LATEST NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE

Orville Grant, brother of Gen. Grant, died at Morris Plains on the 4th.

A steam thresher boiler exploded near Columbia, Illinois, on the 9th and killed five persons.

An Artesian well, near Yankton, w. ich is down 300 feet, struck a blue slate formation which is saturated with petro-

Joseph Meyer, a prominent shoeman, of Toledo, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging himself from a bridge. Loss of property is the cause.

Leonidas Robertson, a wealthy farmer of Madison, Ind., always level-headed before, clothed himself in his wife's dress and sunbennet on the 10th and hung Chas. W. Curry, beat and brutally

killed Nathan Bettyman, in St. Louis on the 8th, during an altercation, resulting from Bettyman refusing to allow Curry to visit his daughter. Judge James D. Colt, of the state su-

preme court, committed suicide in his private room in Pittsfield, Mass., by sending a pustol ball into his head. His health had been very bad of late. Another passenger war has broken out

between the wabash and the Alton roads, and it may become general and disastrous. The fare from Kansas City to Boston is now \$10, but to New York \$22 50. The coroner's jury in the case of three

children of Charles Moody (colored), burned July 4th at Lake Village, N. H., returned a verdict that the children were murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. Moody and wife were ar-Edward Northrup, a prominent attor-ney, shot and killed Joseph O'Donnell,

clerk for a lumber firm, in the Crawford house. Northrup had been administrator for the estate of O'Donnell's father. O'Donnell claimed that he was defrauded, and a fight ensued. Northrup surren-W. C. Bullett, a lawyer, supposed to

represent the Pennsylvania Railway, bought for \$97,000 the main exhibition building at Phila, which cost \$1,600,000 and required 75,000,000 feet of lumber and eight and a half million pounds of iron to construct. The mortgage is to be paid out of the purchase money.

An Indio hapolis dispatch of the 6th says. The war in eastern passenger rates has been hot here to-day. The rate to New York opened this morning at \$14, but was reduced every few minutes during the day, until New York tickets are selling at 95 cents. At 6 o'clock to night a meeting will probably be held to adjust rates.

At Tudonia, Kansas, on the 9th of Aug. about forty masked men made an ideffectual attempt to capture two brothers named Hardin, confined in jail here for murder. The warden being overpowered, gave his pistol to Hardin, who used it to kill the ringleader, John Hoffman, whereupon the remainder fied pursued by a posse and the sheriff.

The residence of Dr. Wm. Bowen, of Scituate, R. I., was burned on the 9th, together with his barn. An infernal machine operated by clock work was found in the ruins of the barn. Doubtless the same diabolism was used on the house. Dr. Bowen has been very active in enforcing the law against liquor selling, and has

feted, dined and wined by the aristocracy to an extend that would have tired out a less powerful man. He said that there was desirous of disposing of his kingdom. He expects to be in New York next month. Regardin the Chinese question the king favors their immigration, and says he does not share the views of the ministry on the subject.

Besides the duke of Argyly and earl of Airle and his son, Lord Ogilby, who will visit the United States this month. John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, will shortly come, staying until After visiting Long Branch and Newport he will go to Catifornia. All accounts represent that the number of English visitors to this country next fall will be very large. The earl of Dunraven expects to make a tour of this continent and hundreds of others of less note.

The socialists' mass meeting at Brooklyn protested against the extradition of Leo Hartmann, such course they believe having been contemplated by the author-They adopted resolutions to the effect that it would be a disgrace to our country and an insult to the memory of the founders of the republic, if the government should deliver up the revolutionary hero to certain death, while he found refuge as a policical exile even in a British monarchy. The secretary was instructed to inquire of Secretary Blaine about the matter.

