

Boot and Shoe Store.

A. HUNT, Proprietor.
Will manufacture to order a complete stock of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
BUTTON BOOTS,
Slippers, White and Black, Sandals,
FINE KID SHOES,
MEN'S AND BOYS'
BOOTS AND SHOES!
And in fact everything in the Boot and Shoe line to which I intend to devote my special attention.
MY GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS!
And guaranteed as represented, and will be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded.

A. Hunt.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby give notice that I am the sole owner of the Patent Right for Sinking and Driving Wells in Lane County, Oregon, and that said Right is protected by Letters Patent issued by the United States Government to Nelson W. Green, of Courtland County, State of New York. All persons who have driven wells or had them driven without my permission, since the first day of February, 1884, are liable to prosecution for infringement of said Right and are hereby notified to come forward and adjust the same.
All infringements in the future will be prosecuted.
I am prepared to drive Wells or will grant permission to others on application.
B. F. DORRIS.

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM

CHARLES M. HORN,
Practical Gunsmith
DEALER IN
GUNS, RIFLES,
Fishing Tackles and Materials
Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Sewing Machines, Safes, Locks, etc., repaired.
Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished
Shop on Willamette St., opposite Postoffice.

Book and Stationery Store,

Postoffice Building, Eugene City.
I have on hand and am constantly receiving an assortment of the best
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
STATIONERY.
Blank Books, Portfolios, Cards, Wallets,
BLANKS, ETC.
A. S. PATTERSON.

D. T. PRITCHARD,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Repairing of Watches and Clocks executed with punctuality and at a reasonable cost.
Willamette Street, Eugene City, Or.

B. F. DORRIS,

DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES,
Pumps, Pipes, Metals,
TINWARE
AND
House Furnishing Goods Generally.
WELLS DRIVEN PROMPTLY,
And Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WILLAMETTE STREET,
Eugene City, Oregon.

Central Market,

Fisher & Watkins
PROPRIETORS.
Will keep constantly on hand a full supply of
BEEF,
MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL,
Which they will sell at the lowest market prices.
A fair share of the public patronage solicited.
TO THE FARMERS:
We will pay the highest market price for fat cattle, hogs and sheep.
Shop on Willamette Street,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Meats delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
June 11

F. M. WILKINS.

Practical Druggist & Chemist

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads,
TOILET ARTICLES, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.

ANCIENT DIVORCE LAWS.

The Customs and Practices of the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans.
(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The well-being of society demands the existence of the marital relation, yet the evil incident to the hasty marriage, or between uncongenial parties leading to alienation and crime, and the commission by one party of acts subversive of the terms of the contract, have more or less weight to make exceptions to the rule. Among barbarous and half-civilized tribes wives were put aside with little or no formality. The Mohammedans allow divorce by the consent of both parties, although they seek to restrain it by revolting ceremonies.

The Hebrews, to whom we owe many of the leading elements of our civilization, while they recognize marriage as an institution for which a man left his parents and clung to his wife, slyly winked at polygamy, and countenanced divorce whenever the husbands found some uncleanness about their wives. What this uncleanness was has led to much discussion among theologians. It has been a subject of discussion between the schools of Shammai and Hillel; the latter understanding it as anything offensive or displeasing on the part of the wife, the former considering it as only applying to adultery.

Solon endeavored to elevate the institution of marriage, but the wayward temper of the voluptuous people who worshipped God, continually engaged in amorous peccadilloes, was not to be checked by either the wisdom of Solon or the edicts of Draco. The Greek husband put his wife aside for slight causes. In Crete a man could divorce her if he was afraid she would become the mother of too many children. At Athens it took two forms, the first was apopempein, or sending away out of the house, when the husband repudiated the wife; the other was apoleipein, when the wife left and went away. Little ceremony was used when the husband sent the wife away, and oftentimes the causes were slight. Timocrates finds a rich heiress, so he sends off his wife, who, in a day, marries Aphobus, the guardian of the boy Demosthenes.

When the wife left the husband she was compelled to go before the archon and present a writing in which the reasons for the separation were set down. If both parties agreed, that was the end of the affair, and her husband paid over whatever dower was in his hands. If not agreed, a suit arose. Hipparche, the wife of Alcibiades and daughter of one of the leading men of Athens, became indignant at her husband's licentious excesses, went before the archon with her grievances, but Alcibiades collected a band of men and dragged her back, perhaps for the sake of her great dower of twenty talents, and she lived with him until her death.

