EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The Catholic bishop of Montreal has served notice to quit on all tenants on church property selling liquer.

Senator Miller gave notice that he will move to take up the Chinese bill for action as soon as the pending polygamy bill is disposed of.

Kelly's morrocco manufactory, several stores in the same building, and adjoin-ing dwellings, were burned on the 16th. Loss, \$50,000; partly insured.

The postmaster general has revoked the regulation requiring flour to be encased in sealed envelopes before being put in metal boxes for transmission.

The Catholic diocese of Meath has rec-ommended Patrick Eagan as a candidate of the Irish party for the vacancy in the commons caused by the resignation of

Nearly all the business portion of Robinson, Kansas, including a hotel and fourteen buildings, was burned to the ground on the 16th. No particulars as to losses and insurance.

The house committee have agreed to report favorably the bill for the erection of public buildings at Boise City, Idaho, to cost \$50,000, and at Leavenworth, Kansas, to cost \$100,000.

The eighth annual pageant of the Knights of Momus occurred on the 16th. There were sixteen magnificent tableaux mounted on cars. Monday the king of carnival made his triumphal entry into the city.

Arturo Ubico, formally minister plenpotentiary to the United States from Guatemala having been transferred by his government to Rome, had an audience with the president and presented his letter of recall.

The ripple of excitement at the Pull-man shops has subsided. Two hundred of the men quit work, and the company paid them off, and then arranged for supplying their places. Business will not be interrupted.

Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield scientific school, connected with Yale college, died on Feb. 16th. He was connected with several railroad and mining enterprises, and was a man of great wealth and very liberal in its use.

A boiler explosion at Jewell's ferry, Brooklyn, killed Gilbert Stephens, engineer. Gideon G. Baldwin, pilot of the Fulton ferry boat, had a leg broken by a flying piece of timber, and a miller named Kohn had his scalp taken entirely off. Loss unknown.

Ex-U. S. Minister Pierrepont, John S. Stokes, W. C. Stokes and W. H. Holmes, solicitors for the Northern Pacific railroad, have arrived at Montrea! to interview the government on the subject of ebtaining connection for the Northern Pacific on the Manitoba lines. Wm. Mc-Dougall has been retained as their counsel in Canada

A letter to the New York World from Aspinwall, dated the 4th inst., says: Of thirty Belgian mechanics, who arrived here some months ago to work on the Panama canal, eight have died of isthmus fever. Those who have escaped are leaving as rapidly as possible. It is said that thus far, since the commencement of the work, 100 have died.

The star route cases on trial in Nebrasks exploded. Judge Dundy ruled that Clary could not be compelled to testify, being one of the parties to the joint indictment for conspiracy. The prosecu-tion immediately declined to go further, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Clary had made a clean breast twice before the trial, and his refusal to testify completely broke down the cases.

Stevens & Lynch, of San Francisco, have secured a contract for the excavation of 6,000,000 cubic meters of the Panama canal at 30 cents (gold) per meter. This is considered a remarkable low price. They will have to cut through swamp and alluvial soil, and it is the worst section in the whole surface of the canal. It was here that the dreadful mortality took place when the panama railroad was being built; 1500 lives were then lost and many deaths were unchron-

A New York dispatch of Feb. 16th says: In relation to the wheat panic, one of the firm of Franklin Edson, ex-president and a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, said: "Our letters from London say there is ten times as much wheat on its way from California, Chili, India, etc., as ever before, but they warn us that the market is closed to us unless we come down in price. We have come down and perhaps may have to come down still further before getting our English trade back again."

The house committee on commerce has reported favorably on Pacheco's bill to create a new collection district in California, with Wilmington as its port of entry and San Luis Obispo a port of en-The same committee has also reported favorably on Berry's bill providing for construction of a first-class lighthouse and fog signals on a reef near Point Saint George in the vicinity of Crescent City, where the steamer Brother Jonathan and many other vessels have been wrecked for want of such warnings. The lighthouse board informed the committee that not more than \$50,000 can be advantageously expended during the first year's work in preparing a foundation, and consequently the amount to be appropriated by this bill is fixed at that gure. The entire cost of the work will be about \$300,000.