The failure of M. P. Comstock & Co. of fortunate. Some weeks ago they consigned a large amount of corn to New York and fearing that it would decline sold short here to protect themselves. The market advanced and they lost neavily on their short sales and the consignment heated en route and failed to inspect, This also lost them \$40,000 to \$50,000. add to their misfortunes the country customers forfeited their deals, leaving the commission men to stand in the breach. They are said to have lost \$25,000 from this source. No information as to assets

Minister Foster writes to the department of state, under date of July 18th The Russian wheat crop is likely to be one of the largest ever ratsed in the empire, and the export promises to be much greater than usual. It is stated that in the districts tributary to the port of O'dessa, the yield is likely to be so large that farmers think they could dispense with harvests for four years to come. Advices from Taganrag and Caucasus, show the promise of crops to be equal to that of 1874, one of the largest ever known in Russia, and advices from Moscow affirm this. It is thought the harvest in southern Russia will be the largest they have had for 20 years. Harvests in central Russia, while not so enormous, will yield a splendid crop of excellent quality. In south provinces the grain is already cut. Further north it is still subject to damage incident to bad weather and from insects From Moscow, which is the great com-mercial center of Russia, it is reported that all branches of business are beginning to revive and flourish after a long season of depression, solely on account of the prospects of an abundant harvest. It will not be without practical political influence, also for much discontent in the interior has resulted from hard times and short crops.

The secretary of the board of education in New York city, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$10,000. His name s George Stewart.

The number of agrarian outrages committed in Ireland during July was 259 including four firings at persons, seven assaults, 20 arsons, 17 cattle maining, 155 intimidations, and 25 cases of injury to property.

A copious rainfall throughout Michigan on the 5th rescued the crops and grass from threatened destruction. Fires have been ravishing a large section in the northern part of the state, threatening immense destruction to standing pines.

Much uneasiness is still felt throughout England concerning the well known fact that infernal machines have been successfully smuggled through several ports and are probably now in the hands of men who know how to use them. Sir Wm. Harcourt is kept continually on the alert. He realizes the danger.

The World's London special says: A new company will shortly be formed with a capital of four million pounds sterling for reclaiming waste land in Ireland amounting to about one-fifth of the superficial area of the country. Subscriptions will be asked for chiefly in England but it is very doubtful whether the answer will be favorable.

A Pioneer special from Pine Ridge agency, Neb., says that Crow Dog, captain of the police at Rosebud agency, shot and instantly killed Spotted Tail about 3 o'clock on the 5th. There had been an ill-feeling between them for some time. Crow Dog went to Fort Niobrara to reuntil further developments. main Trouble is anticipated.

The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 6th says: If it be true as reported that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. is about to establish a line of steamers to China, we shall soon have another practical test of our ability to compete with "cheap transportation," already es tablished by the Chinese. The Oregon company, it is presumed will run these vessels from Portland, in which case it will be curious to see how quickly Cheap John will extend thither a branch of his San Francisco line to divide business with

Official figures for 1880 showed 2,960,000 acres of wheat sown, and for 1881 only about 600 acres more. The average vield last year was 14.90 per acre. Reports differ considerably concerning this year's Storms, floods and bogs have done some injury, but the latest reports are quite favorable, particularly from the northern section of the state. Other cereals promise more than average results. Minnesota's chief product is wheat, having raised last year but 738,000 acres of corn, 476,000 of oats, and 203,000 of bar-

The Paris Economist accounts the French harvest less favorable. It appears now, that the yield will be less than last year and scarcely equal to an average, while the crop would have to be over agerage to meet consumptive demand. The supply will probably be obtained from Russia and in view of the coming exports of wheat the bank of St. Petersburg has been reducing its stock of gold and it is reported to have sold 40,000,000 francs worth in a fortnight. Three-fourths of this amount reached Paris and has already been purchased for exports to America in September.

Ledger's New York special: The so called anti-monopolists are determined to make an impression in the fall elections and to that end are about to call a state The Herald's London correspondent of this month. The call is not officially interviewed King Kalakua. He was published as yet, but it will be this week. At present it takes the shape of a private and confidential printed circular to which the names of not a few members of the was no foundation for the report that he chamber of commerce and board of trade and transportation are attached. The idea of the promoters of the movement would seem to be that they can muster strength enough to occupy the position of balance of power party in the state and decide which of the candidates of the two great parties shall or shall not be elected.

