

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Treasury officials estimate the reduction of the public debt for March, at not less than \$5,000,000.

The naval board of inquiry recommends the detail of 5 officers and 55 men for the Jeannette search expedition.

James Walsh, who killed his sweetheart, Barbara Greenham, in Brooklyn, was sentenced to be hanged May 20th.

Eighty of the best citizens of Rio Arriba county, New Mexico have petitioned Gov. Wallace to keep prompt action against desperadoes who disgrace the territory. Wallace has ordered Adj. Gen. Grosz to immediately with 60 stands of rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition and organize two military companies to act as sheriff's posse. The robbers are led by Ike Stokard and have headquarters near the Colorado line at Durango.

Another alleged wonderful case is reported at Battle Creek, Michigan. Mrs. Henry Ingram having taken no food since October last, when, having had some teeth pulled, she was unable on account of nausea to retain food, has taken nourishment by absorption only. She sometimes absorbs a quart of liquids through the pores. Her stomach is totally paralyzed. The problem is how long will she last.

On the 6th of April the anniversary of Greek independence, a grand review will be held, when the king will present the colors to the regiments composing the garrisons of Athens and a selected detachment from other regiments. The meaning of this act, and the reasons for the choice of this occasion, are obvious. The ceremony will be followed by orders for the departure of the various corps for their allotted stations on the frontiers.

One H. Lannen was taken before a U. S. commissioner on the 29th on a charge of having used the mails for fraudulent purposes. According to his admissions he had been sending circulars as a real estate and compiler of a great real estate directory, asking a remittance of \$1 in each copy for the directory, when in fact he had no such work on hand. Being forced to divulge his printer's name, he let the officials into a still more important swindling scheme by which through bogus stock reports he had commenced to dupe a large patronage. His real name is not divulged on account of highly respectable connections.

A general snowstorm prevailed on the 29th throughout Indiana and Ohio, accompanied in many places by a strong wind. Heavy rain came first, changing to sleet and then snow. On the hill tops Kenton, Ohio, on the next day it was twenty inches, and at Wilmington and Millington six inches. A Dayton dispatch of the 30th to the depth of four inches. At the same date says: The heaviest snow storm of the winter set in on the 29th at about 4 o'clock and has continued all day with little cessation, and is still falling this evening. The snow is wet and heavy and has caused great impediment to business. It is about ten inches deep.

The funeral of Mrs. Isabel Virginia Swearingen, the mother of Mrs. Justice Field, took place in Washington on the 29th P. M. from the judge's residence and was attended by a very large concourse of friends of the family, including all justices of the supreme court and nearly all Pacific coast people now in Washington. The pall bearers were Justice Miller, Gen. Duls, Senators Millard and Nevada ex-Attorney-General Williams and Samuel B. Wilson of San Francisco. The remains were conveyed to Georgetown cemetery, where they were deposited in a vault preparatory to their removal to San Francisco. Mrs. J. McCreery came home from Paris several weeks ago and joined her sisters Mrs. Field and Miss Swearingen in the care and solace of their mother during her last illness. Among other Californians who participated in the last tribute of respect to the dead were Senator Farley, Capt. and Mrs. Carlisle, P. Patterson, Judge McCormick and Wm. Gouverneur Morris.

The commercial says: The present position of the world's fair does not appear encouraging. A reporter called recently on Walter Holt, commissioner for California, and from him learned that one of the causes of the present apathy is lack of activity on the part of the executive committee. He said very emphatically that the executive committee of which he is not a member has been assured of subscriptions to the amount of over a million and have good promises for \$100,000 more. It should go to work and show some energy. He said that California by the legislature could only see that anything was being done to forward the enterprise. His colleague Lever recently wrote him from San Francisco that nothing can be done until preliminaries are completed in New York. The Commercial adds: As California or rather San Francisco is to have a very important celebration in 1883, where a very large proportion of American citizens are expected to assemble, this expression of the San Francisco commissioner has weight that should not be lightly overlooked in the present condition of affairs.