The president has transmitted to the senate the report of the commission on lung plague in cattle. The commission conclude that the unvarying absence of lung plague, apart from contagion, is a perfect guarantee that it can be perma-nently eradicated, and maintain that in every instance where a nation has stamped out infection no new cases appear until there had been another impor-tation of infected stock. Long delay in stamping out the disease in the United States means extension of it to our open cattle ranges and the impossibility of stamping it out, with a near prespect of general extension of the plague and yearly sacrifice of scores of millions of dollars, to say nothing of the continued incubus on our foreign market. To delay the work of extinction, which is now in our power, savors of criminality.

The private counsellor of Russia has

The Austrian insurrection has come to a sort of standstill. The Riddleberger debt bill has passed

the Virginia legislature. Col. D. H. Rucker has been confirmed quartermaster general.

General Skobeloff, it is said, intends to join the Herzegovinians. Louis Joseph Martel, ex-president of

the French senate, is dead. The National Starch Association met n session at Chicago on the 14th.

Henri Auguste Barbier, the French poet died in paris on the 15th inst. The trial of Sergeant Mason who shot at Guiteau will begin on the 20th.

It is now rumored that Filley of St. Louis will be provided with a good place. A second large ironelad has arrived at Port Said and will be stationed at Ismai-

The president has nominated Abraham S. Patterson postmaster of Eugene City,

Senator Vorhees, of Indiana, made a speech on the tariff question in congress on the 14th.

Six children of John Van Devan died in four days of diphtheria in Cleveland, last week.

The grain commission house of George H. Small & Co., of St. Louis, suspended on the 14th.

It is said in Berlin that the coronation of the czar will be postponed until Sept. next.

The president will not do anything with the Fitz John Porter case but leave all

Tamm & Co.'s glue factory at Rock Springs, Mo., was burned on the 14th. LORS \$30,000. The New York Commercial Advertiser

says both Sargent and Chandler will go into the cabinet seon. The trial of Samuel Green for murder

was called on the 13th in the superior court of San Francisco. The chamber of deputies at Rome

depted the scrutin de liste by a vote of 200 to 143 on the 14th. The international billiard match spoken

f last week will probably not be played as a difficulty has arisen. The Mississippi levee is broken in several places at Helena, Ark., and railroad

traffic is seriously impeded. A disease closely resembling the plague

has appeared in Persia and 40 deaths have occurred since Feb. 8th. Daniel O'Leary was run over and killed at the corner of Heward and Stewart

streets, San Francisco on the 13th. James Noonan, an employe of the Risdon iron works, San Francisco, fell dead

in a fit on the 13th. In the New York assembly the speaker has announced committees. Organiza-

tion has not yet been completed. The National Zietung office at Neustadt, Ontario, and the residence of the publisher was burned on the 14th.

The czar of Russia and Giers, secretary of foreign affairs, are inclined to peace, but these immediately around the czar General Kryshanofsky, governor

Orenburg, and Private Councilor Dekli- organs." noff, of the ministry of domains, have The recent report that a committee of

Dakota delegates had asked the removal of Gov. Ordway is declared by the gentlemen to be false. The nomination of Major Rochester as

paymaster general was recommitted to the committee on military affairs for further examination on the 14th. Returns of the area in cotton make the

increase over the common average in 1881 about five per cent., and the total screage about 16,500,000. Losses by the cotton caterpillar aggregate 300,000

Hostile correspondence passed between Riddleberger and Smith, at Richmond on the 14th, over some reflections made in the senate chamber. The difficulty was subs) equently arranged satisfactorily to all parties.