Since the death of Mr. Mechi, the razor strop man, Mr. Clair Sewell Read has been recognized as the highest agricultural authority in England. He is well known in the United States, having visited this country four years ago as a member of the agricultural depression commit-He belongs to an old family in Norfolk which has been engaged in farming the excellent land there for a couple of centuries. Mr. Read says that while the wheat throughout England looks well the heads are poor, and that the crop will be below average. Roots of all kinds promise well, but grain is poor. I can corroborate this so far as southern England is concerned. In France the same story is told. In Austria and Germany the yield will scarcely reach the average. Reports from Russia are conflicting, but the best reports say the crop will not be above the average.

A convention of Irishmen is in session in Chicago with Rev. Dr. Betts, of St. Louis as chairman. Delegates are present under assumed names from Glasgow, Chicago, is said to be from \$100,000 to Cork, Dublin and several English cities \$125,000. The firm has been doubly un-The gathering has been engaged to-night in selecting a governing body who shall prescribe the mode of proceeding for the uture and call a convention of Irishmen from every part of the world to be held at some point not given out yet, in the year 1882 upon the anniversary of the date when the Grattan volunteers obtained a victory for Irish independence. gathering will, it is expected, be the most important and decisive of any in the history of the Irish race. The delegates are united in denying that they represent the dynamite idea, but agree that they are willing to use even that dire agent against the actual army of occupation. They say no royal scion has been singled out for

> The white laborers employed in the onstruction of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad are much excited over the rumor that contractors intend to bring from the south a large number of colored laborers, who can be obtained for \$1 25 per day, while white men have been receiving \$1 co. Three bundred colored men are already at work on the Middletown branch. They are from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and have formed a curious colony by themselves. They all mess together, and it is said their board, washing and mending never exceeds \$10 a mouth per man. They live on ham and bacon, with fresh meat once a week. Their evenings are spent in singing and dancing, and every Sunday a regular religious revival is held, which attraks large crowds from the surrounding country. The white laborers say the whole object is to gradually out down our wages to \$1 25 a day, the amount for which the colored men are willing to work. It was bad enough to be ground down to the level of the Italian laborer,

PINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prancisco, Aug. 13. Sterling exchange on bankers, 60 days, 60%; do, documentary 49 -16040.
Transfers, 2405 per cent.
New York, Aug. 12.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, 54 50; short, 54 50. (seed connectal, from 1 6 \$c lower; documentary, 2021 he

hower, Silver Bullion, 1680 fine \$ fine summe, opened III h. U. S. bonds—3 he, 162 h.; 4 he, 114 h.; 4s. 116 h. Loxnox, Aug. 12.—C. S. bonds—4 he, 116 h. Consols—100 3-162100 h.
Silver bullion English standard, 205 fine, per gue

tield and Stock Reports. NAM PRANCINCO MARKETS.

Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 ctls.; flour, 1100 qr sks; cats, 200 ctls potatoes, 1200 sta; eggs, 20,000 dox.
Wheat—The market is active with prices in sell-ers' favor, sales embrace \$25 tons extra choice shipping at \$1 55; 2000 tons choice shipping at \$1 50; 2000 tons choice shipping at \$1 50; 200 tons choice shipping, \$1 55.
Barier—Fred, market is active at higher prices; sales at \$7 km 21.

Bariey-Feed, market is active at higher prices; seles at 27 hould 05.

Potatoes-Early rose sold to-day at fight 25.

Grain Bage-The market is weak and dull; sales of Calcutta at suction at 855 hg.

Butter-Market is unchanged for choice fresh roll; there is very little demand for pickled, quota-ble at 28501c; chelved packed, 27 hg.

Eggs-Choice fresh, market is atendy at 26525c; Utah, irregular, 25622 hg.