Among the Romans the husband had the right of divorce by the laws of the twelve tables. The first divorce was the case of Sp. Carrilius Ranga, who put away his wife for barrenness, yet received the condemnations of the simple republicans. After the extension of the Roman empire in the east and the extinction of Carthage, corruption and lax morals crept in and divorces became common. Sulpicius Gallus put aside his wife because she went outdoors with her head uncovered; Antistius Vetus because his wife spoke to a freed woman of the common sort, and Sophus because she went to the circus without his permission. Cicero, the orator, dismissed Ferentia for no crime, after a long marriage, so that he could marry Publia, a rich young lady, and pay his debts. Among the grounds which a husband had for divorce were some sufficiently nonsensical, as witchcraft, eating with strangers, dealing falsely, raising the hand in anger, frequenting theatres when forbidden, sacrilege, murder and violating the sepulchres. Under the Christian emperors the laws of divorce were several times modified. In 439 divorce by mutual consent was allowed. So great were the odds in favor of the husband that the historian Gibbon says: "In the most rigorous laws a wife was compelled to support a gamester, a drunkard or a libertine, unless he was guilty of homicide, poison or sacrilege, in which cases the marriage, as it would seem, might have been dissolved by the hand of the executioner."

In the times of Christ he announced that divorce ought to be restrained to the single cause of adultery, and when his disciples expressed surprise his reply was, "What God hath joined together let not man put assunder." As early as the eighth and ninth centuries, when the power of the church of Rome was becoming firmly grounded, the doctrine was taught that marriage was a sacrament. For a time this doctrine was rejected by the civil tribunals, but when the church had gained strength enough to take from the civil authorities the jurisdiction of marriage and divorce, the revolution was complete. Marriage became a religious ordinance, and no power except that of the church itself could dissolve it.

Tell Us of Our Sins.

(New York Hour.)
Here is a chance for the ministers. When they come home from their long vacations let them omit to tell us what they have seen abroad or in the mountains or at the seashore. Let them take the people to task for their little sins; don't let us have any doctrinal sermons or theological discourses; let us have undiluted Christianity, which denounces lying, dishonesty, trickery, undue advantage over one's neighbor, licentiousness and all kinds of wrong-doing.

Where Nature Humps Her Back.

(Cor. Denver News.)

While on earth I never expect a view more glorious than on Gray's Peak, Col. No pen can describe it, and this is merely the stub of a 5-cent pencil. In some sphere of the future there is a panorama more grand in its roughness, more magnificent in its extent and less adapted to general transportation, no wonder that the inhabitants have wings. How seldom we realize the massiveness of nature when she really humps her back.

A Real Summer Hotel.

(Cor. New York Mail and Express.)

Of the days I spent in exquisite coolness and comfort in the delightful Cuban houses, there was none when I did not reflect how strange a thing it is that our summer hotels and summer cottages in this country are not built upon the tropical plan. The more I turned the question of the practicability of the matter over in my mind the less reason I could see why, with such modes before us, we continue to build summer dwellings upon the same plan as our city winterhouses.

The most delightful lodgings I ever inhabited were in a hotel in Mantanzas. My bedroom had a floor of tiling at least fifteen and perhaps twenty feet below the ceiling. The door was cut in two, width-wise, so that the top could be shut to keep the sun out, or the bottom could be shut to keep intruders out while the open top let in the air; or a curtain could be drawn across the lower half when I wished to read or write, or take comfort in my shirtsleeves, with privacy and coolness combined.

A little window high in the opposite wall provided for the circulation of air. But when the door was wholly open, I saw beyond the little covered gallery that led to all the rooms around a central court, a tropic garden at my feet and the clear sky overhead, for the court was open to the sky, and was planted with fruit trees and flowers in great boxes on a flooring of marble mosaic. Every room in the two-story hotel opens on this court and has a window or door through the outer wall. The guests sit in the dining-room looking out upon the smiling park across the street or back into the little garden in the heart of the house. The kitchen, the baths, the closets and the sleeping-rooms of the help are on the farther side of this court, so all intents and purposes in a separate building. The front of the hotel on the ground floor is a series of doors and windows so big and close together that when all are open the people of the house enjoy all the advantages of the open air without suffering from the sun. If the air is moving in Mantanzas it moves through that hotel.

The Early Riser a Nuisance.

(San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones.")

