

EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

O. B. & N. Co.'s stock sold at 140 1/2 on the 10th.

Northern Belle declares a dividend of 50 cents.

Red Wing, Minn., had a \$20,000 fire on the 11th.

An average harvest is expected in California this year.

The fund for "Betty and the Baby" is now \$7,000.

R. B. Hayes is to be president of an Ohio bank at Fremont.

It is not yet known who will succeed Teller as U. S. senator.

It is expected that the star route trials will soon be called.

The nominations of Chandler and Hunt have been favorably reported.

The star route robbers will be forced to stand their trial—that's about all.

In the star route cases the motion to quash was overruled and the indictment stands.

The frost in Ohio on the 11th, it is feared, has been disastrous to the fruit crops.

Edward F. Barton has been nominated superintendent of the San Francisco mint.

The loss by burning of the Powell Tool Co.'s forge at Cleveland is \$25,000; half insured.

The senate has passed the bill restoring Captain Corbin of the navy to the active list.

Parnell has been released on parole for one week to attend the funeral of his sister's child.

Col. Henry D. Pierce, brother of the late President Pierce, died at Contocook, N. H., on the 11th.

George M. Chilcott has been appointed senator from Colorado in place of Secretary Teller.

McLane has introduced a bill to abrogate the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty.

The steamer Ohio from Bremen to Baltimore, brought 1,351 immigrants for the northwest on the 10th.

Immigration to the United States is likely to exceed in the next two months anything before known.

General Clinton B. Fiske of Missouri, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining \$70,000 under false pretenses.

Mary Booth, a colored girl in Pittsburg, Va., has confessed the poisoning of Mrs. R. C. Gray and Travis Jones.

It is understood the cabinet has disposed of the Porter case and makes a special communication to congress soon.

Rufegens from the floods in Louisiana are suffering severely. From the hills about York come sad stories of privation.

A station master at Moscow, Russia, was arrested on the 11th, for supposed implication in the conspiracy against the czar.

Methodist preachers of Philadelphia have appointed a committee to draw up a paper expressive of the satisfaction of the preachers at the veto of the Chinese bill by the president.

Stephen Blakey, a Mormon preacher, while walking along the Missouri railway track, reading a prayer book, was run down and horribly mangled by a passenger train. His death was instantaneous.

A La Crosse, Wis., dispatch of the 11th says: Two of the Belle Mead explosion victims died to night. They are Morris Lasone, fireman, and David McCormick, clerk. An unidentified body found several miles below the wreck is supposed to be one of the missing. Four people are missing and eight survivors will recover.

Some time ago a resolution was introduced into the house by Judge Belford of Colorado, asking the president to request the czar to interfere for protection of his Jewish subjects from the persecution of Russian mobs. Mr. Belford is in daily receipt of letters from Jewish citizens of the United States, asking why nothing has yet been done in reference to this resolution, and having made inquiry, has learned that the state department some time ago forwarded the instructions to the American consuls in Russia, directing them to report whether there was any truth in the stories of outrages perpetrated on the Jews. The house foreign affairs committee is waiting to receive this information before acting on Mr. Belford's resolution.

Judge Belford, of Colorado, wants to open up the Ute reservation in his state for settlement. He has some vigorous western ideas on the Indian question. According to Mr. Belford, the Indian has a very good time. He says the trouble with the Indian is that whenever an Indian matter comes up for the members of the house to settle they overlook the fact that we have in this country 250,000 Indians, who occupy 235,000 square miles of territory, an area equal to England and Ireland, equal to the republic of France, and almost as large as the German empire, and of this vast domain the Indians have not cultivated over 500,000 acres. We allow white men to take 100 acres of land on conditions that lead to their cultivation sooner or later. When we deal with Indians we make no such conditions, but we give him a square mile where we give the white man an acre. In my judgment the country was made for men who are willing to cultivate it and make its products contribute to the welfare of mankind. A white man can so utilize one acre as to promote the happiness and comfort of hundreds of people. Indians require from six to ten thousand acres over which he may roam in search of game. The problem required to be solved is, shall this land be devoted to the comfort and maintenance of the men who are willing to cultivate it, or to a set of savages who will neither adopt our methods nor accept our civilization? Looking at all phases of the question there are but two things for Indians to do—work or starve. No man has a right to the soil who is not willing to cultivate it. We appropriate now \$5,000,000 to support able-bodied Indian paupers. If congress were asked to appropriate that amount to support the same number of white men there would be a howl. What is the difference between an Indian and a white man? that is the only question I have to propound at present.