Provisions-Market is quiet but firm hams, prices unchanged; bagon, eastern light is hall by Cali-

Provisions—Marks is quiet but firm: hams, prices unchanged; bacon, eastern light, 14 hglic; California light, 13 hglic; lard, California, 5 to 10 % tins, 15 hgglic; ditto in Herces, 14c; eastern in Herces 16c. Dried Fruit—There are orders on the market for Chicago and St. Louis; market firmer; prices unsettled: peaches, unpecied in sks. 8-hglic; spiles, aliced in sks. 8-hglic; spiles, quartered, in sks. 8-kglic; expiles, participation of the skylic; expiles and e

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wheat-Strong at \$1 2001 to: Flour and Wool-Quiet.

CHICAGO MAKERTS.

CRICAGO, Aug 12.

Wheat-\$1 17% September, \$1 17% October. Pork-\$11 70. Lard-\$11 37 kg. Ribs-\$9 27 %. Short Ribs-\$9 35.

REERBORN'S ENGLISH REPORTS. Cargoes on passage-Good demand.

Cargoes on passage—Good demand.
Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast—Nos.
tood cargoes red winter off coast—Nis 6d.
Good cargoes California wheat off coast—No.
No. 2 shipment present and fullowing month—Nos.
Good shipping Cala just shipped or promptly to
be shipped, 40s 6d, nearly due, Nos.

Heme Produce Market.

Hame Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quotations for round lots \$4. 25 for standard \$5. 15,64for good country brands.

OATS—Quote \$1. 40; feed \$1. 15,61. 25.

HAY—Baled timothy, \$14,613. \$2. 90.

MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings \$20,625; aborts \$13,820; chop feed \$20,625; bran \$12,611.

CURED MEATS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14,615c; eastern 10,618; bacon, 17,614c; shoulders 10,611c.

LARD—Quotations are 14,615c in kegs; 14,615 in time, and 15,616c in pails.

DRIEDAPPLES—Sun dried, 1,65c; Pinmmer dried, 26,10c.

DRIED FLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless, IIQ
11%c for sin dried; linglife for machine plums.
HIDES—Quotations are 16c for first-class dry;
168 kc for green; culls, 5; off. Sheep pelts. According to amount of wool, 25c; 5tl.
BUTTES—Fancy 25c; good to choice, 20622 kc;
fair, 166318c. In bulk, 206238c; in brine, 156321/qc.
ONIONS—Quotation 1661 yc W B.
EGGS—Quotations 176318c.
CHEINE—Ogm., 106318c.
APPLES—Per box, 65c; 83.
TIMOTHY SEED—Per B. 665°c.
CHICKENS—W dox, 87 5och 50.

CHICKENS- W doz. \$2 50m5 oc this river. & bbl. \$8028 50; hf bbl.

SALMON-columbia river, \$ bbl.\$898 50; hf bbl, 15; bellies, hf \$10. POTATOES-TiesSc CEMENT-hosendale, \$ bbl. \$5.00; Portland, \$ bl. \$4 75. SHINGLES—Shaved, \$2 25 per M, sawed, 2 50.

BEEF-292's & B gross. PURK-dudiec net. MUTTON-ic, gross.

Snubbing a Monarch.

King Louis, of Bavaria, is staying, under the name of the Count Von Berg, at a villa on the Lare of the Four Cantons, in Switzerland. He has hired a steamboat all to himself, and steams about the lake the greater part of the night, listening to his favorite airs played upon an Alpine horn by one of his retainers on shore. Late one evening he arrived at the famous Tell's Chapel, accompanied only by a couple of lackeys. The hour for admission had long passed, and the sturdy Switzer in charge of the building was at supper. One of the King's servants said to him:

"The Count Von Berg wishes to see the interior of the Tell's Chapel "It is rather late," answered keeper, "but if the Count will wait till I have done my supper I will bring the

The servant went back to His Bavarian Majesty with this reply, and the King had to wait nearly twenty minutes before the hungry Republican had finished his supper. At last he came down to the lake with

"Good-evening, Herr Count." The indignant monarch made no an-

wer, but wheeled around and turned his royal back to the chapel-keeper's

"So, ho!" said the descendant of Tell. "that's all one gets," and he coolly turned around and walked back up the stope to his house.