I remember many years ago reading a most sensible article in an English paper on early rising. It set down early rising as the bane of modern civilization. Really, I believe it is right. The gentleman over me is not a newspaper man. He goes to bed early and very early he begins to move about. In the consciousness of virtuous industry he despises all who do not get up as early as he does. Sometimes he sings, but there is always a heartiness and cheerfulness about his dressing in the morning which keeps all below him awake.

As a positive fact the early riser is a nuisance. In these days when life only begins after dinner, the man who rises with the lark breaks up everything. He begins to yawn during dinner. He goes to sleep and snores immediately after. He is remonstrated with, and gives an excuse that he gets up at daylight. He gets up at daylight, he wakes up all the house, he is merry when people are enjoying their best sleep, and he simply inflicts upon himself, with the most virtuous and praiseworthy intent, annoyance.

An Army of Benedictines.

(London Truth.)

The Italian army has for some years been known as a legion of benedictines. For many years it was a royal rule that no officer holding his majesty's commission should marry unless he possessed a certain amount of private income. Italy is not a rich nation, and the subalterns of its army are not wealthy. The consequence is that married officers have been the exception, not the rule in Italy. The grievance—for in this light the rule has been regarded by its victims—was recently brought under the notice of his majesty, and the king has now relaxed the regulation, fixing the marriage income of his officials at a point which will enable gallant gentlemen to enter the bonds of matrimony in the broad light of day, as becomes the action of the soldier, instead of marrying in secret and repenting at leisure.

A Burial in Palestine.

(Jaffa Cor. Kansas City Journal.)

The other day a tomb was opened, and I had the surprise of discovering that the Biblical method of interment still prevailed. It was a young man who had died. His body was first washed and then wrapped in new white linen, the feet and hands being tied with the same stuff, and a napkin being wound around his face, as in the case of Lazarus. Then the bones of the young man's father were taken out of the grave, and put back into the new grave with the fresh remains. As this process is repeated from generation to generation, of course the dust of previous paternal ancestors is mingled with the fresh consignments of clay, so that the dead may literally be said to "sleep with their fathers."

A French Equipage.

(New York Post.)

A new style of equipage is to be introduced at Newport and Lenox this year, called by the French a char-a-banc. It is intended to accommodate a large party, and is better adapted for country drives than for regular avenue parades. Its distinguishing novelty is the three horses abreast which drag it, and a Russian innovation of a large hoop fastened over the back of the middle horse, to which small bells are attached, has been introduced with those that have been imported to this country. The effect will be novel and picturesque, no doubt; but in a country neighborhood the tinkling bells might call up memories of the rag and bottle man, or the summer ice-cream cart.

The Strength of Growing Birch.

(Exchange.)

There is a birch tree in York, Me., only about forty feet high, two roots of which have been able to lift some twelve inches a block of granite computed to weigh twenty tons. The trees are still growing, and the rock continues to be raised and pushed sideways at the rate of nearly an inch a year.

Philadelphia Call.

(Philadelphia Call.)

A patent device for fastening a neck-tie has just been sold to a company for \$1,000,000. If it will keep the necktie from playing leap-frog with the collar it is worth it.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Crops in New England will yield fair.

Hog cholera is epidemic in New Jersey.

Rose Eyttinge says she is no relation to Pearl.

There are 123 prisoners in the Montana penitentiary.

Another big gas well has been struck in Pittsburg.

The Ute Indians are on the warpath in southeastern Utah.

San Francisco is determined to have no more Chinese lepers.

The Union Pacific shops at Kansas City have been shut down.

Green McCullough was lynched at Cotulla, Texas, recently.

A Congressional naval committee will soon visit San Francisco.

Billings, Montana, will ship 500,000 pounds of wool this year.

New York canals have carried 2,063,833 tons this year—a falling off.

S. F. Wentworth committed suicide in San Diego, Cal., the other day.

It is rumored in Washington that Indian Commissioner Price has resigned.

A squaw weighing 150 pounds was the boast of San Diego, Cal., last week.

British gold bars valued at \$1,500,000 were landed in New York last week.

Last week's bullion shipments from Butte, Montana, aggregated \$100,820.

A fire in Chinatown in Port Costa, Cal., recently, did \$2,000 worth of damage.

Two hundred negroes will march in the Knights of Labor procession in New York.

The Salvation Army in Cincinnati has been disbanded, not having been a success.

Schley and Hazen deny that human flesh was eaten during the Greeley expedition.

