

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The senate has confirmed Hartranft for collector of customs at Philadelphia.

The senate has not yet reached the consideration of the Chinese treaties.

A button manufactory at Waterbury, Conn., burned on the morning of Feb. 13th; loss, \$200,000.

Officers are making extensive raids on the low saloons in New York. The "high" ones are unmoisted.

A safe in Garstide & Berdan's jewelry store in Paterson, N. J., was forced open and robbed of over \$60,000 worth of goods.

Henry Kerr, Geo. Victor and John Anderson, sailors, were killed at New York Feb. 15th while hoisting a mast which broke and fell.

The La Fouché packet at New Orleans exploded a donkey boiler, tearing away part of the forward cabin; damage \$2000. One man was killed, one or two fatally and eight more or less severely hurt.

The senate committee on foreign affairs has referred to a sub-committee Newbury's resolution for a joint committee of the senate and house to investigate the Canadian fishery frauds alleged by Prof. Hinds.

A meeting of the sympathizers with Ireland held in Faneuil Hall, Boston on the 11th was presided over by the mayor and was a great demonstration. Wendell Phillips and Gen. B. F. Butler made speeches.

Gen. Herman Uhl, formerly business manager of the New York State Zeitung and a prominent member of the National Guard, accidentally and fatally shot himself Saturday at his home, 15 East Sixteenth street, New York City.

The breaking up of the Maumee river at Toledo, Ohio, and of the Potomac at Washington, on the 11th caused a great deal of damage. Both cities were badly flooded and huge masses of ice carried along by the current sweeping away all obstructions.

A special dispatch reports that the American bark T. F. Whitton, from Victoria, Vancouver Island, for London with a cargo of salmon and wool, went ashore at Maran's Bay, near penzance, Cornwall. Her crew of ten men were saved with the help of rockets.

A New York dispatch of Feb. 11th says: The present is the warmest day of winter, but warm sunshine makes bad odors from garbage and filth in the streets more oppressive than ever. Miasma fills the air and strands of decaying vegetables endangers health.

All the regular appropriation bills have now been reported to the house and passed by that body, except the sundry civil deficiency bills, which are in course of preparation by the committee on appropriations, and the river and harbor bills are now under discussion in committee of the whole.

A special from Marshall, Texas, says that the county clerk's office was entered and the vote of nineteen of twenty-three precincts stolen. It is presumed to be the work of some one connected with the federal court before which a large number of citizens were to be tried this week on a charge of violation of the election laws.

The Whitaker court martial is in progress in New York city. Gov. Chamberlain made a vigorous and pointed speech, denouncing as unfair, unfriendly and harsh the trial of Whitaker by a court of inquiry, and announced he would give the judge advocate all the trouble he could. The testimony was mere repetition.

Friends of Stanley Mathews have but little hope now of his confirmation as a justice of the supreme court. Only two members of the judiciary committee are known to absolutely favor his confirmation and four of the remaining seven members, namely, Thurman, Bayard, Davis and Edmunds are unalterably opposed to it.

The secretary of war has reported to congress the recent destruction by fire of the army headquarters at Prescott, Arizona, and added that the general of the army has submitted an estimate recommended by the quartermaster general. An appropriation of the amount estimated, namely, \$30,000, is earnestly advised. Delegate Campbell, who has been very active in procuring these recommendations, intends to follow them up before the committee on appropriations and is confident that the desired item will be included in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Fort Buford on the 6th inst. presented an unusually lively appearance. At about 11 A. M. Capt. Thomas Dewers with his company, (A, 31 cavalry) arrived here from Col. Ives command at Poplar creek in charge of Iron Dog and his band, consisting of 33 Indians. As these poor, worn-out creatures filed through the post to the government storehouses to receive rations preparatory to going into camp, it was hard to realize that they were a portion of the formidable band of warriors which sent such a thrill of horror through the country in 1875 by the massacre of Custer's gallant band, but such nevertheless is the case and Iron Dog is the soldier who made his reputation by fighting in times past the same troop that today served rations to his band and to-night guard his camp while he sleeps in tranquillity. After receiving rations under the supervision of Captain Clifford, this band was taken to Gal's village and its various people ordered to put their tepees adjacent thereon, so that the necessity of an additional number of sentries is obviated.