James Lansing, who shot and killed Simon Paton at Sacramento, had a narrow escape from being lynched by a mob.

Hon. W. B. C. Brown, a prominent democrat and leading citizen of Sacramento died very suddenly at that place on the 12th of apoplexy.

Dr. Herman Schroeder, recognized authority on fruit, says the damage to fruit throughout central Illinois is much greater than generally supposed.

A number of saloon keepers at Seneca, Kansas, fled guilty to selling liquor and were fined \$200 and costs. They surrendered their government license.

The Clarion has received a telegram from Stuttgart, stating that King Charles of Wurtemberg was converted to Roman Catholicism and baptized on the 10th by the Pope.

Remarkable cold weather continues and damage to fruit in Kentucky is very great, according to all reports, and vegetation of every sort has been put back several weeks, except wheat, which is in very fine condition.

Meets, of Poughkeepsie, twice convicted of the murder of his wife and twice sentenced to death, was granted a third trial in the same court. His counsel plead guilty of murder in the second degree and the plea was accepted.

Orlando B. Potter, owner of the old World building, recently destroyed by fire in New York, has been sued by the proprietors of the Turf, Field and Farm newspaper, for \$50,000 damages by losses sustained in burning of the building.

The governing board of Harvard College, voted 13 to 12 that it was not advisable for the university to give any assurance, or hold out any encouragement that it will undertake medical education of women by Harvard college, in its medical school.

W. A. Harbut, president of the Chicago base ball club of the National Base Ball League, died of heart disease at Chicago on the 11th. He was the moving spirit in the organization of 1876, and has been president up to last year.

Reports received by the agricultural department up to the 8th shows a very hopeful prospect for good crops in the south. There is a general increase of acreage of winter and spring wheat and oats, and a slight decrease of cotton.

The sawmill, salt block and drill house of Phinne, Fisher & Co. at South Saginaw was burned on the 13th; loss, \$16,000; insurance, \$10,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber owned by C. F. Moore, of St. Claire, was also burned; loss, \$2500; not insured.

During the illumination of Bo common in honor of the release of Parnell, the windows of a house not illuminated were smashed, the house of Major Warring attacked and windows broken. Serious rioting ensued, the military was called out and three rioters seriously injured.

Four miners from Washington county write that they have been cast into a dungeon at Chihuahua, Mexico, having endeavored to leave the mine, and say Mexicans fired on the party from ambush, killing two and fatally wounding another. They complain that the U. S. consul refuses to aid them.

After a sealed verdict finding Hawkins and Gibbons guilty of gambling in Chicago had been opened another batch of gamblers was put on trial without a jury and testimony began. It is the intention of defendants to let the remaining cases go by default and appeal the whole question to the supreme court.

Two of Ohio's members of the legislature have been found guilty of conduct unbecoming members. Their names are Wm. Block of Cleveland and Wm. A. Wright of Hoeking county. Albert Netter and J. D. Watson are charged with the use of improper means to influence their votes. It is a modest way to say they had been bribed.

Secretary Teller enters upon the duties of the interior department on the 10th. Important changes are rumored. Critics say that Secretary Lincoln, the only member of the cabinet appointed by President Gayfield will remain for a short time longer and then be superseded by some one more in accord with the present administration.

Charles Morris, of Lynn, Mass., after raising about \$70,000 for forgeries, borrowing and raising money for sufferers of all kinds, has disappeared, leaving his wife and children. The names principally used in the forgeries were James W. Pike, R. C. Judkins and George H. Harwood. He raised \$12,000 for Judkins, the principal victim of the recent boiler explosion.

The senate has confirmed S. P. Rounds, public printer; S. C. Wright, receiver of public moneys at Carson, Nev. The nominations of Wm. E. Chandler as secretary of the navy and Secretary Hunt, as minister to Russia, were reported back from the naval and foreign relations committees with recommendation for confirmation. The following are nominations: John Robert Graham Pitkin, marshal for the east district of Louisiana, and John F. Gowey, of Ohio, register of the land office at Olympia, W. T.