At a meeting of house committee on Indians affairs Representative Ainslie made a favorable report upon the bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to dispose of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indians.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: U. S. Con-suls—Bruno Trschuck, of Nebraska, at Vera Cruz. Mexico; Thos. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, at Nantes, France, and George Gifford, of Maine, at LaRo chelle, France.

The Tribune's Washington special: The fact that John C. New has alreedy held the office of treasurer, which is better paid and more dignified than that of the assistant secretary, though not so influential in politics, has given rise to gossip to the effect that his appointment s only temporary, and that he is to be given a more conspicuous place hereaf-ter. On the other hand it is charged that his selection means the systematic use of the treasury patronage for Grant repub-

It is sind that the senate military committee will report the nomination of Major Rochester for paymaster general favorably again. A strong fight will be made against the confirmation of Rockester in the senate. It will be insisted that he has not the right to the paymaster generalship because he was promoted over the heads of nine senior officers in the corps. President Garfield decided te appoint McClure of the paymasters corps to the paymaster generalship and probably would have sent his name to the senate had he lived.

Ko Kun Hua, professor of Chinese at Harvard raiversity, died at Cambridge on the 14th of pneumonia. Deceased was the author of two volumes of poems in his own country and was admitted to the rank of mandarin and held several important positions under the native government, having been foreign secretary during the rebellion. He was accompanied to this country by a wife and five children. Two of his boys, aged 14 and 16, were elevated to the rank of mandarins before leaving China. Another child was born in Cambridge last year. "Professor Ko," as he was called at College, taught the mandarin or court language

PINANCE AND COMMERCE.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 4 84.94 84.9; do, docu-mentary, 54 824848 83. Transfers, -34484 83.

Transfers-25630, 17.—Sterling exchange, prin shkers', long, 34 85; short, \$4 90%. Good con nertial, from 16 %c lower; documentary, 361 %

Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 114%. U. S. Bonda—3%a, 100%; 4%a, 114%; 4a, 117%. Losnov, Feb. 16.— Consola, 100 2-169,100 5-toney; 100 5-169,100 5-16 account. Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fit unce, 521-16. U. S. bonds—315+5415* ; 4s, 19 %.

New York Stock Quotations.

Ngw York, Feb. 17.—Silver bars 114, money,
365; governments, strong; stocks, firm: Western
Union, 70%; Quicksilver, 121%; Parsin, 42%;
Mariposs, 4; Wells, Pargo & Co., 124; N. Y. C.,
130%; Erie, 35%; Pansma, 180; U. P., 117%; bends,
116; C. P., 90%; bonds, 115%; Sutro, %. Gold and Stock Reports.

Box Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.

Boxelpts—Wheat. 13,000 ctis; flour, 57,300 qr sks including 19,000 aboard ship; potatoes, 2750 ascks; eggs, 17,500 dox.

Wheat—The market is very quiet. No. 1 shipping.

Wheat—The market is very quiet. No. 1 shipping, \$\foatiet{1}\$ 22\circ{1}\$ 65.

Barley—The market is quiet with prices against sellers. Baics of good coast feed at \$\foatiet{1}\$\$ 27\circ{1}\$, Choice brewing, \$\foatiet{1}\$\$ 27\circ{1}\$\$ asked, \$\foatiet{1}\$\$ 37\circ{1}\$\$ bid.

Oats—Market is steady and quiet. We quote the

Same as before.

Corn-Market is not so firm. Small yellow sold to-day at \$1.90; large white at \$2.25.

Butter-Fresh roll: Market firm at unchanged quotations. Pickled, 25,257 kg; packed, choice new, 71 kg; 35c; eastern, 175,25c.

Eggs-Market is steady at the decline. We quote as before.

Eggs—Maraet is already at the decline. We quote as before.

Provisions—Market is steady at the advance of &c previously reported for California. For eastern, prices are unchanged.

Salmon—Columbia river: One firm states they have contracted for 140,000 to 200,000 cases. A sale is reported made at \$1.32% on river; nothing authenticated over \$1.37% on river. Rumors of \$1.30 on river asked. The warket is so unsettled that accurate quotations are impossible. \$1.27% is probably a full quotation.

