

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

China has begun the use of postal cards.
A Berlin house is making cravats and scarfs of paper.
The Castle of Simonetta, near Milan, reports an echo sixty times.
The husband of the Queen of Madagascar is some fifty years older than herself.
King Theebaw has given up drinking and now proposes to imprison and flog every drunkard in his realm.
Bavaria has enacted a law forbidding the marriage of couples who do not possess sufficient means to maintain themselves.
Sir Walter Raleigh once asked Queen Elizabeth to smoke his pipe. She tried it once, and only once. It is a significant fact that inside of a year she ordered his head to be cut off.
A magnesian limestone found at the entrance of the Tyne, in England, is reported to be so flexible that thin layers three feet or more in length may be bent in a circle while damp, retaining that form on becoming dry.
The clever with which the Earl of Essex's head was cut off by reason of Queen Elizabeth's failure to receive the ring in season is still preserved in the Tower of London. It is a savage-looking instrument, and somewhat rusty with age.
Count Spantini, a friend of cremation in Florence, had the ashes of his grandfather preserved in a beautiful urn. A thrifty servant helped herself out of it to sprinkle the floor before sweeping up some filth, and now the Count has less than half his ancestor's ashes.

In Nankin and Kai-fu children from six to twelve years of a care sold by tens of thousands. Not hired out or transferred, but sold for a small sum in cash, in consideration of which the progenitor, by a tacit understanding, renounces all parental rights, even the right of inquiring into the fate of his offspring.
The English Post-office Department is a big thing. In addition to carrying and delivering the mails properly it does a general expressage business, operates all telegraph lines, takes care of the savings of the people, insures lives, and grants annuities. It does all these things and makes a handsome profit out of them.
The second thimble centenary has just been celebrated in Amsterdam. The first thimble was made in October, 1684, by a goldsmith, Van Renschooten, whose idea in the manufacture of the pretty conceit was to protect the fingers of his lady love. The English were the first to adopt the new invention.
Last year some one in England sent to Mr. Labouchere the sum of 5,000 new sixpences for distribution among the children in the London hospitals and workhouses. The same person has this year sent to Mr. Labouchere 8,000 sixpences with a request that they be given to children in the London workhouses, workhouse infirmaries and workhouse schools.

In Persia, long ago, they had a cheerful and effectual manner of punishing criminals. For stealing, death was the penalty. Two young trees were by main strength brought together at their summits and then fastened together with cords. The culprit was then brought out and his legs led with ropes, which were again carried up and fixed to the tops of the trees. The cords that forced the trees together were then cut, and by the elasticity and power of the spring the body of the thief was torn asunder, and thus left to hang divided on each separate tree.

LIFE IN THE NAVY YARD.

Business Scenes During the Greater Part of the Day—Officers' Reliance on.
The Brooklyn Navy Yard, like most military and naval posts and reservations, is a little world of itself. When one passes through the squalid part of the city that lies about its walls and enters the great gates, where the solemn marches with gleaming bayonets keep guard night and day, he is in another atmosphere. The hum of traffic from the twin cities sounds far away. Before him is a broad street stretching down to the river, where men-of-war are lying. There are trees and green grass, ships being repaired and ships being demolished, marines walking post and sailors moving about with the peculiar rolling gait which distinguishes the seafaring man. A driveway leads up a little hill to the left, to the commandant's house. Before the house stands an orderly in white gloves and above his head a flag floats from the top of a lofty pole. About half way down the main street, in a building of yellow brick, is the office of the commandant, where all the headquarters business of the yard and one or two other functionaries. Other buildings, mostly of yellow brick, scattered about the yard are machine-shops, sail-lofts, store-houses, etc. There are two immense wooden structures, under one of which is the unfinished frigate New York, and under the other the old Colossus, now being demolished.
In this, the chief naval station of the United States, there is always plenty of work to be done, for ships-of-war are always being fitted out for sea, or come in to go out of commission or to be repaired. For each particular work there is a department. There are the departments of steam engineering, provisions and clothing, navigation, ordnance, etc. At an early hour in the morning the sound of the hammer and the saw begins to be heard, the workmen and clerks arrive, the officers enter their offices, and until four o'clock in the afternoon the business of the yard is in full blast. Imagine the business of a great ship-yard combined with the supply of provisions, the manufacturing and supply of clothing for several thousand men and officers, the making of sails, ropes, spars, engines, flags and signals, the supplying of ordnance and the thousand and one things that are used aboard a man-of-war from a pillow-case to a carpet or knife and fork. Add to this the work of the navy-