John F. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has signified his intention to create a fund of \$1,000,000 to be known as the John F. Slater fund, for the education of freedmen, the fund to be vested in a board of trustees, which includes ex-President Hayes, Chief Justice Waite, Wm. P. Dodge of New York, Gov. Colquhoun of Georgia, Jas. P. Boyce of Kentucky and Wm. A. Slater, the donor's son. Slater explains: The general object is the uplifting of negroes and their posterity by conferring on them the blessings of a Christian education. The disabilities suffered by this people and their singular patience and fidelity in the great crisis of the nation, established a just claim on the sympathy and good will of humane and patriotic men. I cannot but feel that compassion is due in view of their prevailing ignorance which exists, because of no fault of their own. If after thirty-three years three-quarters of the trustees shall for any reason agree there is no further use for the fund in the form instituted, Slater authorizes them to apply the capital to the new establishment, or foundations subsidiary to existing institutions of higher education, so as to make them freely accessible to colored students. Under the present institution of the fund he especially wishes that neither the principal or income be expended in land or building for any other purpose than that of a safe and productive investment for income.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

San Francisco, April 14.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 90 days, \$4 85 do, documentary, \$4 81.

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 1/2 per cent.

New York, April 14.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, 100 days, \$4 85; short, \$4 80. Good commercial, 100 days, \$4 80; short, \$4 75. London, April 14.—Consols, 101 1/2-1/4 money; 101 1/2-1/4 Bonds—4 1/2, 101 1/4, 116 1/4; \$6 120 1/4.

Gold and Silver Market.—San Francisco Market.—Receipts—Wheat, 17,800 cts; flour, 2500 1/2 sks; oats, 750 cts; potatoes, 750 sks; eggs, 24,000 doz.

Wheat—The market is favorably affected by Liverpool advices. Sellers are raising their pretensions. Among sales this forenoon were 250 tons choice milling at \$1 62 1/2. There were a sales on "call" today. No. 1 shipping firm at \$1 50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$1 55 bid, spot, \$1 57 1/2 asked. Sale of 50 tons at \$1 19, July.

Oats—Market is strong and quotably higher. Choice, \$1 15 bid, spot, \$1 15 1/2. Private sales 500 sacks good Oregon at \$1 85; 3000 sacks fair at \$1 75 1/2 bid.

Potatoes—Market is firm with a fair inquiry. Green bags—Calcutta, \$2 75 asked, \$2 70 bid, July. Irish—Sold at \$1 87 1/2, earlier, the year.

Butter—Choice packed, 77 @ 28 1/2; fresh roll, choice to extra choice, 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2. There is a good local demand from jobbers for packing.

Eggs—Fresh California, 18 @ 19 1/2; Oregon, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2. The market is well supplied.

Hops—There is a fair inquiry, but few sales. Sellers are not disposed to grant concessions demanded. Recent sales embrace 150 bales inferior Washington at 1 1/2 c. There is a small demand for Australia with prospects of larger demand from that section in the near future.

Dried fruit—There is more demand from buyers, mostly in apples. No change to note in quotations.

Portland Produce Prices.—FLOUR—Standard brands \$5 25; country, \$4 50 @ 5 00. Superior, \$4 50 @ 5 00. GALT—\$4 50 @ 5 00. BARLEY—\$1 50 @ 1 75 per cental.

HAY—Baled timothy, \$12 @ 14. No. 1, \$10 @ 12. FEED—Quotations: Middlings \$22 @ 25; shorts, \$20 @ 25; chop feed \$23 @ 25; bran \$15.

CURED MEATS—Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14 @ 15; eastern 15 @ 16; bacon, 15 @ 16; shoulders 10 @ 11.

LARD—Quotations are 14 @ 14 1/2 in kegs; 14 @ 15 in tins, and 15 @ 16 in kegs.

DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6 @ 7; Pilsener dried 10 @ 11.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 60; without 12 @ 13 for sun dried; 12 @ 13 for machine plums.

HOPE—1 @ 1 1/2. There are a few sales.

RIBBONS—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; 14 @ 15 for torgreen; culls, 1/2 off. Sheep pelts 50 @ 60 @ 70.

WATER—Fancy 2 1/2 @ 3; good to choice, 2 1/2 @ 2 5/8; fair, 1 @ 1 1/2. In bulk, 2 @ 2 1/2; in brine, 2 @ 2 1/2.

ONIONS—Quotation \$1 00 @ 1 25 per ctn.

EGGS—Brent family, 17 @ 18.

APPLES—Per box, \$1 @ 1 25.

TIMOTHY HAY—Per m, 6 @ 8.

CHEESE—Doe, 15 @ 20; small and medium, \$3 @ 4 per doz.

SALMON—Columbia river, 9 bbl, \$10 @ 11; hf bbl, \$5 @ 6; white, \$1 @ 1 1/2.