The house committee on commerce have reported the river and harbor appropriation bill. Among items interesting to the people of the Pacific coast are the following: For improving Oakland harbor, \$80,000, and some money heretofore appropriated for this improvement and unexpended are hereby reappropriated, but sums so appropriated and reappropriated, shall not be available until the right of the United States to the best of the estuary and training walls of this work is secured free of expense to the government in a manner satisfactory to the secretary of war; for Wilmington, California, \$12,500 for canal around the Cascades of Columbia river, Oregon, \$100,000; improving Upper Columbia river, including Snake river, \$15,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia river from Portland to the sea, including bar at mouth of Columbia river, \$45,000; Upper Willamette and Yamhill rivers, \$15,000; Petaluma creek, California, \$2000; Sacramento river, California, \$30,000; San Joaquin river, California, \$20,000; entrance to Yaquina bay, Oregon, \$10,000; Cowit river, Washington territory, \$1000.

A terrific storm of wind and rain from the southwest struck the town of Pass Manacac at half past three, sweeping away every building in the place, including the depot and telegraph office. No lives were lost, but the citizens lose everything in the way of household effects, provisions, etc.

The refusal of the house to take up the apportionment bill is believed by many observers to indicate quite certainly that no apportionment measure will get through the present congress, but the representative who has it in charge is confident that it will be passed by the house next week, and no considerable opposition is apprehended in the senate.

During the week ending the 12th 120,465 standard silver dollars were circulated, against 138,997 for the corresponding week of 1880. \$4,510,000 in gold bullion were transferred from the New York assay office to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage into eagles and half eagles. This makes an aggregate of nearly \$10,000,000 in gold transferred to the Philadelphia mint this month.

Bradstreet's circular of Feb. 11th says: The probable total rice crop of Louisiana will not exceed two hundred barrels. The loss cannot be less than \$600,000. It is probable that, owing to the disappointment of two seasons in succession, the acreage devoted to rice will be this year considerably diminished, though there is undoubtedly a steadily increasing consumptive demand for all domestic rice.

Assay commissioners who have been engaged in the U. S. mint at Philadelphia for several days testing the coinage of the various mints of the country, have completed their work and will report the result of the test to the president in a few days. It is understood that certain defects were discovered in coining executed at the Carson mint, but that none of such coin had been put into circulation.

The New York Times says it was expected by the American commission for the revision of the New Testament that the book would be published and ready for delivery in this country by the present month, but it is now announced on the authority of a cable dispatch, received by Dr. Philip Schaff, president of the American commission, that publication will not be made for some time.

The steamship Josephine, Capt. Staples, from Havana to New Orleans, broke up at 3 o'clock on the 9th on Ship Island. The passengers and crew were all saved after seven hours' floating. The vessel is a total wreck and nothing can be saved from her. The value of the steamer was \$200,000. The storm along the coast was the severest for years. There is not an entire wharf or boat house between Mississippi City and Biloxi.

In response to inquiries sent from St. Louis to railroad agents throughout the interior, wheat crop reports show that so far damage by the late sudden and severe changes in the weather is very slight and only in few localities. The acreage is much larger than last year. The present condition is favorable and prospects fair to good. Reports from Illinois are particularly encouraging, and indicate a large yield and excellent quality.

A fatal railway accident occurred ten miles northwest of Pana, Illinois, at Owenoco, on the 8th inst. A construction train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad was backing toward Owenoco to give a passenger train passage northwest. Workmen on the train had been laying new rails and taking up old ones, and had a flat car full of iron just in front of the caboose, into which twenty-five or thirty workmen were crowded. The passenger train was coming at unusual speed in order to make up lost time and the two collided with a fearful shock. The engine of the passenger train tore through the caboose, pushing the occupants among the masses of iron on the flat car, killing three outright and seriously injuring ten others.