Portland Produce Market.
FLOUR—Standard brands \$5; country, \$4 25:94 50.
superfine, \$5 50:93 75.
OATS—55:957c per bushel.
BARLEY—61 50:92 per cental.
HAY—Baiest timothy, \$14:916 \$ ton.
MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings \$22 50:925; shorts, \$20:9278; chop feed \$20:925; bran \$14.
CURED MEATS—Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14:916c; eastern 17:918c; bacoh, 15:915c; shoulders 11:918c.

LAND—Quotations are 14@14%c in kegs; 14@15 in DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6 g 7c; Plummer dried

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitiess 11@12c for sun dried, 12%@like for machine plums. HOPS—18@20c. HIDES—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; Negac for green; culls, 8; off. Sheep pelts 50cg

Tagase for green; culls, % off. Sheep pelts 50cm \$1 25.

BUTTER—Fancy 35c; good to choice, 27 km30c; fair, 18c 20c. In bulk, 25cm2; in brine, 25cm27 kc.

ONIONS—Quotation \$1 25cm1 50 th ctl.

EGGS—22 kc.

CHYESE—Ber* family, 17cm18c.

APPLES—Per box, \$1.

PEARS—50cm75c per box.

TIMOTHY SEED—Per 18. 6cmc.

CHICKENS—Dox, \$4 50cm5; annull and medium, \$2 50cm3 per dox.

SALMON—Columbia river. \$2 bbl, \$10cm11; hf bbl, \$2 50cm5; bellies, hf bbl, \$12.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 85c, per bushel: Peer-less or choice white varieties, 18c per bushel.

CEMENT—Bosendale, \$2 bbl, \$3 00. Portland, \$2 bbl, \$4 75. 8HINGLES-Shaved, \$2 75@3 per M. Menta.

BEEF-363%c W D gross.

PORK -6.67c, net 7568.

MUTTON-3%c, gross.

VEAL-557c

Band-Organ Tunes for 1882

"This is the season when organ-grind ers order tunes for the coming year, said a maker of hand-organs, at his fac tory on Chatham Square yesterday. "In fact, the time of supply and demand is so regular and unfailing that almanacmakers might put along with other weather predictions, all the way from the middle of January to the middle of April, 'now put new tunes in hand-or-And in summer, of course, ' now look out for new tunes in hand-

"What are the new tunes called for

"Well, the returns are not all in yet. Of course you know that the organgrinders themselves do not have much to say about what tunes shall be put into their organs; they rely almost entirely on what the people ask for. No; I don't believe it is true, as many assert that the organ-grinders pick out uninteresting tunes and creaking organs, in order that pennies may be given them to go away quickly. I think they report to me honestly what tunes the people ask for. On the whole, Harrigan & Hart's songs are the most popular in the country. Just now their 'Major Gilfeather', a waltz song, is the rage. They all ask for it. Then there is Tony Pastor's Whist, Whist,' which is going to be very popular on the hand-organ-only the whist will be anything but whist."

"Anything from the Gilbert and Sullivan comic operas, 'The Pirate,' or

"Not a note; no demand for them. Nothing from the 'Mascotte,' We take the 'Charity Bob' song and 'All on Account of Eliza' from 'Billee Taylor,' and the grand marches from 'Fatinitza' and

Boccaccio.' From New Orleans and Savannah come loud calls for tunes from | Let us pray. 'Olivette.' "Is the hand organ played much through the Southern States? "Just now New Orleans is my best

market. The negroes have taken to playing hand organs, while the Italians have dropped off all over the country. There are not one-fourth as many Italian players as wandered about the States a few years ago. The Italians are at work on railroads and as laborers in every capacity. They are willing to work if they can be satisfied that they will get pay for their labor."