DEFAURE AND THIERS.-When Defaure was in office as Minister of Justice in M. Thiers government, the peculiar idiosyncrasy of these terrible old heroes caused them to clash sometimes. President of the Republic loved to have his finger in every pie, and manage things in his own way. This was not always to the taste of his fellow Ministers, who often found on presenting themselves at the usual time in the morning, that their subordinates had been there hours before, and decided matters over the heads of the chiefs of departments. But M. Dufaure was not so pliable as to accept this position as a responsible Minister. He refused to ratify nominations thus made in the sphere of his office, and spoke to M. Thiers in such a way as to make the little despot sink in his shell and tell his intended nominces that they need not come again to him. "That dreadful man makes me quite afraid," he owned privately. Defaure had, indeed, as M. Leon Say said in his Senatorial allocation, a rough bark (exterior), although this covered an excellent nature whose tenderness revealed itself in the intimate circle of his family and private friends.- | Cor. Leeds

Don't Whip a Frightened Horse.

It seems to be a characteristic failing of most coachmen to lay the lash upon a horse that exhibits fear at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, President of our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in the organ of that society, what every person ought to know, and that is to never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside, for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan-bark in the road, and while he is eying it carefully, and about to pass it, you strike him with a whip, it is the log, or the tan-bark that is burting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time

His Cabinet of Beauty.

"That? Why, that's my cabinet of beauty," said a photographer who has a studio in this city, in answer to an American reporter's question. "Yes, strange as it may seem, within its walls lie hidden charms and smiles, beauty and grace which have been photographed and have made many homes happy." And the photographer turned to his negative, which he was retouching. The cabinet had a charm which invited closer inspection. At first it seemed a catch-all for all the old trumpery of the house but a second view convinced the visitor that its only equal was the top bureau drawer of a fashionable young lady's toilet table. Inside there was a brilliant array of false frizzes and bangs, rouge tablets and brushes, ribbons and laces, two or three fans and a pair of kid gloves, while a pair of "plumpers" and a set of false teeth lay by themselves in one corner, as if too aristocratic to associate with the other trash. The sight of these articles awakened a desire to know why they were there, and the old man was again interrupted in his work. "Well, you see," said he in reply, "we

have to be prepared for all sorts of emergencies. It was only last week that a very pretty lady came in here to be taken. She had hollow cheeks, and I knew at once the picture would not satisfy her, and so I thought of my cabinet of beauty and the 'plumpers.' I had to use a good deal of tact, you know, in introducing the subject, for the thought of putting these things in her mouth would disgust her. While she was 'prinking' before the looking-glass in the dressing-room, I called my assistant and gave him the 'plumpers,' and told him to go down stairs. He understood me. When the lady came into the operatingroom I opened fire, and gradually led to the 'plumpers.' As usual with them all, she was horrified, but I told her I knew a place where I could get a new set, and would send for them. So I rang the bell, and my assistant came up. I told him to go around to Mr. Smith's and get me a new pair of 'plumpers.' The man was gone for a reasonable time, and came back with my old 'plumpers' brightened up and neatly wrapped in white paper. suaded her to try one, and she did. The effect as seen in the glass was so improving that she slipped in the other and glided into the chair, and I got a splendid picture-perhaps a little full in the face; but no matter-it made her look a hundred per cent. prettier, and after all, that's what they all want. Make a woman pretty, and the picture suits to perfec-

"How about the false teeth?" 'Well, it's different with them. I used to keep an assortment-all sizes-but I found that it was no use, for one pair was sufficient, and I gave the others away to my friends and kept only one pair. Yes, I have used them quite often. Let's see
—at least sixty times since the beginning of the year. These were new in January. A funny thing happened to the last pair. It was just before Christmas, when a lady came in here to sit. She was from the country, and had a very bad set of teeth. She wanted to have her picture taken smiling. I told her that the picture would be ruined, for her teeth would spoil it. I remarked that if she could use my false set, then the picture would be good She left the studio without saving a word, and I thought I had offended her and lost several dollars, but before many hours were passed the lady returned, and taking her seat in the chair, asked me for the false teeth. I was astonished, for she had been out and had all her upper teeth extracted. As luck would have it, my cabinet-of-beauty set fitted her mouth nicely, and she was so charmed with them that she insisted upon my selling them to her. I charged her a big price, for they were my pet teeth; but she paid it, and what's more, ordered a large lot of photographs. You can bet her mouth was open from ear to ear in that picture, and you can't imagined how well the