master's department, where the accounts of all the receipts and disbursements consequent on such a varied business and the separate accounts of officers and men and civil employes are kept, and we will get some idea of the work at the Navy Yard.

Then there is the care of millions of dollars' worth of Government property and the sale of condemned property to be taken into consideration. Over at the Cob Dock the old line-of-battle ship Vermont is moored. She is the receiving ship where men are enlisted and kept until they are transferred to some sea-going ship. The officers stationed on the Vermont are generally those who have just come back from some long cruise and are sent here to get a little rest and recuperate. From early in the morning until noon the officers are kept busy with the routine work of the ship, with drilling the men, shipping recruits, etc. From one o'clock until the dinner hour, at 5:30 o'clock, the ward-room is deserted and the curtains are drawn before the doors of the officers' state-rooms. Some studying for examination for promotion; the sound of a guitar proclaiming that one is cultivating his musical abilities; another may be attending to his correspondence or indulging in general literature. A portion of this time, too, is consumed by the officers in reading up on matters pertaining to their profession, for American naval officers are justly proud of their reputation as the best-informed set of naval officers in the world in matters pertaining to their profession, and strive honestly to deserve it. It is possible that some of the officers may have their afternoon broken in upon by an order to take a draft of men to Norfolk, Newport or Boston, or by an order to attend a general court-martial.

At 5:30 the officers all meet at the dinner table in the ward-room. Other officers from some ship lying at the yard or a civilian friend or two may be present at this time and when the smoke of post-prandial cigarettes mingles with the aroma of black coffee what stories are told of "strange adventures hopped by land and sea!" Then the thunders of Mobile Bay awake anew, the Korean tiger-fog goes down in defeat once more, and all the storms that blow off Hatteras and the Horn are loosed again. There are stories of Arctic explorations, too, and the rescuing of many an old legend handed down from the time of Hull, Paul Jones and Decatur, and heard without exception on a man-of-war. The stranger at that board, seeing the spirit which animates his hosts, will go away satisfied that America may safely commit her pride of the past and hopes of the future to the officers of whom they are examples.

The evenings the officers have to themselves until ten o'clock, when the lights are put out and sleep and silence reign over the great ship.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE USES OF GLUCOSE.

Made From Almost Anything and Used In Almost Everything.
At the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States a committee of the National Academy of Sciences was appointed, consisting of professors of University of Philadelphia, Yale College, Columbia College, Harvard College, and Johns Hopkins University, the purpose being to scientifically investigate the various products known as glucose, grape sugar, maltose, etc. The committee found that glucose is made from many things besides starch and potatoes, such as leaves, straw, rags, chips, twigs residues from breweries, distilleries, etc. The following, which we take from their report, shows to what use glucose is put:
Both glucose and grape sugar find extensive application for a great variety of purposes as substitutes for cane sugar or for barley. The most general purposes for which glucose or starch sugar is used are:
1. For the manufacture of table syrup. This consists of a nearly or quite colorless glucose, with a slight addition of cane sugar from the sugar refinery to give it the flavor and appearance of a highly refined molasses. The quantity of cane syrup added varies from two per cent. up to thirty-three per cent.
2. As a substitute for barley malt in the brewing of ale or beer. This is really a substitution of Ind and corn for barley, but it constitutes a very imperfect substitute, as the corn, by the treatment employed in extracting its starch for conversion into glucose, is completely deprived of all the nitrogenous bodies and mineral salts which it originally contained. Hence, the glucose alone, which is simply transformed starch, is substituted for the entire barley grain, with its great variety of valuable constituents. This is not true, however, of the maltose produced from the entire corn by the action of the malt. This material contains all the soluble constituents of the corn, together with the additional substances which are rendered soluble by the action of the diastase of the malt.
3. As a substitute for cane sugar in confectionery.
4. For the adulteration of cane sugar, to which it is added to the extent of twenty or more per cent.
5. As a substitute for cane sugar in canning fruits and in the manufacture of fruit jellies.
6. For the manufacture of artificial honey. This is neatly put up in glass jars containing a small piece of honey comb.
7. In the manufacture of vinegar.
8. In the manufacturing of liquor-coloring, used in mixing liquors and making artificial liquors.
9. Other more limited applications: In the manufacture of wine; by the baker in making cakes; in cooking; in the preparation of sauces; as an addition to some canned meats, especially corned beef; in the preparation of chewing tobacco; in the manufacture of printers' rollers; and in the manufacture of some kinds of ink.