Well, what new tunes are you putting into organs played in the Western

" 'Grandfather's Clock.' "

"Is that tune new anywhere?" "You would think so from the number of requests I have for it. Here is a new organ, in which I have just put 'The Sweet By and By.' It is going into Massachusetts with 'Only an Armor Bearer' and 'I'll Stand by Until the Morning,' and other of the late Mr. Bliss' writings. They are in great demand in little towns where a strong religious bias runs."

"Any other popular tunes which hang

"The Devil's March,' from von Suppe's operetta, 'The Devil on Earth' 'Cradle's Empty, Baby's Gone.' I don't make a tragic opera selection for a hand-organ once in five years. Everything must be either funny or senti-

A few days ago there was buried at Welshpool, in England, a lady bearing a great historic name, Miss Charlotte Clive, daughtev of Mr. William Clive, the only brother of the great Lord Clive. Her father was 29 years old when Lord Clive died, in 1774. A brother of Miss the Rev. George Arthur Clive, died in November last, aged 78. Among other relatives who followed this lady to her grave was her last surviving brother, the venerable Archdescon Clive, now in and say "good-bye" for the twentieth his 87th year.

Talmage on Gambling.

Recently, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Mr. Talmage resumed the series of ser-mons on the plagues of New York and Brooklyn, which was interrupted by the Christmas and New Year's celebrations. His subject was "Stock Gambling," and his remarks were based on Amos iii, 12:
"As the shepherd taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs ar a piece of an ear, so shall the children of Israel be taken out that dwells in Samaria.

The lion of stock gambling, said Mr.

Talmage, is abroad to-day, devouring the Lord's sheep. It takes either body, mind or soul, and in any case there are only fragments left. It is the business of the shepherds to smite back the blow, and if there be nothing but an ear of the victim left, to address that. There has been not during my memory, any time when more morals and money were devoured by stock gambling than now. Never were there so many who would take trust funds and swamp them in Wall street. Widows and orphans, seamstresses, clerks on small salaries, and even elergymen put their all into speculation and take out nothing. Seductive circulars are drawn, warning people against infamous schemes, and accompanied by a statement of a practical enterprise, conducted righteons principles, with a combination by which you can never get swindled. Dupes are sent beautiful certificates of stock, so ornate in themselves that they look like mar-riage certificates. When a man sees one he thinks that he is married to good fortune. Statements of the result of the combination are promised in one month. The dupe waits for the coming of the first letter which is to announce his success. Meanwhile he tooks at expensive furniture and fine houses. He dreams of fortunes like Vanderbilt's, and resolves that he will not be wrecked by success A letter comes informing him that his investment has yielded one per cent. per month, and he again looks at expensive furniture and a big house. In good time comes another letter, which says that by an unfortunate turn in the money market the whole of his investment is swept away as well as the profits. That's what they call in New York "the royal bounce." [Lond laughter.] I call it an infamous swindle. Every day thousands are swallowed up in the money market.

What is the matter with the price of grain? Crops were plentiful and the price ought to be cheap. But it is not the grain gambler who controls the market? They do not call it gambling; they call it "option." An operator pays \$500 for the option of 10,000 bushels of grain for February or March. No grain is delivered on this bargain. Certain sums of money are paid if the price goes up or down. I say that gambling with greasy cards in a rum shop is not worse than that. What right has a man to sell that which he has not? Let me not be misunderstood. I condemn the indiscriminate condemnation of all stock operations. A stock broker may be a good Christian. He has as much right to his commission as a merchant has to his profits. There are men on the Stock Exchange who are examples of conscientionsness and integrity. But no unevenly-balanced man, or nervous man should enter into that business any more

I cry, "a plague, a plague."

than he should become an engineer. There are transactions every day in least, God's judgment will thunder their | sight. promoters into the everlasting companionship of the lowest camblers who ever pitched pennies for the drinks. The man who is guilty of "cornering" the market knows that he is sinning against God. He sees a man who wants to put up the price of a certain stock. He goes around and "bears" it and says it is not worth much. When others sell he buys and pockets the profits, and then he kneels down and thanks the Lord for his prosperity in business. You call it "cor-I call it gambling, highway robbery, felony accursed.