The postoffice department was recently informed of the loss of a sum of money which was being transported in a registered mail package to Helena, Mont., and asked if the contractor of the coach route where the loss occurred was not responsible for it. The postmaster general referred a decision on the subject, in which he says that the report of the inspector of that department who made an investigation would indicate that the loss was accidental and without fault of the contractor, but that it otherwise and it could be shown that the loss was attributable to negligence or even fraud of the contractor, it is not precluded that any right of action would thereby accrue to that department, nor does the loss of mail matter without fault on the part of a contractor constitute ground for forfeiture as agreed upon. The facts as presented do not afford this department the means of repairing the loss referred to.

The Irish World has the following from Paris: There was a full meeting of the land league executive committee here today in council to consult as to future action. Parnell presided. Arrangements were made to carry on the work of the land league. In all eventualities there will be no flinching. The organization in Ireland is well high perfect. The people are of one mind and one spirit. Put no faith in ridiculous and malicious rumors in circulation in English papers, and which may be telegraphed to America, concerning officers of the league. These stories are manufactured for the purpose. Parnell returns to parliament to oppose the passage of the arms bill. From thence he will proceed to Ireland. Dillon replaces Davitt. Numerous meetings are now being held in Ireland to denounce the conduct of the government and protest against coercion. The government is committing blunder upon blunder. We feel confident that coercion when passed will fall of its own weight.

PATRICK EGAN, Treasurer.

The house of representatives, after settling down to ordinary business on the 9th passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which contains distinctive Pacific coast items as follows: For the San Francisco mint—Salaries, \$24,000; wages of workers and adjusters, \$260,000; incidental and contingent expenses, \$70,000. Carson City mint—Salaries, \$23,500; wages, \$65,000; incidental expenses, including amount necessary to complete a boiler and engine houses, \$30,000. San Francisco sub-treasury—Salaries, \$22,080. Assay Office, Helena, Montana, \$25,000; wages, \$12,000; incidentals, \$10,000. Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho—Salaries and incidentals, \$9000. Mint at Denver—Salaries, \$10,950; wages, \$12,000; incidentals, \$8000. For clerks in the office of the California surveyor general, and for those completing, translating and indexing originals from destruction, \$32,250. Appropriations for clerical work in the Pacific coast surveyor general's offices are—For Nevada, \$5000; Oregon, \$4500; Washington territory, \$5500; Idaho, \$2500; Montana, \$5000; Dakota, \$6500; Utah, \$4000; New Mexico, \$6000; Colorado, \$3500; Arizona, \$4000. The bill makes the usual appropriation for salaries for all other federal officials.

The following estimate is made of the total amount of matter passing through the mails during the year of 1880: Number of letters, 512,931,224, postal cards, 163,046,912; newspapers, 496,706,132; pieces of all classes, 1,605,502,829.

The southwestern immigration company, established by the Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad companies, joined by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and the Dallas & Wichita companies, have formed a bureau of information in New York concerning the southwest, its lands and resources, and are about opening similar offices in London. In connection with the bureau will be maintained a display of soils, minerals, agricultural and other productions of the section represented, so that all may obtain an accurate knowledge of the country which invites them. Geographical and hydrographic maps will also be prepared and distributed from those offices, to show the character and formation of the soil, the various water courses, available water power, the location of mineral deposits, and the rainfall and healthfulness of the country. The same plans which resulted successfully in peopling Kansas and Nebraska are to be tried in connection with the southwest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, February 18, 1881.

Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par.

Silver coin in Portland banks quote at 1 per cent. discount in par.

Coin exchange on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to 1 per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

Home Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates on producers or first hands:

FLOUR—Standard brands \$4 75; best country brands, \$4 25 to \$4 50, superfine, \$3 75 to \$3 50.

WHEAT—Valley 25 3/4; Eastern Oregon 20 3/4; WHEAT—Good to choice, \$1 20.

WHEAT—Timothy baled, laying at \$16 @ \$18 per ton.

POTATOES—65 @ 70c per cwt.

MIDDLEBURY—\$20 @ \$22; shorts \$18; chop feed \$15 @ 20; fine \$25 @ \$27 1/2 ton.

BRAN—Jobbing at par, \$14 @ \$15.

OATS—Feed, per bushel 40 @ 42 cts.

