

FEED RATIONS.

The Kind and Quality of Food Required for Working Horses.

Of the many millions of horses on farms and elsewhere in this country, it is certain that a large portion lose much of their effectiveness from lack of proper feeding. This is especially true of farm horses, which are more commonly fed with that which is most easily secured or least easily sold, rather than with that which carefully conducted experiments have shown to be the best and cheapest. In the food of horses at active work the best will almost always prove the cheapest, because the efficiency of a team is paralleled by that of the men engaged in using it. Farmers who complain of dear help can not afford to keep it employed either in using a poor team or one so badly fed that its natural efficiency is seriously impaired.

This subject has received most attention from the managers of the street-car companies, city liveries and omnibus owners, who all depend for their profit on the cheapness and effectiveness of their team labor. Some of them have made many experiments in feeding, and the results of these can be profitably studied by farmers. The work of street-car horses is more severe than is found at long times on the farm. A horse that will thrive and do good work on hard paved streets can be trusted with the same feeding anywhere. In fact, failure is never allowed to arise from imperfect feeding. As long as a horse's feet stand soundly under him he can do a full day's work. All this is done with street-car companions on a daily ration of sixteen pounds of ground corn and oats, mixed with sixteen pounds of finely cut hay for a horse weighing 1,200 pounds. This ration is varied somewhat to suit the individual peculiarities of different animals. There are large and small eaters among horses as among human beings, but on the average this will be sufficient for horses of this weight.

Most farmers feed more heavily than this and with a much greater proportionate increase in bulk. This constitutes a very common mistake in feeding. Relying largely on hay to furnish nutriment, the strength required to be exerted can not be had without so large bulk as greatly to impede the horse's freedom of movement. We have known farmers to feed more than twice as much hay as is given in this ration, while diminishing the grain to the lowest point or even giving none at all. The horse, of course, can live on hay; but it is very unprofitable food to be given him while at work. If hay is given in excess at other times, or as the main portion of his food, it will cause unnatural distention of the stomach, which will impair his efficiency afterward.

Ground grain is the cheapest form in which nutriment can be given to working horses. But to produce the best effect it should be mixed with cut hay, not to give greater bulk, for this the horse's stomach does not require, but to make the food more porous in the stomach, so that the gastric juices may more freely work through it. Meal alone, especially of corn which scarcely any chaff, will compact in the stomach and be less easily digested. The heavy chaff of oats is one of the reasons why this grain is so valuable for horse feed. Another is the oat abundantly in nitrogenous or muscle-forming food, and is therefore worth more per pound where strength is required than corn or oat meal, whose chief constituents are carbonaceous or fat-producing.

REGARDARD must be had to the kind of work to be done. Livermen, whose horses are required to make fast time on the road, feed more concentrated food than the managers of street car horses. Remembering that porousness of the food in the stomach is all that is needed to insure good digestion, the meal ration may be proportionally increased. Just enough hay cut up to keep the mass of food porous, like a sponge, is sufficient. If oats are ground alone, the hull of the oat will furnish so much of bulk that little cut hay will be needed, and for a part of this wheat bran may be substituted. Four or five pounds of hay per day may thus be made to serve to give bulk to a mixture of concentrated food, consisting of corn and oatmeal ground together with an addition of bran, and perhaps a small quantity of oil meal, say a quarter to one-half pound of the latter in each feeding. The bran and meal are excellent to keep the bowels in good condition, though just at the times of severe work it is wiser policy to keep the bowels working freely by judicious feeding, rather than to allow the bowels to become constipated and then dose with physic. There is much more virtue in bran and wheat middlings as food for working horses than is commonly supposed. In many places bran is sold as cheaply by the ton as hay. For giving strength it is more valuable pound for pound, and it is nearly as good as cut hay as a divisor of more concentrated nutriment. Wheat middlings are also excellent, but they need to be mixed with a larger bulk of cut feed to insure compaction in the stomach. If hay can not be obtained straw will answer as a divisor, though the quantity of hay absolutely required is so much less than is generally used that a very little will suffice for a horse's food during the working season, provided grain or meal can be had in abundance.