The demand for glucose and grape sugar for these purposes is extremely variable, and depends on the relative prices of corn and the articles for which this kind of sugar is substituted, especially sugar-honey syrup and barley.—National Druggist.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Domestic and Foreign.
Blaine contemplates a trip to Europe.
Bisbee, Arizona, had a \$10,000 fire last week.
The Fremont, Neb., creamery pays \$1.25 a hundred-weight for milk.
The Prince and Princess of Wales are going to make a tour of Ireland.
An old distillery at Danville, Ill., has been turned into a temperance hall.
Mountain sheep are reported as plenty in some parts of Middle Park, Cal.
The State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, employs twenty-two professors and teachers.
The House has passed Dolph's Senate bill, throwing open the Umatilla Indian reservation.
John and Abram Johnson, woodmen, were recently frozen to death near East Tawas, Mich.
From 100 to 200 head of deer are feeding on the mountains within seven or eight miles of Pitkin, Col.
In the five round glove fight between Burge and Greenfield at Chicago on March 24, the former won.
A. B. Graves, postmaster at Mt. Hill, Tenn., has been arrested for forging certain names to his bond.
Isaac Maynard, president of the Birmingham Railroad and City National Bank, Utica, N. Y., is dead.
The President has nominated Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, to be Governor of the territory of Wyoming.
The Nevada House of Representatives has memorialized Congress to place General Grant on the retired list.
The Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Sacramento, at an ultimate cost of \$100,000, has been passed.
A fire at Toledo damaged Woolson's spice mill to the amount of \$40,000, the contents burning for seven hours.
The injury by intense cold to fruit trees in Michigan has been so severe that half crop is anticipated next season.
About 200 sheep and 80 hogs were killed on the Pennsylvania road, near Birmingham, recently, by the breaking of a flange.

Mrs. Annie Sullivan, wife of John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, has begun suit for divorce at Boston, alleging cruel treatment.
Stock trains were telescoped at Earlville, Ill., and twenty-seven cars were smashed, because an over-worked engineer fell asleep.
Samuel Houser, a Montana copper mine owner, sent the citizens to seize forty tons of silver, and the whole Western country is roused.
In Cleveland, O., recently, two men who attempted to cross a railroad bridge were cut to pieces by a switch engine, and a lad in their company lost an arm.

The elevated railroads of New York have decided to pay \$200,000 in taxes and bring their offices back from Jay Gould's country place on the Hudson.
The scarcity of fuel at Saybrook, Conn., caused the citizens to seize forty tons of fuel, and the citizens of the Lake Erie Road, for which they offered to pay.

The farmers of Jennings county, Iowa, report the stock in a suffering condition from the extreme cold weather. They claim that the wheat is also badly injured.
The Irish-American Council of Chicago has resolved to have a street parade on St. Patrick's Day, and to impose a fine of \$10 on any of its sixty societies failing to appear in line.
Deputy Marshals who acted in the Ohio October election, and who were not residents of the state are not to be paid for their services. There were about fifty of such deputies.