"Disgorge." Come out in a circular and call upon your victims to come and get restitution. Young men, beware of stock gambling; beware of all doubtful speculation. If you cannot earn a livelihood in a healthful way, die; death affords a healthy sepulchre. See the dying gambler in his delirium. He talks of options, percentages, buyer sixty days, stocks up and down. He rises at midnight, crying: "One thousand shares of Illinois Central at 1281, !" Take it! He falls back dead. No more dividends; swaddled out of heaven. Stocks down!

Sugar Culture in Mexico.

It is generally taken for granted that sugar cane was growing in China long before our era. The famous traveler, Marco Polo, brought the plant to Europe in the middle of the thirteenth century, and in the fifteenth century it was already cultivated all over Sicily, in the south of Spain and in the Canary Islands. Shortly after the discovery of America the cane was introduced into Hayti, whence it spread all over the American Continent. Humboldt has calculated that sugar cane may be successfully cultivated in Mexico in districts situated more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and that the plant at this height is little inferior in quality to that grown in the torrid zone. we find sugar can be cultivated in sheltered valleys at the height of five thousand feet above the sea level. Owing to the want of proper roads in Mexico, the cultivation of the sugar cane has been limited to the districts situated near the seaports, and to the inland provinces for local consumption. The exports of sugar from the flourishing plantations around Orizaba and Cordova to Spain and Peru. pruduced in the year 1881 more than \$2,000,000. The continuous revolutions and a ruinous effect upon this important industry, and it is only within a few years that the plantations in Vera Cruz State have produced again sugar for exportation to Europe. The cultivation of sugar-cane, properly developed and wisely encouraged by the government, might furnish all the United States and also the greater part of Europe with its surplus.

Maybe you can bat over the pyramids with a tallow candle, but you can't convince a woman that the railroad men are not brutal because they won't keep a train waiting for her to kiss her friends

Decline of Italian Opera.

The Saturday Review takes the following gloomy view of the condition of the Italian opera in England, which, with the exception of the clause about the most efficient vocalizers on the globe, applies equally to this country, and which may be especially commended to the attention of several of our esteemed local contemporaries:

"The condition of the opera in England has for some time been one of the most curious phenomena of modern society. Plotocracism has obtained almost complete possession of the reins, and the result is a species of entertainment which cannot be called either genuinely artistic, dramatic or musical. The repertory consists chiefly of a dull round of recurring words of that kind in which the fusiness of conventional finales takes the place of genuine dramatic climax, and the commonplace pompous display of theatrical pageantry that of genuine dramatic effect, in which the chorus singing is most abominable, the acting uncertain and too often bad, the instrumentation generally poor and quite unworthy of the superb band which is called upon to perform it, and the language one which is sometimes unnatural to the play, often superfluous to the singer, and always incomprehensive to 90 per cent. of the audience. The setoff against these disadvantages is a string of seductive tunes and the singing of the most efficient vocalizers to be found in the circumference of the globe.

"For these advantages people continue, not only year after year, but de-cade after decade, to pay simply preposterous prices. Many do so just because the prices are preposterous; some be-cause they would not be in complete comfort in the circle of their acquaintances if the source of chitchat based on a common apparent interest was to fall short; and some tecause it is a polite entertainment, and where the upper ten have gone before, the next fifty will g'adly follow after. So the forces of habit, levity, and vanity all conspire to support the rottenness of this branch of theatrical development, and to suppress any earnest attempt at improvement. In fact, the deterioration of substance has gone on so long that it is beyond the power of the most astute caterer for publie improvement to patch it. The whole raiment has got too old and worn, and the ostensibly new pieces of Lohengrin, The Flying Dutchman, Carmen, Mefistofele. Il Demonio and other less valuable fabrics, which are let in, have only a tendency to make the whole fly to pieces. Most publics do by degrees get tired of the fruits of their own foolishness; and, as this form of edification has had a very long spell, it seems likely that its day is not far from ending, and that an entirely new departure will be adopted."