A delegation of Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita Indians is visiting in Washington.

Near Helena, M.T., the other day, Linn McFarland was burned to death by a lamp explosion.

General Grant is to receive \$10,000 for his articles on the war, for the Century Magazine.

The continued rains have made much havoc with the smaller fruits in central Connecticut.

A monument will probably be erected over the grave of General James Shields in New York.

One hundred and thirteen foundlings have been picked up in New York in the last six months.

At Glendive, Montana, recently, Thomas Allen was seriously injured by the explosion of a torpedo.

At Gleneden, M. T., last week, Pete McDerment shot and instantly killed a man named Muran.

Governor St. John ran away from home at 12 years of age, was married at 19, and was a widower at 20.

The sanitary inspection in progress in San Francisco is bringing some terribly nasty things to light.

The bricklayers of New York, who are on a strike, are jubilant, the bosses showing signs of weakening.

A daughter of William Astor and Orve Wilson, son of R. T. Wilson, will be married at Newport, R. I., soon.

There were 15,000,000 gallons of French champagne more sold in this country last year than were raised in France.

A negro at Athens, Ga., bound out his child for one year to get money to go on an excursion with a fire company.

The next meeting of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Chicago, on the second Wednesday of August, 1888.

A Boston dispatch says: The Old Beach street theater burned last week. It was occupied by a number of tradesmen.

The skin of a Florida rattlesnake, eight feet in length, has been forwarded to the National Museum at Washington.

A New York dispatch says: The leading depositors at the Wall street bank petitioned the court last week to appoint a receiver.

Russell Sage, who was thought to have gone crazy by recent Wall street losses, is quite well, and will soon appear on the exchange.

The Congressional committee, to investigate the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, have arrived there and will begin taking testimony.

A Truckee, Nev., dispatch says: The Truckee and Sierra Valley road is reported to be in an almost impassible condition, owing to the late storms.

Dog stealing has been reduced to such a science in Boston that a protective society against it has been formed, one man starting it with a contribution of \$1,000.

Round Stone, a police officer from Pine Ridge Agency, is in the Powder and Tongue valleys, in Montana, with orders to bring back the 300 renegade Cheyennes now wandering in that country.

A Chinese leper was discovered a few days ago in the state prison at San Quentin, Cal. The directors have concluded to ask the Governor to pardon him, on condition that he shall at once return to China.

Postmaster General Gresham has been thoroughly overhauling the subordinate offices of his department, and will call to sharp account several heads of bureaus and divisions for laxness of discipline and shirking of responsibility.

A disastrous fire occurred in Cincinnati recently. Twenty dwelling houses, the Little Miami depot and the lumber yard of Hinton & Cole were burned. Hinton & Cole's loss is \$300,000. One fireman was injured and will likely die.

Three children living on a farm near South Perry, Ohio, named Robert Wood, Louis D. Wood and Kate Shaw, all under ten years of age, were burned to death in a barn last week, having gone there to smoke, and in so doing set the building on fire.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has given an opinion that there is no authority for the payment of claims of the Creek nation of Indians, aggregating \$19,740, alleged to be due under article 5 of the treaty of August 7, 1860, and that there is no appropriation under which it can be paid.

The attorney of F. E. Hutchings, the San Francisco strangle, has filed a petition with the Commissioner of Insanity, requesting that his client be examined as to his sanity, as from the stolid indifference manifested when the death sentence was pronounced there is ground to believe that Hutchings is of unsound mind.

William J. Lansing, one of the most brilliant lawyers of Cohoes, N. Y., tried to kill himself recently by dashing huge granite paving blocks against his head, and also by dashing his head upon the pavement. He had been arraigned in the police court for intoxication. He will be taken to the Utica insane asylum.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

President Grevy, of France, is at Jura.

Dumont, the Paris archaeologist, is dead.

Victoria, B. C., wants to raise \$100,000.

Marshal Seranno is dying at Biarritz, France.

Sickness among French troops in China is increasing.

Manitoba will have an enormous wheat crop this year.

Salvation Army meetings are prohibited in Switzerland.

Michael Davitt denies that he is "at war" with Parnell.

It is reported that cholera has broken out in Toulouse, France.

Advices from India report the crop prospects lower, owing to drought.

The late King of Annam has been poisoned by anti-French mandarins.

An anti-Jewish outbreak is reported from the province of Rouble, Russia.

The bill for the revision of the French constitution has passed the Congress.