The Republican newspaper office at Boise, Idaho, was once again burned, and an attempt was made to fire the office of the Democratic sheet, the upshot of a bitter political fight.
Secretary McCulloch has sent a communication to the House recommending an appropriation of \$2,000 for the revenue marine service, to protect seal fisheries in Alaskan waters.

Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, Conn., and John E. Keeler, of Stamford, Conn., commissioners on the estate of Ferdinand Ward, have received claims against the estate for \$6,000,000.
Franklin J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, is being sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, argued that the petty nature of his crime showed that his mind had given away under his troubles.

The city government of Pensacola, Fla., which was abolished by legislative action, refused to give way. The Mayor and Marshal were arrested, and provincial officers took charge of the city without any interference.
Detectives raided John Griffin's room, on Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, on the 25th, and captured \$5,000 in money and an immense quantity of stolen jewelry, the proceeds of a notorious robbery. Several were arrested.

The 11-year-old son of a New York banker named Shepard has left home to become a cowboy, and his father has offered a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension. He had accumulated a small library of ten-cent novels.
Among the injured in the Chebanse, Illinois, railroad accident last week was Captain James Dalton, the Chicago ruffian, who was going to New Orleans to fight Mike Cleary. His head was badly cut and his loins were injured.

In the United States District Court at Louisville, on the 25th, Judge Baxter ordered ex-Treasurer Breckenridge to at once pay into court \$111,000 belonging to the Knights of Honor. This is a great victory for the Knights.
A striking feature of the Woman's Department of the New Orleans Exposition is the display of beautiful work made by aged women. In fact, the 80-year-old ladies make a more creditable showing than the 18 and 20-year-old ones.

A Rutland, Vt., correspondent writes: "The pernicious habit of opium smoking is increasing in Rutland, and the habit is taking a firm hold of some of both sexes. Parties sent to Boston for small pellets or morsels of the drug."
A farmer named Mose Caton, living in Union county, Kentucky, aided by his four sons, hanged his wife, whom he married four years ago. Twenty men, led by a county magistrate, went to Caton's house and ordered him to surrender. He refused, and the officers fired into the house, severely wounding Caton, his son John and daughter Annie.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has increased the naval appropriation bill. The principal items of increase are: An appropriation of \$20,000 for continuing work on the double turretted monitors; \$500,000 for armament of cruisers and gunboats; \$115,000 for the construction of steel cruisers and gunboats, and \$500,000 for general maintenance of the bureau of yards and docks.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.
WHEAT—Per ct. valley, \$1.15@1.18; Walla Walla, \$1.10@1.12.
FLOUR—Per bbl. standard brands, \$4.25; superfine, \$3.50; country brands, \$3.75.
BEANS—Per ct. small whites, \$2.25; bayos, \$2; pinks, \$2.50; butter, \$2.50.
BUTTER—Per lb. choice dairy, 20c; country store, 14c@15c; Eastern, 23c@25c.
CHEESE—Per lb. choice local, 15c; imported, 12c@14c.
DRIED FRUITS—Per lb. apples, 5c@8c; plums, 6c@8c; prunes, 8c@10c; peaches, 13c; raisins, \$2.25 @ 3.
EGGS—Per doz, 15c.
LARD—Per lb. pails, 12c; tins, Eastern, 12c; Oregon, 11c.
OAT MEAL—Common, \$3.50 @ 4.
CORN MEAL—Per ct. \$3.
HOMINY—Per ct. \$3.75.
CRACKED WHEAT—Per ct. \$3.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ct. \$3.75 @ 4.50.