CHICKENS—Chestnut, 50c, per bushel; Peewee, or choice white varieties, 50c per bushel.

CEMENT—Rosendale, 9 bbl, \$3 00; Portland, 9 bbl, \$1 50 @ 1 75.

SHINGLES—Shaved, \$2 50 @ 2 75 per M.

MEATS.—BEEF—3 @ 3 1/2 gross. PORK—6 @ 7c, net 1/4 @ 1/8.

MUTTON—3 @ 4c, gross.

VEAL—5 @ 7c.

Lozels and the Great Question.

Let us suppose that the lady has been out during the evening before to a party. The gentleman might say that she looks fatigued. On her rejoicing that this was a foolish thought, he will get an opportunity of saying: "Not foolish, Emily; I feel too much interest in you to permit my own wishes to run counter to your welfare." This is properly called the magnificent style of beginning. But very often the young lady is considerate enough to assist her bashful lover. For instance, there was once a timid fellow who was fond of borrowing John Phoenix's jokes; when she asked him how he felt, he avenged himself according to the Phoenix plan of being very definite, and said that he felt "about 88 per cent."

"Indeed," she said, "with a demure look; "are you never going to par?" And she got in her work that evening. Another young man was saying, as he scratched a lucifer on the side of the house: "I like these houses with sanded pats; nice when you want to strike a match, you know." "Is that so?" she asked demurely; "I wish I lived in a house with sanded pats," and then she looked things unutterable. If he had asked "What for?" she would have hated him. But he didn't. He took the hint, and the match was struck then and there. This method of "giving a hint" has been put poetically in this way:

Young Fred, a bashful yet persisting swain, Was very much in love with Mary Jane. One night she told him in her tenderest tone, "It is a good idea for me to be alone."

Said Fred: "Just so, my darling little elf, I've often thought of that same thing myself."

Then said the lass, while Fred was all agog: "You ought to buy yourself a terrier dog."

What may be called a physiological proposal is illustrated by the case of Miss Mary Flynn and Mr. Budd. The young lady was studying medicine, and Mr. Budd was courting her. One evening, while they were sitting in the parlor, Mr. Budd was thinking how he should propose, and Miss Flynn was expatiating certain physiological facts for him.

"Do you know," she said, "that thousands of people are actually ignorant that they smell with their olfactory peduncles?"

"Millions of 'em," replied Mr. Budd.

"And Aunt Mary wouldn't believe me when I told her she couldn't wink without a sphincter muscle!"

"How unreasonable!"

"Why, a person cannot kiss without a spincter!"

"Indeed?"

"I know it is so!"

"May I try if I can?"

"Oh, Mr. Budd, it is too bad of you to make light of such a subject."

Then he tried it, and while he held her hand she explained to him about the muscles of that portion of the human body.

"Willie," whispered Miss Flynn, very faintly.

"What, darling?"

"I can hear your heart beat."

"It beats only for you, my angel."

"And it sounds out of order. The ventricular contraction is not uniform."

"Small wonder for that when it's bursting for joy."

"You must put yourself under treatment. I will give you some medicine."

"It's your own property, darling; do what you please with it."

TO PUT BACK A COLD.—So soon as you feel that you are taking a cold—and you will generally have notice before it amounts to much—place your feet into water made as warm as you can bear, and keep them there about ten minutes. Change them, then, into a vessel containing cold water—if freshwater all the better—and hold them into it about one minute; after which wipe dry and put on warm stockings. This treatment will never fail to put back a cold, as I can testify from having practiced it successfully in my family for over three years. The feet seem to govern a cold, and this bathing them first in warm water and then in cold, leaves them all aglow, the effect of which is soon felt throughout the entire system.—[J. Parish Stelle.

Baboons.