An Omaha dispatch of the 28th says: The whole Platte valley from Columbus to Fremont is under water. No such flood has ever occurred since the Union Pacific was built through it. The flood which came from Loup river this afternoon has reached Schuyler and Fremont. All places between Columbus and Fremont are under water. The first flood at Columbus subsided late this afternoon sufficiently to show that damage has been done to the Union Pacific. Three spans of a pile bridge which is an approach to the iron bridge over the Loup river were washed out, and the track is washed from one to three feet deep for a long distance east of the bridge and for about three-quarters of a mile west of the bridge. Another gorge in Loup river larger than the first one broke at Genoa and will again swell the Platte worse than ever. These are but the beginnings of the flood disasters in Nebraska, and the outlook is very gloomy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property will be destroyed. Considerable live stock will be lost, and perhaps some human lives. Reports are rather meagre as great excitement prevails and telegraphic communication is more or less interrupted. The Missouri river at this point is running opposite the city about eight locks above the U. P. bridge. No damage is likely to result to the bridge but the gorge will be likely to cause a flood on the levee on which are located the U. P. shops, smelting works, lumber yards, etc., all of which will, if the gorges do not break, soon be more or less damaged.

The familiar face of Kate Chase Sprague was seen in the senate gallery a few days ago.

Thos. M. Halpin, aged 58, a widely known Irish leader, died in Chicago on the 27th.

At the Metropolitan temple on the 28th, the younger Killoch publicly announced his intention of resigning the ministry, but of remaining in San Francisco.

A lady obtained a private audience with the pope a few days ago and warned him that the day and hour were set for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci.

Gen. Geo. K. Lee, a well known member of the staff throughout the war and a member of the firm of Lee & Stocking, of New York, died at Grand Rapids on the 27th.

An extensive forest fire was reported along the line of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroads, Pennsylvania, and between Attleboro and Mansfield, Massachusetts on the 28th.

Three men were scalded and mangled by the blowing out of the main head of a boiler at Brown, Cornell & Co's mill at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 28th. Two will probably die; many miraculous escapes.

An injunction having been served upon the Northern Pacific railroad company forbidding the transfer of part of its common stock, the stock exchange rule that only certificates of common stock registered March 18, or previous are good for delivery till further notice.

Ex-secretary of the interior, Carl Schurz was given a dinner on the 26th by prominent German citizens of New York. About 200 guests sat down at the table and ex-Governor Salomon presided with the guest of the evening on his right. The toasts and speeches were in German.

A Fort Pierre dispatch says: Ice broke in the Missouri at midnight Sunday, the 27th, overflowing this post to the depth of five feet and driving its inhabitants to the bluffs. The flood has since receded greatly. The steamer Weston was sunk at the levee at Yankton and the steamer Meade is floating down stream with the ice.

The New York Post concerning mining stocks, says: Attempts are being made to float mines located in Fresno and Mariposa counties, California. As it is well known that nine mines out of ten in that region have been over and over again demonstrated to be barren and worthless the attempts are not likely to succeed, although unwary people may be imposed upon.

Chicago has developed a faster in the person of Wm. Cooney of 93 North Clark street, who went through Sturgeon Bay, Wis. He claims to be the Holy Ghost, the successor of Christ, and is a remarkably intelligent lunatic. He has fasted 25 days, only drinking water during that time, and says that he will live on faith and water until Easter, April 17th.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th says: The treasury department report on trichinae and trichinosis is nearly ready for distribution. The absurdity of any nation prohibiting the entry of pork from abroad, when in point of fact no country is without trichinae of its own, is well known, and it is held to be ridiculous to assume that a foreign variety is more harmful than that of native production.