RYE FLOUR—Per ct. \$4.
RICE—Per lb. China No. 1, 5c; mixed, 4c; Hawaiian Islands, 3c.
VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c; onions, 2c @ 3c; carrots, 7c @ 8c; turnips, 7c @ 8c; beets, 7c @ 8c.
CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2-lb. cans, \$1.10; 1-lb. cans, \$1.30; pie fruits, assorted, \$1.50; gallons, \$1; green corn, \$1.25 @ 1.40; oysters, \$1.25 @ 1.50; lobsters, \$1.75 @ 2.75; jams and jellies, \$2.50.

COFFEE—Per lb. Guatemala, green, 11c @ 12c; Costa Rica, 12c; old Government Java, 20c.
POTATOES—Irish, 1/2 bu, 20c @ 30c; sweets, \$1.12 @ 1.20.
LITTRY—Chickens, \$1 doz, \$3 @ 3.50; ducks, \$5 @ 6; geese, \$8 @ 10; turkeys, \$10 @ 10.60.
PROVISIONS—Hams, \$10 @ 12; bacon, 11c @ 12.
GROCERIES—Pickels, \$1 keg, \$1.10 @ 1.25; starch, \$1 @ 1.25; codfish, 6c; macaroni, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c; herring, dried, \$1 @ 1.25.

SUGARS—Cane (A) patent cubes, 7c; (B) crushed, 7c; (C) granulated, 7c; golden C, 5c; extra powdered, 7c.
SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers \$1 ct. red clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$10; white clover, \$35; alsike, \$32; timothy, prime, \$7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, \$1; perennial rye grass, \$15; red top, \$12; orchard grass, \$12; rye black, \$2; bone meal, \$10; \$30; bone phosphates, \$15.
SPICES—Per lb. pepper, 18c @ 20c; mustard, 18c; ginger, 18c; cinnamon, 27c; nutmeg, 8c; sage, 30c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Lemons, \$6 @ 6.50 @ case; bananas, \$1.25 @ 1.50; coconuts, 8c; oranges, \$2 @ 2.50 @ 100.
BRAND—Per ton, \$13 @ 15.
MIDDINGS—Per ton, \$2 @ 2.25.
GRAIN—BARLEY—Per ton, \$22 @ 25.
OATS—Choice milling, 35c; choice feed, 32c @ 34c.
HAY—Per ton, timothy, baled, \$11; loose, \$12.
HOPS—Per lb, 10c @ 12c.
WOOL—Valley, 13c @ 15c; eastern Oregon, 12 @ 15c.

GRAIN—BAGS—Per lb. Calcutta, 22c @ 26c; 7 @ 7.
RIDES—Per lb. green, 5c @ 6c; dry, 15c @ 16c; one-third off for cuts; deer, \$12 @ 2c; bear, black, \$1.95 @ 5; buckskin, Indian, dressed, \$0.60 @ 1; elk, 10c.
BROOMS—Per doz, \$2.25 @ 6.50.

San Francisco.
BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 6c.
FLOUR—Best city extra, \$1.75 @ 5.00; medium, \$3.75 @ 4.50; shipping superfine, \$2.75 @ 3.75.
WHEAT—No. 1 grades, \$1.25; choice milling parcels, \$1.35 @ 1.50.
BARLEY—No. 1 quality, 90 @ 95c; brewing, \$1.00 @ 1.10.
OATS—Surprise and milling, \$1.30 @ 1.45; No. 1, \$1.20 @ 1.25; No. 2, \$1 @ 1.10; off grades, 75c @ 81c; black, \$1 @ 1.10 @ 1.15.
CORN—Large yellow, \$1.00 @ 1.17; small yellow, \$1.15 @ 1.30; white, \$1.00 @ 1.15.
CRACKED CORN—Per ton, \$7.50 @ 8.
CORNMEAL—Feed, \$2.75 @ 2.85 @ 20; fine kinds for table, 2 @ 3 @ 10 lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, \$2.25 @ 3 for brown, and \$2 @ 2.25 for yellow; canary, 4 @ 4.4c; hemp, 3 @ 3.3c; rape, 2 @ 2.3c; timothy, 5 @ 6; alfalfa, 15c @ 16c; flax, \$2.25 @ 2.50 @ 100.
MIDDINGS—Per ton, \$15 @ 17.
HAY—Alfalfa, \$8 @ 11.00; wheat, \$10 @ 15; oat, \$8 @ 12; barley, \$7 @ 11; mixed, \$7 @ 8.
STRAW—Per bale, 60c @ 70c.
HOPS—Per lb, 10c @ 12c.
BRAN—Per ton, \$12 @ 13.
RYE—Per ct. \$1.15.
BUCKWHEAT—Per ct. \$1.25 @ 1.37.
GROUND BARLEY—Per ton, \$21.50 @ 23.50.