BACON—Sides, 14c; hams, Oregon S.C. 12 1/2 @ 14c; Eastern, 14 @ 15c; shoulders, 10 @ 12c.

LARD—In kegs, 12c; in tins, 12c.

BUTTER—No. 1, 20 @ 22c; ordinary, 18 @ 20c; good fresh, 18 @ 20c; dairy, 18 @ 20c; 25c; winter brine or chile, 12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sun dried, 8 @ 9c; machine dried, 12 @ 15c; pears, machine dried, 11 @ 12c; plums, machine dried, 15 @ 16c.

Apples, market overstocked, at 40 @ 75c per box.

EGGS—20c per doz.

POULTRY—Hens and roosters, \$2 @ \$3; Turkeys 14 @ 16c per pound. Geese, \$8 @ 10c per doz.

CHEESE—Oregon, 15 @ 16c; California, 15c.

HOPS—Dressed, 6 @ 6 1/2c; 4 @ 4 1/2c.

BEER—Live weight, 3c; gross 2 1/2 @ 3c; B. S. BEER—Live weight, 2 1/2c; gross.

WINE—Quotable at 2c.

HIDES—The market is firm at 16c for first-class dry; 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4 for green; culls, one-third off.

General Merchandise.

RICE—Market quoted at China, 5 1/2 @ 7; Sand which island, 8 @ 9.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 17 @ 20c; Java, 28 @ 30c; Rio, 16 @ 17c.

TEAS—No. 1 Japan in lacquered boxes 50 @ 75c; Paper, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2.

SUGARS—No. 1 Crushed, 10 @ 11c; Golden C, 11 @ 12c; No. 2 Crushed, 9 @ 10c; No. 3 Crushed, 8 @ 9c; No. 4 Crushed, 7 @ 8c; No. 5 Crushed, 6 @ 7c; No. 6 Crushed, 5 @ 6c; No. 7 Crushed, 4 @ 5c; No. 8 Crushed, 3 @ 4c; No. 9 Crushed, 2 @ 3c; No. 10 Crushed, 1 @ 2c.

SARDINES—No. 1, 10 @ 12c; No. 2, 8 @ 10c; No. 3, 6 @ 8c; No. 4, 4 @ 6c; No. 5, 3 @ 4c; No. 6, 2 @ 3c; No. 7, 1 @ 2c; No. 8, 1 @ 1c; No. 9, 1 @ 1c; No. 10, 1 @ 1c.

YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, \$18 @ \$19 gross.

WINE—White, per doz in case, \$3 50 @ \$4; Red, per doz in case, \$3 50 @ \$4; Imported, per doz, \$1 25 @ \$1 50; Imported, per doz, \$1 50 @ \$2.

Sherry—Cala per gal, \$1 50 @ \$2 50; Spanish, \$3 @ \$6; assorted brands, \$12 @ \$15; Imported per gal, \$2 50 @ \$7.

Port—Various brands in qr casks, \$2 50 @ \$5; \$1 50 @ \$2; Imported, \$3 @ \$7.

SPIRITS—Fine Old Hennessy Brandy in qr cks and octaves, \$5 50 @ \$7 50 per gal; Dunville's Irish Whisky in cases per doz, \$12; James Stewart & Co.'s Scotch Whisky in qr cks and octaves, \$4; Hennessy Brandy in qr cks and octaves, very fine—1 star \$16, 2 star, \$17, 3 star, \$18; Holland Gin, large cases, \$18 to \$20; Old Tom Gin in cases, \$12; Rye Whisky, per gal, \$2 50 @ \$3; Bourbon, per gal, \$2 50 @ \$3; A. C. C. \$2 25 @ \$3 50; O. K. Cutter, \$4 50 @ \$5.

How a Settler Was Settled.