Fifteen hundred sharpshooters embarked at Algiers last week for Tonquin.

Ten persons were killed by a powder mill explosion at St. Petersburg recently.

The French Senate has voted 50,000,000 francs to carry on operations in Madagascar.

The French transport and one ironclad have departed from Foo Chow for Hong Kong.

British gunboats have been ordered to Heligoland for the protection of English fisheries.

Ten persons connected with the Socialists were expelled from Pesth, Hungary, last week.

It is rumored that the French garrison has been massacred while en route for Lang Son.

Tonquin pirates infest the West river and are ravaging the country north of Harp Pong.

Indian Jim, committed for murder, hanged himself in the Victoria, B. C., jail last week.

Herr Von Maitteff, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been summoned to Berlin to confer with the Emperor.

Ernest Lowenberg, a famous pianist and a pupil of Rubenstein, died in Vienna recently, in the 26th year of his age.

A dispatch from Brighton says that the Duke of Wellington dropped dead there as he entered the train for London.

A Paris dispatch says: Two regiments of marines and three more ironclads are being placed in readiness for China.

Sir Evelyn Wood, commander of the Egyptian forces, started up the Nile last week to inspect the forts and camps.

That portion of the Canadian Pacific railroad between Emory and Boston Bar, in British Columbia, will cost \$80,000 a mile.

The number of cases admitted into the Marseilles hospitals since the outbreak of cholera there is 837, of which 243 have died.

The German admiralty has authorized German fishermen in the North sea to use firearms should English fishers molest them.

The commission appointed to take evidence concerning the Chinese in British Columbia began its labors in Victoria last week.

A Chinese miner was drowned near Kamloops, B. C., recently, by a cloud burst which sent a torrent of water down the gulch in which he was working.

Black Flags from Laoki, and it is rumored that Chinese troops also, are marching southward on Tuyenkwan, an isolated post sixty miles north of Hung Hou.

Owing to ill health, induced by overwork, George O. Trevelyn, chief secretary of Ireland, is not likely to be in the House of Commons the rest of the present session.

Two battalions of British troops at Simla, under relief orders for England, are to go to Egypt. The Indian government opposes the depletion of the British forces in India.

Eight of the Turkish mutineers at Assiout have been sentenced to death and two were shot at Assiout last week. The sentence of the others has been commuted to servitude for life.

The King of Sweden, who is now in England, is a popular guest with both lords and commoners, and his easy carriage and universal courtesy are subjects of general and favorable remark.

The Duke of Nassau has issued a formal protest against the King of the Netherlands' declaration that the passage of the Dutch regency settles the question of succession to the dukedom of Luxembourg.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Parnell spoke in opposition to the grant to the Queen's college in Ireland. Mr. O'Connor, Home Rule member from Galway, spoke in favor of it. The grant was carried.

The London Drury Lane Theater, in which Haverly's minstrels have been performing, has been summarily closed. It is rumored that the step was taken on account of non-payment of rent. The company has experienced a bad season.

At the medical congress, which met in Copenhagen, Denmark, last week, Dr. John S. Billings, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., in behalf of the American Medical Association, invited the congress to hold its next meeting in Washington, in 1887.

Those who suffered losses at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria by the British are becoming impatient in their demands for indemnity. If not settled soon, they threaten to make a great public demonstration to bring a pressure upon the authorities.

The Advanced Liberals held a meeting in London recently. They resolved to establish a league, which should labor for the reform of the House of Lords. They wish to deprive the peers of their power of legislative veto and to abolish the hereditary peerage altogether.

England and Holland offer to raise the blockade of Tonon and give the Rajah 100,000 rupees if he will release the crew of the British steamer Nisero, which was wrecked on his coast last autumn. If the Rajah refuses this offer England and Holland will combine to punish him.

The thunder storms which swept over the north of England and Scotland recently were almost unexampled in severity. Many buildings in Edinburgh, Leith and other cities were partly demolished by lightning. Dundee was enveloped in darkness for an hour, and traffic was suspended.

A Madagascar dispatch, dated July 25th, says: The French troops are displaying the greatest activity in drawing natives from Reunyon by requisition. General Willoughby is at Taratafe with 10,000 Hovas, who are mainly relying on fortifications and torpedo pits. Measures have been taken to retire, if necessary, to Amboise, fifty miles inland.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT—Good to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.05; fair, \$0.95 to \$1.00; inferior, \$0.90 to \$0.95.

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