The office of Geo. W. Higgins & Co., pork packers at the Chicago stock yards was burglarized on the 26th. The safe was blown open and robbed of about \$2000. The night-watch was overpowered by four masked burglars who threw him on the floor and while one stood over him with a revolver, the other three drilled the safe door. After it was shattered by the explosion they seized the contents and made off, dropping \$23 on the floor in their haste.

President Billings, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphs as follows from Woodstock, Vt.: There has been no new issue and no increase of Northern Pacific stock. The whole issue was provided for by the plan of re-organization, and the whole amount was long since listed on the New York exchange. The stock now in question was held in trust by the treasurer for those to whom the plan said it should go. I have heretofore hoped it would go out gradually as the road was built, but parties in interest claimed that they were entitled to its delivery, and counsel so decided, and it was distributed instead of being longer held in trust.

Secretary Lincoln, at the instance of Representative Page, has agreed to authorize the expenditure of the money appropriated by the last river and harbor bill for continuing the improvement of Oakland harbor without inviting another opinion from the attorney-general in regard to the government title to the bed of the estuary and the training walls. He thus follows the action of his predecessor, Secretary Ramsey, in holding that Attorney-General Deven's opinion on this subject establishes in a satisfactory manner the right of the United States to proceed with its operations and the delay threatened by the proviso attached to the appropriation will therefore be avoided.

A mass meeting was held on the 28th in Germania hall, Brooklyn, to form a permanent organization to prevent the contemplated increase of rents from May. About 500 persons were present among them many socialists. The speakers were all socialists of more or less pronounced type. William Burke said that the tenement-house population here was worse off than the peasantry of Ireland. Florian Pauli, a German socialist, announced himself as against all payments of rents which should include nothing on the capital invested only the cost of each and the necessary repairs. Other speakers followed, and finally the suggestion of Franz was adopted, and the name of the organization changed to the anti-rent league by a large majority.

Thomas T. Egan, a printer living at 188 East Forty-second street, New York, went out with his wife on the night of the 28th, leaving their niece, Nellie Cunningham, aged 19, alone in the house. Soon after two burglars who had gained access to the premises entered the parlor, and when Miss Cunningham screamed one stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth and the other bound her with a clothes line. Having tied her so she could not move, they removed the handkerchief, threatening to kill her if she made a noise. They then demanded information as to where Mrs. Egan's jewels and money were, but Miss C. refused to tell when one of the ruffians struck her in the face. Still exasperated by her refusal to answer their questions, the other burglar stabbed her several times in the arms, face and hands with a penknife. The young lady became insensible when the robbers, fearing that they killed her, fled. Miss Cunningham was found in a state of insensibility and securely bound. The following day she became partially paralyzed and was unable to speak.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 49 1/2 @ 50; do document 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2.
Exchange of gold on New York, 100 to \$345 1/2 @ 347 1/2.
New York, April 7.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers' long, 45 1/2 @ 45 1/2; short, 44 3/4 @ 44 3/4; gold exchange, 100 to \$345 1/2 @ 347 1/2.
U. S. Bonds—6s of '81, 107 1/2 @ 107 1/2; 4s, 113 1/2 @ 113 1/2; 3s, 114 1/2 @ 114 1/2.
Consols—100 to \$109 1/2 @ 109 1/2; 4 1/2 P. 112 1/2 @ 112 1/2; 5s, 113 1/2 @ 113 1/2.
U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 105 1/2 @ 105 1/2; 4s, 111 1/2 @ 111 1/2; 3s, 112 1/2 @ 112 1/2.
Closed—5s of '81, 105 1/2; 4s, 111 1/2; 3s, 112 1/2.
Money and Stocks of New York.
New York, April 7.—Silver bars, 117 1/2 @ 117 1/2; gold coins, 117 1/2 @ 117 1/2; gold certificates, 117 1/2 @ 117 1/2.
Wool— quotations are as follows: Merino, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

CATTLE—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

PORK—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

GRAIN—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

SHIPPERS' RATES—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

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WHEAT—Quotations are as follows: Prime, 15 @ 16; 1/2 blood, 14 @ 15; 3/4 blood, 13 @ 14; 1/2 to 3/4 blood, 12 @ 13; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 11 @ 12; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 10 @ 11; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 9 @ 10; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 8 @ 9; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 7 @ 8; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 6 @ 7; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 5 @ 6; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 4 @ 5; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 3 @ 4; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 2 @ 3; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 1 @ 2; 1/2 to 1/2 blood, 0 @ 1.