They resemble dogs in the general form and the length of the face or snout, but they have hands with well-developed thumbs on both the fore and hind limbs, and this, with something in the expression of the face and their habit of sitting up and using their hands in a very human fashion, at once shows that they belong to the monkey tribe. Many of them are very ugly, and in their wild state they are the fiercest and most dangerous of monkeys. Some have the tail very long, others of medium length, while it is sometimes reduced to a mere stump, and all have large cheek pouches and bare seat-pads. They are found all over Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope, while one species, called the hamadryas, extends from Abyssinia across the Red Sea into Arabia, and is the only baboon found out of Africa. This species was known to the ancients, and it is often represented in Egyptian sculptures, while mummies of it have been found in the catacombs. The largest and most remarkable of all the baboons is the mandrill of West Africa, whose swollen and hog-like face is ornamented with stripes of vivid blue and scarlet. This animal has a tail scarcely two inches long, while in size and strength it is not much inferior to the gorilla. These large baboons go in bands, and are said to be a match for any other animal in the African forests, and even to attack and drive away the elephants from the districts they inhabit. Turning now to Asia, we have first one of the best known of the large man-like apes—the orang-outang, found only in the two large islands Borneo and Sumatra. The name is Malay, signifying "man of the woods," and it should be pronounced orang-outan, the accent being on the first syllable of both words. It is a very curious circumstance that whereas the gorilla and chimpanzee are both black, like the negroes of the same country, the orang-outang is red or reddish brown, closely resembling the color of the Malays and Dyaks who live in the Bornean forests. Though very large and powerful it is a harmless creature, feeding on fruit and never attacking any other animal except in self-defense. A full-grown orang-outang is rather more than four feet high, with a body as large as that of a stout man and with enormously long and powerful arms. Another group of true apes inhabit Asia and the larger Asiatic islands, and are in some respects the most remarkable of the whole family. These are the gibbons, or long-armed apes, which are generally of small size and of gentle disposition, but possessing the most wonderful agility. In these creatures the arms are as long as the body and legs together, and are so powerful that a gibbon will hang for hours suspended from a branch, or swing to and fro and then throw itself a great distance through the air. The arms, in fact, completely take the place of the legs for traveling. Instead of jumping from bough to bough and running on the branches, like other apes and monkeys, the gibbons move along while hanging suspended in the air, stretching their arms from bough to bough, and thus going hand over hand as a very active sailor will climb along a rope. The strength of their arms is, however, so prodigious, and their hold so sure, that they often loose one hand before they have caught a bough with the other, thus seeming almost to fly through the air by a series of swinging leaps; and they travel among the network of interlacing boughs a hundred feet above the earth with as much ease and certainty as we walk or run upon level ground, and with even greater speed. These little animals scarcely ever come down to the ground of their own accord, but when obliged to do so they run along almost erect, and with their long arms swinging round and round, as if trying to find some tree or other object to climb upon. They are the only apes who naturally walk without using their hands as well as their feet, but this does not make them more like men, for it is evident that the attitude is not an easy one and is only adopted because the arms are used to swing by, and are therefore naturally held upward instead of downward, as they must be when walking on them.—[Contemporary Review.

After Long Years.

The particulars of a case wherein fiction is discounted have recently come to light. A romance in real life, in which the first act was played nearly fifty years ago, has just been brought to a happy termination by the union forever of two fond hearts, which a cruel fate had separated by a distance of 1500 miles for half a century, lacking two years. Forty-eight years ago John Saunders, one of the wealthiest cattle kings of Montana, who was then a poor youth, with nothing to recommend him but a spotless reputation, a brave heart, and a love for the beautiful and pure, became enamored of a Kentucky belle, whose father was a rich man. His tenderness was reciprocated, but the parent of the young lady refused to consent to the marriage, and was inexorable. Young Saunders was powerless to change the old man's mind, and was too honorable to press his suit in a household where his presence was unwelcome. He, therefore, sought an interview with the girl's parent, who for the twenty-third and last time told him to abandon all hope of marriage as far as his daughter was concerned, as the difference in their social position was an insurmountable barrier.

"How much are you worth?" asked the young lover.

"I could transfer my property into a million dollars cash," was the haughty reply.

"Very well," answered young Saunders, "to-morrow morning I leave for the West to carve out a fortune, and when I can size up to your million dollars I will return and claim my bride, for I know she will be true."

The young man kept his promise after a long and painful interview with his inamorata, and with a small outfit struck out bravely for the Western Territories. Since that time forty-eight years have elapsed, during which, with varying success, he has dipped into numerous enterprises from the British line to Sonora. He came to Montana in the early days and embarked in the cattle business with a firm of Helena, with such remarkable success that the firm now own nearly 20,000 head on the Teton. About a

month ago, Saunders figured up his assets, concluded he was worth a cool million, and immediately left for Kentucky. He found the love of his young days waiting for him, confident and hopeful of his final arrival. The two were married with as little ceremony as possible, and expect to be sufficiently happy for the remainder of their lives to compensate them for long years of hope deferred and separation. They arrive in Butte this evening and take rooms at the St. Nicholas, and, after a short visit, will proceed to their new home in the Teton valley, where the groom is greatly respected.—[Butte, M. T., Inter-Mountain.

A Siamese "Jumbo."