POTATOES—Early rose, \$1.15 @ 2.25; river roses, 75c @ 90c; Petalums, 65c @ 81c; garnet chile, 5 @ 6c; peerless, 75c @ 90c; Humboldt kidney, \$1.10 @ 1.50; do red, \$1.15 @ 1.50; peachblows, \$1 @ 1.15.
ONIONS—Per ct. \$3.00 @ 4.00.
DRIED PEAS—Green, \$2.50; niles, \$1.50; blackeye, \$2.25 @ 3.
BEANS—Hays, \$2 @ 3; butter, \$1.00 @ 1.15; pink, \$1.05 @ 1.20; red, \$1.2 @ 2.25; lima, \$1.50 @ 1.60; small white, \$1.25 @ 1.50; pea, \$1.00 @ 1.30 @ 100.
VEGETABLES—Green peas, 6 @ 8c @ lb; carrots, 3 @ 4c; turnips, 5 @ 6c; beets, 4 @ 6c; parsnips, \$1; cabbage, 5 @ 6c @ 100.
FRUIT—Apples, 35c @ 75c; pears, \$1 @ 2; lemons, California, \$1 @ 8c @ 2; limes, Mex, \$1 @ 12; oranges, California, \$1.15 @ 1.50 @ 100.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 2 @ 3c; apricots, 9c; blackberries, 9c; figs, 4c; peaches, 14 @ 15c; pears, 4c; plums, 7c; prunes, German, 5; do French, 6 @ 6c; @ 10; raisins, new crop Layers, \$1.75 @ 2 @ 10 lb.
RIDES—Dry \$1 lb. usual selection, 10 @ 17c; dry 1/2 lb. dry self, 10 @ 20c; salted steers, 30 to 55 lbs, 7 @ 8c.
WOOL—Mendoza, 18 @ 20c, \$1 lb. Humboldt, 18 @ 20c; San Joaquin, 6 @ 8c; eastern Oregon, 14 @ 16c.
LARD—Eastern, 11 @ 11 1/2 for tins, and 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 for pails; California, 10 @ 10 1/2 @ 8c.
HONEY—Comb, 7c; extracted, 4 @ 5c @ 10 lb.

BUTTER—Fancy, 24c; choice, 22 @ 23c; fair to good, 20 @ 21c; ordinary, 20 @ 22c; mixed store shipments, sold at 12 @ 17c; pickled roll, 20 @ 22c; firkin, 18 @ 20c for good to choice, and 15 @ 16c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 12 @ 15 @ 10 lb.
EGGS—Per dozen, 17 @ 18c.
POULTRY—Turkeys, gobblers, 15 @ 18c; hens, 18 @ 20c; dressed do, 18 @ 21c @ 10; roosters, \$5 @ 5.50 for old and \$6 @ 6.50 for young; hens, \$3.50 @ 8.00; broilers, \$5 @ 6; as to size; ducks, \$5.50 @ 6.50 @ doz; geese, \$2.25 @ 2.50 @ pair.
TALLOW—Grease, 3 @ 4; crude, 5 @ 6c; refined, 7 @ 7 1/2 @ 10 lb.
CHEESE—California, 12 @ 13c.
SALT—Per ton, \$11 @ 12.
RICE—Hawaiian, 5c; China, 4 @ 4 1/2c.
SUGAR—Dry granulated, 6c; extra fine cubes, 7c; fine crushed, 7c; powdered, 7c; extra fine powdered, 8c; extra golden C, 5c; golden C, 5c.
SYRUP—American refinery is quoted at 30c in bbls, 32c in 1/2 bbls, 40c in 5-gal kegs, and 50c in 1-gal tins.