About a Walking Celebrity.

A walking celebrity from Europe, who had an eye brimful of confidence in himself, entered a Detroit restaurant kept by a man who takes an interest in manly sports, reports a Transatlantic news paper, and thus began:-

My name is Shaw. I have just ar rived. In case I can work up sufficient interest in this city I propose to walk one thousand miles in-

"Call again-very busy-see you later the stock markets into which members got to go right over the river," said the rivers and streams will generate ele of churches are going, or which, at the restaurant man as he got away out of tricity in all mountain regions. The

The man named Shaw didn't seem greatly surprised at his reception, and his chin was still high as he walked into a billposter's and asked, "Can you do some pasting for me?"

"Oh, yes ! There's scarcely a month in the whole year that we don't post up at least one dodger for some one or other," was the reply.

"I may want you to put out ter thousand three-sheet bills next week," observed Mr. Shaw; "I propose to begin here an a tempt to walk one thousand miles in-

"All our boards are secured for two months ahead," interrupted the poster with terrible earnestness; and he at once began to sweep the dusty floor with a dry broom. Mr. Shaw coughed and went out.

The store of confidence in his eye had been reduced about one-half, but he had a good card left. Making his way to a tobacconist's store, whose shop is the headquarters of lovers of dogs, horses, dumb-bells and athletic sports, he purchased a cheap cigar and casually observed to the crowd:

"Gentlemen, my name is Shaw. I was thinking that if a hall could be secured on favorable terms I would make the attempt to walk-

"Wait!" shouted every man in the room in chorus, and in less than fifty seconds all had filed out and gone their

Thereupon the tobacconist at once reached down his shotgun, crying out lustily that Mr. Shaw had driven away seventeen of his best and pleasantest customers, but before he could use it Mr. Shaw made an energetic attempt to walk past one street corner in one minute, and he achieved a grand success.

How to Sleep Well.

No healthful sleep comes except that which follows voluntary or involuntary action of the muscles of the body. Pe destrians fall into sound, deep sleep as soon as put to bed, at the appointed time for rest. This is the sleep from voluntary muscular exercise. A person in good health sits around the house all day; an invalid may all day sit and lounge and lie down from morning until night without sleeping; and both the healthy man and the invalid, in the course of the evening, will become sleepy, and fall into sound repose, the result of the weariness which involuntary motion brings about; for the various organs of the body, the heart, the liver, the stemach, the eyelids, work steadily every day. intestines are as ceaseless in their motion the waves of the ocean; as these latter are always dashing toward the shore, so is the great visceral ma-chinery, working, working, working, pushing the wastes of the body downward and outward from the first breath of existence to the last gasp of life. There is not a movement of the system, voluntary or involuntary, external or in ternal, which does not require power to cause it. When that power is to a certain extent exhausted, instinct brings on the sensation of sleepiness, which is the

result of exhausted power, intended by nature to secure a cessation from activity which gives time for recuperation, very much as a man who runs for awhile stops and rests, so as to get stronger to we get up in the run again. We get up in the morning with a certain amount of reserved or accumulated strength; in the course of the day that strength becomes expended to day that strength becomes expended to the point necessary for the commence-ment of a new supply which comes from rest, the rest from sleep. Opium nar-cotics, all forms of anodynes, cause sleep artificially by compelling rest. A horse may be tied so that he caunot move; he is compelled to be at rest; it is not the rest of tiredness, hence it is unnatural. Anodynes, in a sense, tie a man down; they take away his power of motion, they compel a rest, but it is not the rest which is the result of used-up strength, hence it is an artificial res) causing artificial sleep, not natural; and sleep which is not natural cannot be healthful; hence the truth of the first utterances of this chapter—healthful sleep comes from the expenditure of the strength of the body in various forms of exercise.—[Hall's Journal of health.