According to the Indian Herald, the whole Siamese nation has been plunged into mourning through the untimely loss of one of the royal white elephants, whose official designation it appears, was "His Sublime Grandeur, the Court and Body Elephant of the King." "We regret," says this authority, "to learn that the animal departed this life in a highly sensational manner fraught with irreparable disaster to the staff of his household. One morning, after a hearty breakfast, he went mad quite unexpectedly, and trampled five of his attendants to death. To shoot him would have been a sacrilege. An attempt to tranquilize his perturbed spirit by encircling him with a huge ring of holy bamboo, specially blessed by the high priest of his own particular temple, proved worse than ineffectual, for he broke through the ring and all but terminated the high priest's career upon the spot. He was then with great difficulty, driven into a close court of the palace, where, after several furious endeavors to batter down the walls with his tusks, he suddenly toppled over on his side and uttered a last cry of rage. Naturally enough this heavy calamity was attributed to criminal carelessness on the part of one or other of the attendants intrusted with the sacred elephant's feeding. The King, therefore, interrogated the members of his Sublime Grandeur's household in person with respect to their treatment of the illustrious deceased, and, failing to elicit any individual confession of delinquency, agreed that they should one and all be punished. Having thus vindicated propriety, his Majesty assumed the garb of woe, and is understood to be still inconsolate for his loss."

"Old Sir" Homes-ick.

Old Si was around early this morning to put oil in the lamps and empty the spring poetry out of the waste basket. Suddenly he remarked:

"I go' awful homesick dis mornin'—de fust time since I bin down lyar!"

"What made you feel so?"

"Only dat I run across de fust Georgy mule dat I see in Florida! He wuz er thurrbred, too, an' hadn't got 'climated yit!"

"What was he doing so extraordinary?"

"He warn't doin' nuffin dat wuz 'strodinary fur er earthquake had sot down in de san' on Peryth street in front of dat table."

"Did they have much trouble with him?"

"Well, dey look'd like dey wantid ter had sum 'schushun wid him, but not seein' no Georgy nigger in de gang he jes took de flo' on his own noshun. By de time he dubble up one darky like de letter V an' flung anudder oober a read 'spress waggin dere didn't seem no mo' 'dair fer ter interfere wid de sylcone!"

"Did he finally get away from the crowd?"

"Well, dat's de mos' uselessness queschin what you ever axed me! I tho't you kno'd dat er Georgy mule wuz like er nigger pollytishun—when he kant his own way no udder way he jes ra's up befo' an' 'kicks up behine, an' 'fore yer kin tell which end ob 'm is in de air dere ain't nuffin lef' in sight but a cloud ob dus' way down de big rode!"

Which idea so tickled the old man that he forgot his homesickness and went out whistling gayly.—[Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

Wonderful Heads of Hair.

Certainly our lady readers will be interested to know something of two damsels who have heads of hair of unparalleled length and beauty. The first is Miss Ida Terry of Chicopee Falls, Mass., whose hair is said to trail for half a yard along the floor. But the Rochester Express claims that Miss Hattie A. Miller of No. 174 North street in that city, surpassed Miss Terry. Miss Miller is five feet four inches in height, and in all respects prepossessing. She kindly consented to take down her hair in the presence of the newspaper man. It seemed to fairly encompass her as she stood erect, and allowed it to flow gracefully over her shoulders and along the floor. It has grown surprisingly even in length, and from the scalp to the end of the hair measures exactly six feet, six inches, thus allowing of a trail fourteen inches in length. Although such an abundant growth would be supposed to give its wearer more or less inconvenience, yet Miss Miller states that she neither suffers headache from it nor is she obliged to bestow unnecessary time in dressing it.

Sorting Wool.

Every wool grower should know enough to be his own sorter. It is no more intricate than many other things the farmer has to do. At shearing time the fleece can be divided as follows: Take that from the legs, thighs and top of the head and put in sack No. 3; from under side and neck in sack No. 1. If the fleece was an uneven staple, coarse and fine, long and short, it would require more sacks, each one being marked so that the kind and quality can be shown. The writer is of the opinion that several farmers in every vicinity could combine together and make some cheap structure, that would afford all the necessary appliances for scouring and drying wool, doing the work themselves or employing some expert to do it for them. Not all the advantages that accrue from scouring wool is the marketing thereof. It costs as much to pay transportation on a pound of dirt and oil as on a pound of wool, and then the oil is worth something for fertilizing purposes.—[Michigan Grange Visitor.

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