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Poverty may excuse a shabby coat, but it is no excuse for shabby morals.

Desirable Ornamental Trees.

Suggestions for making attractive homes upon the position of perhaps only one or two trees, or upon their appropriateness, often may depend much of the beauty of a place. What an appearance of comfort and repose does a single, gracefully drooping elm or maple tree will give, as it towers above a cottage or house! How it turns into a pleasing picture that would, without it, be merely a house with bold, rectangular outlines! In this matter of planting trees, it is well to remember that they are often liable to be lifelong friends, and that where we place them, there they will probably remain through many a coming year. Then, too, it is best to make allowance for their future growth, and to take due care that varieties, suited to the surroundings, are placed in appropriate places. Perhaps I can give a few suggestions that will assist some one, sometime, in beautifying his or her home. It may be that the readers may not have occasion to put them into practice for years, but even at such a time in the future, some of the hints given may yet be of some avail.

It is by no means necessary to obtain costly trees in order to secure the best effect. Fine feathery, or costly silks, or sealskin saques, may at times be necessary to bring out the full beauty of some of the lithesome birds of paradise who are seen gayly tripping along the promenades of our principal cities, but some of our commonest American trees, to be obtained at the expense of a few shillings, will, with their graceful branches, render a place as picturesque and beautiful as would some trees costing five times that amount. Then, again, there are few ways in which owners of homes or of real estate can invest a few dollars at a greater profit, or at a more rapid increase of interest than by setting out a few trees. A dollar or two, judiciously expended in this way, would many a time, in ten or twenty years, or perhaps even in five, add as many hundreds to the selling value of a house or lot, as there had been single dollars invested in the beginning. At least such has been the pleasing experience in thousands of cases in the past, and no doubt it will be true in many more in the future.

Maples, of nearly all varieties, are excellent for planting out as ornamental trees. Sugar or rock maples have the advantage of affording amusement to children or their elders, in gathering maple sap from the larger trees in early spring; while silver maples, with their spreading branches and rapid growth, are also favorites with others. For planting along the roadside, or near the house, maples are sometimes preferred to elms on account of their being almost entirely free from the attacks of caterpillars or insects. If planting shade trees of the larger habits of growth near a house, then a suitable distance is usually from fifteen to twenty feet out. The south and west sides, but especially the southwest side of a house should usually be protected in this way, so as to shield the house from the summer's sun during the early afternoon.

Carolina poplars, having handsome foliage, might sometimes be substituted in places south of New York or Chicago, though not furnishing quite as dense shade; or an elm might be selected if desired. To protect the rooms on the west side from the heat and glare of the late afternoon sun, trees with branches coming nearer the earth, such as the lindens or cherry trees of the heart or Bigareau varieties, might be chosen. All of the above trees, dropping their leaves in the fall, will allow the sun to shine through their branches when needed. Trees should seldom be thickly planted close to a house, on the east side, as the sun, shining in around the house, in the morning is thought to add greatly to the healthfulness of the habitation.

Norway spruce, a beautiful conical shaped evergreen, or white or Austrian pine trees, might be planted on the north or northwest of a house, or of a garden or orchard, so as to give protection from winds in winter. Or these or other evergreens might be planted singly or in groups around the lawn, but in such a way as not to interfere with any pretty views when the trees are larger. I wish you a pretty, little steely shaped evergreen, makes a desirable acquisition, while for hedges or single trees the arbutives, hemlocks and spruces are all suitable. Weeping Kilmarnock willows, or weeping mountain ashes, growing only from six to ten feet high, make handsome ornamental trees, to place near a gateway, or upon a lawn. A stiff or rectangular arrangement should be avoided in planting ornamental trees, nor should they be placed directly in front of a house as to destroy its architectural beauty.