There is a Royal Road to Learning.

In a recent number of the Continental Times, published at Geneva, Switzer, land, is an article on the Prince of Wales by E. C. Greenville Murray, whose death was announced a short time ago. In it he says: "The Prince is thoroughly enlightened in his views on the leading questions of the day. The son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert could hardly be otherwise, whether one considers the the remarkable abilities of his parents or the excellent education they bestowed on their children. While on this topic one may venture to call at ention to a popular fancy expressed in the sentence that there is no reyal road to learning. The path of knowledge is made exceedingly smooth for a Prince of Wales. That the best books, the ablest of professors, the choice of hours should all be at his disposal-this may be a small thing; he has access to stores of information which other students could not obtain for love or money. From his earliest youth he is placed in frequent and familiar intercourse with the men who make history. Even in these days of Mayors of the Palace, he may be said, in some sense, to make it himself. The education which many scholars only begin to receive at thirty, and many others never receive at all—the education which consists in knowledge of the world, he acquires easily and pleasantly without leaving his

The Motor of the Future.

In the opinion of most of the scientists of Great Britain, electricity is to take the place of steam in driving machinery and moving cars, and is to be generated by the action of tides, winds and falling water. They predict that wind power will be utilized to a greater extent than any person in a previous age ever believed it would. Wind will generate electricty for moving machinery, for lighting streets, and warming dwellings in Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and other countries where there are few streams that afford water power. The movement of tides will produce the same effects in most countries that have an extensive sea coast, while the fall of water in great electrical exhibition at Paris did much to draw attention to what is called the motor power of the future. A picture called "Queen of the Nineteenth Century" hangs in many of the shop windows. It is a female figure surrounded with a halo, and emitting rays of light from the hands, which are raised as if to enable the being to fly. The light gives the arms the appearance of wings. The artist is an enthusiast, and is regarded by many as a prophet. We all hope that his fair predictions will be realized. The steam engine is a good thing, but we are ready for something better. It has done so well that till recently scientific men and inventors have not troubled themselves to make something better.

Translations.

Translation, perhaps, is the hardest of literary problems. It, is, indeed, a problem which is properly insoluble. All that can be done, even in prose, is to approximate, more or less closely, to solution of it. The body of the author's thought may of course be preserved, but the garment with which it is clothed by the translator is of necessity new. Voltaire somewhere remarks, with his usual clear insight, "Poets cannot be translated. Who can translate music?" The grace, the sweetness and much of the power are bound up inseparably with the poetic form. When the translator begins his operations and "the ordered words fly assunder," well nigh all that makes the verse what it is disappears. The task which then lies before him is to put together again, as best he can the "disjectse membra poetse, and to revivify and reclothe them." Few who have not Few who have not attempted this task can symyathize with the despairing lament wherewith Shelley accompanies his English version of a grand chorus in "Faust." "It is impossible to represent in another language the melody of versification. Even the volat le strength and delicacy of the ideas escape in the crucible of translation, and the reader is surprised to find a 'caput mor

Sod the Cheapest Manure.

tuum.'"- St. James Gazette.

In no way can manure be furnished so cheaply as in sod; it simply costs nothing. With green manuring there is the cost of the seed and the expense of putting it in. If the entire season is given to it, there is the further loss of a cropthough this is usually overrated, as land that needs green manuring is not in a condition to produce a very profitable crop; generally there is loss. Sod not only enriches the land, but improves it mechanically, its decay furnishing excellent material for further improvement, making new soil of it, superior to its original condition if of inferior quality. As to adaptability of manure to the soil, sod comes as near to perfection as any manure that can be applied. Its presence in the soil which grew it is evidence of this. No testing is needed as with commercial manures, where at the best there is little profit, though there may be considerable growth, while sod is all gain, both in its mechanical and fertilizing effects, the commercial article being of little benefit mechanically.