The discussion now going on for and against the establishment of the whipping-post recalls to us an incident related of Tom Corwin, the famous Ohio Senator. When Corwin, then a young man, was sent to the Ohio Legislature one of his first acts was to introduce a bill for the abolition of public whipping as a mode of punishment. But the whipping-post was an establishment in favor with many of the older members, and one of them (hailing from the Western Reserve, a section in Northern Ohio) settled almost exclusively by colonists from Connecticut) undertook to extinguish the ambitious young advocate for mercy. With a perceptible sneer at the youth and inexperience of Corwin, he went on to defend the whipping-post, and concluded by an illustration, as follows:

"Now I can give one illustration in favor of my side of the question that will entirely upset all the gentleman's fine-spun theories. You know, Mr. Speaker, I was born in the State of Connecticut. A law similar to this has been for years in force in that State, where its effects are most salutary. You once expose a rascal to the ignominious disgrace of a public whipping and he clears out—leaves the State—and you are never troubled with him afterwards. Out of hundreds I have known to be whipped there I never knew one of them to show his face in that community afterwards."

The gentleman sat down, satisfied that his "practical application" was a clincher that would kill the bill. Corwin arose, and gravely remarked:

"I have often endeavored, Mr. Speaker, to solve the question why there was such an immense emigration from Connecticut to the West, but always until now without success. The gentleman has explained it to my entire satisfaction."

Corwin's reply bill was immediately passed.

The woes of those unhappy Israelites who were commanded by their Egyptian taskmasters to make bricks without straw, find a parallel in the troubles which beset a special correspondent who has little or nothing to correspond about.—[Correspondence of the London Empire.

How independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much happiness can be condensed in the humblest home.

Stories of Card-playing.

Many strange stories are told of card-playing. Home, in his "Every-Day Book," gives an account of a child being played for at cards at Durham in 1785. The parent wagered it against the modest stake of four shillings, and it was won by the opposite side. A quaint little book, published in 1796, and entitled, "The Amusements of Clergymen," has a good deal to say about cards. The title of this work is somewhat misleading, as it alludes to most "amusements" only to prove them unlawful, at least for the ideal pastor. Not only the cards, hunting and theatre-going prohibited, but the generally considered innocent recreations of fishing, chess and music are equally interdicted. In fact, the "amusements" befitting a pious clergyman resolve themselves into gardening for an outdoor amusement, and shuttlecock for an indoor amusement, the worthy author strongly commenting this childish game as one that "gives us good exercise, makes us cheerful, does not empty our pockets, and requires little skill to learn. Respect the man who invented shuttlecock." As might be expected, this writer is very severe on cards. He denies their utility, even as the means of amusement for the sick and aged, enforcing his opinion by the anecdote of an old lady, who, having "lost the use of her speech and both of her hands by a paralytic affection," was advised by her doctors to play whist for her amusement.

A friend sorted and held the cards before her and the patient nodded at the one she wished played; but it unfortunately happened that these signals were occasionally misunderstood, which "threw the old lady into such fits of fury that she derived injury rather than good from this prescription." Dean Ramsay in his "Reminiscences," tells a glibly story of another old lady whose passion for cards was such that she played them even on her death bed; and, expiring before the conclusion of the game, her partner took her cards, and the players finished the rubber before calling for assistance.

According to Scottish superstition, Glanville Castle encloses a band of very old veterans gamblers—a certain wicked Earl and his associates, who, four centuries ago, being reconverted with by a pious chaplain, swore that they "would continue card-playing to the end of the world." The legend states that the room in which they sat immediately sank under the castle, and there the gamblers lay still, the rattle of the dice and the voices of the gamblers being audible on stormy nights.

The love of cards still exist in Russia. An old number of All The Year Round gives an amusing anecdote of a Russian priest who was so devoted to this amusement that he played up to the last moment before commencing the Church services. On one occasion, having a particularly good hand dealt him, he thrust the cards into his pocket, intending to return and finish the game after the service. Unluckily the cards fell out on the church floor, to the extreme scandal of the congregation. The witty priest, however, was fully equal to the occasion. At the conclusion of the service he beckoned up one of the choristers and asked him the names of several of the cards, which the boy knew correctly. He then suddenly asked the lad the name of the next Saint's day, which the child could not tell.

"See," cried the priest, turning to the congregation, "you teach your children the names of every card in the pack and leave them ignorant of their religion. Let this be the last time I am compelled to bring playing-cards into the church to shame you," and picking up his hand he made an honorable retreat.—[London Globe.

