to see him come running along, then stopping to sniff and whine and examine the high, strange object that hardly breathes lest he startle the little creature. Then with a gentle grunt he will pass you by. A very low yet decided grunt he gives, and he whines as well.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Woman Robber.

My mother can remember Betty Finch, a very masculine sort of woman, being the "bobber" at Holy Trinity church in the year 1810. She walked very majestically along the aisles during divine service, armed with a great long stick like a fishing rod, which had a bob fastened to the end of it, and when she caught any sleeping or talking they got a "nudge."—Notes and Queries.

Two Species of Camels.

The two main distinguished species among the hundreds of varieties of camels are the Southern, Arabian (one humped camel) and the Northern Bactrian (two humped camel). Each is especially adapted to its locality. The Bactrian camel is long haired, tolerant of the intense cold of the steppes and is said to eat snow when thirsty. The Arabian species is short haired, intolerant of cold, but able to endure extreme heat. The limbs and the structure of the foot differ also in each, to conform to desert caravan paths in the one case and to mountain trails and passes in the other.—Rev. S. M. Zwemer in Christian Intelligencer.

If the sun gave forth sounds loud enough to reach the earth, such sounds, instead of reaching us in the space of about eight minutes, as light does, would only arrive after a period of nearly fourteen years.

There is perhaps nothing for which an educated Chinese feels a keener appreciation than for what is called a ku-tien, or historical allusion, in whatever shape it may present itself.

When the thermometer registers 100 degs. the cable which draws the cars of the East river bridge is 7 feet and 6 inches longer than when the thermometer is at zero.

There are 958 street car plants in the United States and Canada now, of which 589 are operated by animals, 50 by cable, 246 by electricity and 73 by steam.

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GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints HAS with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that CURED HE WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY. S. C. HEACOX, Agent Pacific Express Co.

Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY of both sexes, especially of young and middle-aged men. The awful effects of early indiscretion, producing weakness, LOST MANHOOD, night emissions, exhausting drains, bashfulness, loss of energy, weakness of both body and brain, unfitting one for study, business and marriage, treated with never failing success. Get cured and be a man.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, tumors, syphilitic taint, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., of all kinds, blood poison from any cause whatever, cured promptly, leaving the system pure and healthful.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white; pain while urinating, frequency of; Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

CATARRH throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion, and all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, etc.; diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. Troubles of this character relieved at once; cures effected as soon as possible.

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8:15 a.m.	Ar.	San Fran.	Lv.	7:00 p. m

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ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY,

8:30 a. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	4:50 p. m.
11:17 a. m	Lv.	Salem	Lv.	1:40 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	Ar.	Roseburg	Lv.	7:00 a. m

Albany Local, Daily Except Sunday.

5:00 p. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	10:30 a.m.
7:52 p. m.	Lv.	Salem	Lv.	7:35 a. m.
9:00 p. m.	Ar.	Albany	Lv.	6:30 a. m.

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12:10 p. m.	Ar.	Corvallis	Lv.	12:55 p. m.

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7:35 p. m.	Ar.	McMinnville	Lv.	5:45 a. m

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Arrive Albany	11:10 A M

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