If a climbing honeysuckle, Chinese wistaria, clematis japonica, or Queen of the Prairie Rose, should be trained over the piazza trellis, then it will help to give that harmonious or homelike look to a place which is often so much admired, and will furnish a pretty screen behind which to spend the leisure hours.

Costume of Country Girls.
The majority of country girls necessarily perform more or less household and domestic duties. Nothing so detaches from the attractiveness of home, as the slovenly appearance of its "guardian angels,"—viz: its mothers and daughters. The fact that housework soils the dress readily, need not deter women from making their necks and hair look tidy and presentable on all occasions. Combining one's hair is just as necessary as the morning's ablution. It requires only a few minutes to adjust it in such a manner that it will "do," until one has time after breakfast, to thoroughly comb and arrange it. Again so many women go about their morning work with no collar on. One can be pinned on the morning dress, and will keep clean a week, with care. If preferred, a little linen ruffle edged with lace looks very neat. Have a bow of ribbon or tie handy, and put it on when the morning toilet is made. Ties can easily be made of white Swiss, and trimmed with lace. They can be worn without the collar or ruffe, if preferred. Many housewives and daughters are pressed for time to attend to their personal needs. But it requires only a few minutes daily to comply with the hints suggested, and there is much satisfaction in knowing that one's appearance is attractive.

Sugar Making.

Sugar making now and sugar making as it was are very different things, and what it has gained in facility it has lost in picturesqueness. The old camp with its primitive appliances is no more; the "kettle" has been superseded by the "pan," and the trough is become a mass of crumbling decay. The women and children are kept at home, and no longer know the old-time delights of "sugaring off" though in the Arcadia of the past their services were not despised, and the whole household set up its abode in the woods.

The sap was collected then in troughs, each about three feet long, hollowed out of sections of poplars, and was conveyed to the kettles in barrels, from which it was transferred by scoops. There were five or more kettles, from ten to thirty gallons in capacity, and each was filled with sap, which was kept boiling, the larger kettles being refilled from the smaller ones as evaporation reduced the quantity. When the contents were reduced to the desired consistency, the hot syrup was dipped into covered tubs, from which again it is poured into a large thick-bottomed kettle for the process of "straining off," some milk and the whites of several eggs being added to it. Thus prepared it was placed over a slow fire, and kept just below boiling point until the sediment and all foreign matters were removed, and it became deliciously translucent. It was now exposed to greater heat and gently boiled, the evaporation continuing, and bringing it nearer to a point of granulation. Now the sugar maker was all watchfulness, and it fared ill with those who distracted him, for if the golden liquid seething in the kettle boiled the least bit too much it would become dry in quality, while if it boiled too little, it would become "soggy." He tested it constantly, plucking threads of it from his stirring stick, and trailing them round in cups of cold water while the threads yielded waxy to the touch, the sugar was not yet done, but as soon as one broke crisp between his fingers, the moment had come to take the kettle off the fire. As the sugar began to cool, it crystallized round the sides, and gradually the whole mass, under a vigorous stirring, became granular.

In that way sugar was made years ago, and when the sap flowed profusely the operations were continued through the night, and the fires cast strange shadows in the woods. But instead of a hut of logs a permanent sugar house is now built, and furnished with many elaborate devices to prevent waste and deterioration. Formerly, when the maples were tapped with an auger, an "elder quill" was inserted in the incision to conduct the sap into the trough below; that is, a small piece of elder wood about three inches long with the pith bored out of it, which formed a tube; but in the most orchards to-day, a