A negro at Asheville, N. C., stole a coat the other day. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. On the same day a white man was sent to the county jail for trying to kill a man.
Joseph Kelly, a member of the Little Rock (Ark.) police force, committed suicide recently. The reason assigned is that his salary was not sufficient to meet his expenses.
An amendment increasing the appropriation of the New Orleans exposition to \$400,000 was adopted by the Senate a few days ago.
Buffalo, N. Y., is infested by a gang of boy thieves, who have been committing numerous depredations.

The husband of a woman living in Highland Falls died insolvent and heavily in debt twenty-three years ago, and ever since his widow has been striving to pay off these bills. As fast as she could accumulate funds she would make a payment, and last Saturday laid down in \$5 and \$10 gold pieces and bank bills the last cent of this indebtedness. She remarked at the time that she "could never think of meeting her God with that and other debts unpaid."—Newbury (N. Y.) Journal.
Ship fires, so common an occurrence at the port of New Orleans in the past, rarely happen now. The prohibition of smoking near cotton on the wharves and on ship-board and a strict watch kept over it have almost entirely eliminated this evil.—N. O. Times.

Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner Willamette and Eighth streets.
BOOK STORE—One door south of the Astor House. A full stock of assorted book papers, plain and fancy.
CRAIN BROS.—Dealers in jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.
DORRIS, R. F.—Dealer in stoves and tinware, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.
FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.
GILL, J. P.—Physician, surgeon and druggist, postoffice, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.
HENDRICKS, T. G.—Dealer in general merchandise, northwest corner Willamette and Ninth streets.
HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.
HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on Ninth street.
LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.
MCCLAREN, JAMES—Choice wines, liquors and cigars, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.
PATTERSON, A. S.—A fine stock of plain and fancy visiting cards.
PRESTON, WM.—Dealers in saddlery, harness, carriage trimmings, etc., Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.
POST OFFICE—A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office.
RENSHAW, WM.—Wines, liquors and cigars of the best quality kept constantly on hand. The best billiard table in town.

J. W. MATLOCK J. D. MATLOCK.

MATLOCK BROS.

SUCCESSORS TO T. G. Hendricks.
Having purchased the store formerly owned by T. G. Hendricks, we take pleasure in informing the public that we will keep a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, HATS, GROCERIES, NAILS, Crockery and Tobaccos

In fact our stock will be found to be complete. By honest and fair dealing we hope to be able to secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

all and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We can always be found at the OLD HENDRICKS CORNER, Where we will take all kinds of Produce in exchange for goods.

MATLOCK BROS. Feb. 23, 1881.

McClung & Johnson.

SUCCESSORS TO THE LANE COUNTY MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

We would announce to the citizens of this county that having purchased the entire stock of merchandise of the Lane County Mercantile Association considerably below the original cost, and having added largely thereto by recent purchases for cash.

Our Stock is now Complete!

And second to none in this county. We cordially invite a careful examination of our stock, as we know we can give you satisfaction both in goods and prices.

Our Aim is to Sell the Best Goods for the Least Money.

Call and examine our goods and be convinced, even if you do not wish to purchase. We always take pleasure in showing goods and giving prices. All kinds of Produce taken at Highest Market Rates Liberal Discounts for Cash.

OPPOSITION

Is the Life of Trade!

SLOAN BROTHERS

Will do work cheaper than any other shop in town.

Horses Shod for \$2 Cash

With new material all around. Resetting old shoes \$1. All warranted to give satisfaction.

Shop on the Corner of 8th and Olive Sts

Boot and Shoe Store.

A. HUNT, Proprietor. Will hereafter keep 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, State of 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 21st day of February, 1873, 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.

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