teeth looked. "Yes, the frizzes and bangs are in constant use. Any number of young girls come in and wear them when they wish. One day a bald-headed man came in, and after looking over the cabinet of beauty. said he 'wondered how he would look with hair on his head.' I did not have a wig, so we fixed him up one made of bangs. There's his picture now, hanging there," and the photographer pointed to a photograph of a man with a most pecu-

liar looking head of hair. "There are a great many photographers who won't use these shams. They prefer to touch up the negatives. There is a method by which you can tatten people out by simply touching up the plate. You can shave off a swelling or lessen a double chin or cut down a long neck. The picture may not be a first-class likeness, but it certainly makes a beautiful photograph. I have seen ladies with crane-like necks have their photographs taken, and the photographer put some lace around the neck or shorten it in other ways, and thus the picture is made beautiful. Of course, that lady goes back and has others taken. One man came in here with the mumps. Of course, I did not know he wanted the picture taken on that account, and so I retouched the negative and cured the mumps; and-would you believe it?he refused to take the photographs be-

"The best way to come is to come natural. That's why actresses take such excellent pictures. They allow you to posture them as you please. If you twist a lady's head she gets mad; while an actress will allow herself to betwisted and turned and poised and arranged as much as you wish. It's a pleasure to take them, for you are always sure of a good picture. But deliver me from min isters! Of all the cranky ones they are the crankiest. They are never satisfied. They are stiff and disagreeable, and their photos never suit. Ladies come in here with their bair done up in the most outlandish styles, and then complain and ask for another sitting, because their hair is not done the way they are accustomed to. As if we did up their hair! Then, when we ask them to stand up a little, they complain, 'I never stand up so straight; and next day, when they see the proof, they say: "Oh! how hump-backed you have made me." It's no use to tell them you told them to stand straight; they only answer, 'I did not to smell all of these objects, and use the know I was stooping so.' No amount of is not at the mercy of hotel-keepers, who

Serfdom of Society People.

One of the strangest anomalies in this age of liberty is the abject spirit shown by that small section of the community, in fashionable slang, styled "society. Sorely against the grain they still go through the round of painful "corvees" which fashion requires at their hands The workers among us are wide-awake enough to see that the length of time an abuse has lasted is a reason against rather than for its maintenance. They wholly refuse to run on in a set groove merely because it is expected of them. But this courageous independence, the ornamental idlers have not yet attained to. Fash ion rules their souls and bodies utterly. and, though they grumble sorely at its tyranny, they dare not kick against it. The "season" is the great social observance of their year; and, since like the Passover, it can only be kept in the Capital, thither they throng in multitudes to "keep the feast." And, when there, what an infinite amount of pains and penalties they endure; what anxieties, what disappointments, what bodily fatigue from long night-watches, what weariness of spirit from uncongenial minds—all to keep their place in the world of fashion. And this same fashion is a cruel tyrant. She rules them with a rod of iron. She shapes their garments; regulates their diet; chooses their friends for them; appoints their tailors, their teachers, their doctors; selects their amusements; directs their taste in beauty and in art: dictates their opinions on matters of art, literature and science. They dare not call even their very souls their own, for Fashion decrees where they may or may not suitably to their station worship their Creator. Much such grievances as in days of yore were looked on as justification of revolt, are to-day stoically endured by the free-born Briton, who wishes to come to the front in the struggles of society. For what is the brickmaking without straw, for instance, compared to the perplexity of match-making without eligible bachelors, or ball-giving without dancing men? And what were "corvees" of roadmaking, or nightly thrashing of ponds to silence croaking frogs, to the task of making one's way into the most select societyto the pain of listening with a smile to sour music that you would fain silence, but dare not because it is in a Duke's drawing room? Then the driving from door to door leaving cards, which occupies so much of a fine lady's time, what an unmeaning and useless "corvee" that is! And the attendance on that dreary species of entertainment falsely called 'At Home," though there is no time when people feel less at home in their own houses than during its continuance -what does it profit either man or woman?