At the Stamp Window.

Just before 11 o'clock in the forenoon there were thirteen men and one woman at the stamp window of the postoffice. Most of the men had letters to post for the Eastern trains. The woman had something tied up in a blue match-box. She got there first, and she held the situation with her head in the window and both elbows on the shelf.

"Is there such a place in this country as Cleveland?" she began.

"Oh, yes."

"Do you send mail there?"

"Yes."

"Well, a woman living next door asked me to mail this box for her. I ought to be directed all right. She said it ought to go for a cent."

"Takes two cents," said the clerk, after weighing it. "If there's writing inside it will be twelve cents."

"Mercy on me, but how you do charge!"

Here the thirteen men began to push up and hustle around, and talk about one old match-box delaying half a dozen business letters, but the woman had lots of time.

"Then it will be two cents, eh?"

"If there is no writing inside."

"Well, there may be. I know she is a great hand to write. She's sending some flower seed to her sister, and I presume she has told her how to plant 'em."

"Two threes!" called one of the crowd, as he tried to get to the window.

"Hurry up!" called another.

"There ought to be a separate window here for women!" growled a third.

"Then it will take twelve cents!" she calmly queried, as she fumbled around for her purse.

"Yes."

"Well, I'd better pay it, I guess."

From one pocket she took two coppers. From her reticule she took a three-cent piece. From her purse she flashed out a nickel; and it was only after a hunt of eighty seconds that she got the twelve cents together. She then consumed four minutes in putting on the stamps, asking where to post the box, and wondering if there really was any handwriting inside. But woman proposes and man disposes. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of business was waiting for a twelve-cent woman, and a tidal wave suddenly took her away from the window. In sixty seconds the thirteen men had been waited on and gone their ways, and the woman returned to the window, handed in the box and said: "The stamps are put on kind o' crooked, but it won't make any difference, will it?"

A student at a veterinary college on being asked, "If a broken-winded horse was brought to you to cure, what would you advise?" very promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible."

A QUEER CHINESE TALE.

A Story that might have been told in the Arabian Nights.

A correspondent forwards the following illustration of the superstition amongst the Chinese with reference to a very ancient and widespread belief that the fox has the power of assuming the human form to lead mortals to their destruction. The same powers are also ascribed to the badger by the Japanese. In this case the story is given as a true one, and the facts are stated to be well known to every one living in the Great street outside the Chien Men (Front Gate) at Peking, where the affair is supposed to have occurred:

A certain Ningpo man kept a druggist's shop at Peking. Having made a good deal of money by it he determined to commence a wholesale business as well as the retail one. He therefore bought a warehouse for storing drugs and put it in charge of a nephew. His venture proved eminently successful, and he grew richer daily, principally for the extraordinary reason that the drugs stored in the warehouse were less liable to get damp or mouldy than anybody else's. As the nephew was at work in the warehouse he had constantly to notice the prettiest girl he had ever seen passing by the door. Though he sorely longed to try to make acquaintance with her, he was restrained by her modest and retiring demeanor. Time went by and one day an old gentleman with a long beard and leaning on a staff called at the uncle's shop.

In the course of conversation it appeared that he came from the borders of Szechuan and Kan-su, and had originally fled to Peking to escape from the Mahometan disturbances in the West. Finally, he said that he often remarked the nephew at work in the warehouse, and had been struck by his steadiness and his diligence, and he would like to marry his only daughter to him. He had sufficient money to make liberal arrangements with regard to the trousseau and wedding presents, and would not quarrel about terms. The young man, being so far from his home at Ningpo, was not betrothed to anyone. His uncle therefore gladly accepted the proposal. As both parties were strangers in Peking, everything was settled and the marriage ceremony performed without any unnecessary formality.

When the time came for the bride to unveil, the bridegroom, who had never yet seen her, was most anxious to know what she was like. At the first glance, what was his joy to discover that she was the girl he used to see walking past the warehouse. The marriage was a happy one. He was the fondest of husbands and she the most loving and dutiful of wives. Before long the young man's father in Ningpo, wishing to see his new daughter-in-law, wrote and told his son to bring her home on a visit. The son accordingly made preparations to start off as soon as possible. For the last day or two before his departure the uncle, who had not been home for many years, was constantly coming to his house, as he had a thousand things to talk about—remembrances to recall, messages to be delivered and the like.