But, of all the "corvees" that Fashion requires at the hands of her slaves, the giving of a ball is the most to be dreaded. To achieve the giving of a ball that by competent authorities is considered very good, is a great social success, and places the giver on a sort of pinacle above her fellows. But to this, as to all great positions, the way lies through the valley of humiliation. She who would succeed must be prepared to put her pride in her pocket as she takes her money out. She must submit herself to the will of the presiding genius of the balls of the season. This social autocrat is a personage of great importance. She is high in rank, severe in morals, first in fashion; and, if the giver of the ball be a newcomer to town, she not only invites her company for her, but when they arrive, introduces the hostess to her guests. But then the matter must be left entirely in her hands. The hostess must on no account presume to invite her own friends, or the great lady may threaten to throw the whole thing up. Then there are certain other dignitaries, known as the keepers of the lists of dancing men. whose good offices must be secured, as on them devolves the onerous duty of providing a supply of men worthy in every respect to waltz with the "nicest girls.

And what is the substantial result of all this toil and trouble? A few more invitations to parties, which, when the time comes, the invited usually think it a bore to go to; a great crowd of acquaintances, whom they hardly know by sight, and among whom they can not count one friend; days and nights wasted in feverish frivolity, justified by the vain excuse that all these things are the duties expected from persons in a certain position. Yet, take these persons one by one, and you will find that they cordially detest the whole thing. They quite agree as to the absurdity of driving about 'leaving eards," like touters for cheap wines or quack medicines. They all secretly rebel at having to bow down before those whom they can neither admire nor respect, solely because they are of more exalted rank than ourselves. feel acutely the hardship of keep-ing a numerous retinue of servants assist one another in doing nothing. A latent spark of common sense kindles into revolt at having to submit their houses periodically, under the mask of merrymaking, to the invasion of a mixed multitude, no one of whomwere they to own their secret thoughtsthey ever desire to look upon again. Yet they dare not throw off the yoke, and so they go on year after year, spending their labor indeed for that which satisfieth not, following one another like sheep, and echoing each other's words till they look on it as the unpardonable sin for any one to express an opinion of his own. Surely the time is ripe for revolt, if some one would only arise to preach the strange doctrine that there is no reason why the rich should not be as indepen dent as the poor, if they only have the moral courage to strike against that hard taskmaster, "Society."- Pall Mall Gazette, London.

A GOOD WAY TO TRAVEL .- M. de Leseps, the French engineer, has through life made it a rule never in traveling to be encumbered with luggage. Two suits of clothes, one for evening and one for changing if he gets wet, some flannel under-clothing, and socks and handker chiefs are all he takes with him. The shirts are bought as they are wanted and the soiled ones thrown away. Wear and tear of mind and body is thus economized. There is no necessity for courier or valet. Cabmen are glad to pick up at railway stations a fare who has so little impedimenta; thieves are not tempted to assault; and the lightly loaded traveler but this new move issomething too much bridle to assist you in bringing him carefor patient endurance. fully to those objects of fear. retouching of the negative will straighten are the tyrants generally of guests with up these. - Baltimore American.

WILLIAM BECK & SON

Sharp's, Remington's, Ballard's, Burge Kennedy and Winehoster Repeating Risk Colt's, Remington's, Parker's, Scott & Son's, Man and Clabrough's BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUY



HAZARD'S SPORTING GUNPOWDER Best in the world, put up in 14, 1 5 and 1 5 cars Pishing Tackle of Ev. OPERA, MARINE AND FIELD GLASSI Bird Cages, Beads, Baskets and Notices Kammacks, Velocipedes, Croquet Games, Bass J

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