When the moment for them to commence the journey actually arrived the uncle went across for the last time to say good-bye, but to his astonishment neither nephew nor niece was to be found. After a fruitless search he went to the house of the father to see if he could learn anything there. But there was no house standing, merely two or three wretched little rooms in ruins without doors or windows. He made inquiries among the neighbors, but none of them knew anything of the old man or the old man and his daughter were then plain. The old man and his daughter were foxes and had made away with the young husband. But stranger than anything else was the fact that from that day forth the drugs stored in the warehouse became just as subject to mould as those anywhere else.

A Remarkable Year.

Viewed from a business standpoint, the past year has been a remarkable one, probably the most remarkable in the history of the country. There has been a great revival in trade, and the volume of legitimate business during the year was beyond all precedent. The improved condition of affairs was the natural result of large crops, a good export demand for our products, the growth of the country, the heavy influx of gold from Europe, and the complete restoration of confidence, growing out of the success of specie payments. One of the most gratifying features of 1880 has been the greatest falling off in the number of failures and amount of liabilities of suspended merchants. The growth of the country and the large additions to the national wealth during 1880 are strikingly illustrated in the products of the soil, of which we raised 475,000,000 bushels of wheat, 155,000,000 bushels of corn, 413,000,000 bushels of oats, 24,000,000 of rye, 40,000,000 bushels of barley, and 6,000,000 bales of cotton, to say nothing of the tobacco, sugar, rice, hemp, hay and other crops, and the hog and dairy products, which will yield an immense sum of money in the aggregate. In plain words, the United States now raises enough to feed her own 50,000,000 of people and supply the deficiency of the civilized world. During the year more miles of railroad have been built, more consolidations and combinations have been entered into, more freight and passenger lines have been transported, more money earned and more interest and dividends paid than in any former year. The commerce of the country during the year has made rapid progress, and caused the United States to take still higher rank, being now third among the commercial nations of the globe.—[Evening Express.

Punishing a German Officer.

A court-martial decision, which has created a profound sensation in German military circles aptly explains the rigid impartiality with which justice is dealt out in the Fatherland to all those who wear uniform, be they aristocratic officers or proletarian privates. It appears that for nearly a year past Capt. von Graevenitz, quartered with his regiment in Ludwigsburg, had persecuted a young soldier belonging to his company so incessantly that at last the unfortunate man, driven to desperation by the oppression to which he was subjected, summoned up courage to demand a day's leave from his tormentor, vowing that, if his request were refused, he would instantly take his own life. Alarmed at this threat, von Graevenitz granted him the desired leave, which he utilized by repairing to Stuttgart, the headquarters of General von Schachtmeyer, commander of the Wurtemberg Army Corps, and laying before that officer, in personal audience, a full and faithful account of his wrongs and grievances. The General listened to him attentively, sent him back to his duty, with a kindly assurance that his complaint should receive due consideration, and, after instituting a preliminary confidential inquiry, which resulted in the full confirmation of the soldier's story, issued orders that a court-martial be forthwith held upon Capt. von Graevenitz for "conduct unbecoming a German officer." The sentence just passed upon von Graevenitz by this military tribunal is one so severe that it will probably serve as a salutary warning to all tyrannical martinetes in the imperial service. He has been condemned to suffer three months' imprisonment in a fortress, and to forego all his turns for promotion for eight years.

A Civil Quotion.

"Mr. O'Rafferty," said the Recorder, "why did you strike Mr. Murphy?"

"Because Murphy would not give me a civil question, yer Honor."

"What was the civil question you asked him?"

"I asked him as polite as you please, 'Murphy, sint your own brother the biggest life on Galveston Island, excepting yourself and your uncle, who is absent at the penitentiary in Huntsville?'"

"And what rude answer did he give to such a very civil question?"

"He said to me, 'Av course, prissint company excepted.'" So I said, 'Murphy, you are another, and struck him wid me fist.'"—[Galveston News.