Owners of horses in cities have long learned economy in the use of hay, feed, which might be profitably imitated by many farmers. Having to buy everything that they feed, city people soon learn to calculate closely as to comparative cost and efficiency of feed. Too many farmers act as if hay was produced with little or no expense. Should they reckon the interest on high-priced land and the labor in securing the crop, they might easily find their home-grown hay the costliest feed their teams could eat. Most farmers are averse to selling hay, which is usually proper enough, as this has a tendency to exhaust their soils, but they have no such prejudice against selling the coarser grains, that take from the soil a greater value than the same weight of the best timothy hay. Hence they feed hay and sell grain under the mistaken notion that

this is the best way to maintain the fertility of their farms. They should know and consider that the manure from a ton of wheat bran or wheat middlings, contains more of the valuable elements of plant food than the manure from a ton of timothy hay. We are not advising farmers to sell hay, but a plan of feeding which substitutes grain or wheat middlings for less valuable feed will enable them to get more work from their teams, make more valuable manure from their stock, and thus enable them to do better farming in every respect.—*American Cultivator.*

FEATHERS.

The Various Uses to Which They Are Applied—The Trade in New York.

What a marvel of skill and beauty is comprised in the mechanism and adaptation of feathers, and yet how little are these points regarded by those who wear them and throw them carelessly aside! Few persons ever have any conception of the extent of the trade and the capital involved in the collection, commerce and preparation of these extensive spoils from the feathered tribes which are now so eagerly sought for by merchants and traders, who pass the skins of feathers into the plumassier's hands, to be prepared for the use of the ladies; for the fair sex secure the most choice and costly for themselves, although they have not the exclusive use of feathers, as military eagle plumes will testify.

In New York city alone there are about one hundred persons largely and specially engaged in feathers, as importing merchants, dealers, feather manufacturers, plumassiers, naturalists, etc. The declared value of the foreign feathers as received was in 1874 a little over \$2,270,000. Fashion causes great changes. To what various uses does the destroyer now apply the covering of birds in different countries —for quilts and feathers in the arts and industry, for upholstery purposes, for adornment of the person, or for more absolute clothing in garments, whether as muffs or cuffs. "As light as a feather," has passed into a proverb, and the commerce in bird skins and feathers, extensive and valuable as it is, is neither bulky nor ponderous. The largest quill of the golden eagle weighs only sixty-five grains, and the entire plumage of an owl but an ounce and a half, while the feathers of a common fowl of two pounds and a quarter will only weigh three ounces.

In the ostrich both barbs and barbules are long, soft, silky and apart, and the barbules thus disposed characterize that form of the feather called a plume, and which constitutes in a commercial point of view the most valuable product of birds.

The natural color of feathers is produced by the internal arrangement of the colorless plates of horny matter and not by any pigment. This is also the cause of the iridescence of varying shades of color on some beetles' wings and nacreous shells. The different thickness of the horny fibers interferes with the light and produces the play of colors. Almost any artificial color can, however, be given to feathers by dyes, and taste, skill and artistic arrangement have done much to supplement the rich natural beauties of the stolen plumes we appropriate so recklessly.

The principal feathers entering into commerce into any quantity are those of the ostrich, vulture (so called), egret, osprey, goose, swan, turkey and peacock. The chief downs are eider down, goose down, swan's down and estridge or ostrich down. The feathers and down of many other birds are used, but are of less importance. Although horsehair, woolen flocks and a number of vegetable stuffing materials have come into extensive use, the feather bed as an article of luxurious ease still holds its own in many circles. The dressed feathers chiefly used are those of the white, gray and common goose, and what are termed in the trade poultry feathers, which include those of turkeys, ducks and fowls. To fill a small-sized three-foot bed tick and pillows about twenty-seven pounds of feathers are necessary, according to the kind used; of poultry feathers the most are required.

As John Newman, a wealthy citizen of Atlanta, Ga., was driving across the railroad track when a passenger train was approaching, the horse balked instead of continuing forward, and the train rushed over the unfortunate man, mangle him to death.

Prominent cattlemen of Kansas have chartered a railway to run from Dodge City to Englewood, a distance of 75 miles southward from the Arkansas river to the Indian Territory line. The association styles itself "The Cattle Kings' Railway Company."

"The Cook," a weekly hand-book of domestic culinary art, published by Messrs. Connelly & Curtis, New York, should be in the hands of all householders. It is bright and original, and will be found invaluable as an assistant in the kitchen.

Near Wilmington, Del., June 1, Mrs. J. W. Winn, a widow, and three of her children, and Mrs. Tony Stefania, were drowned. The children were wading in the water and getting beyond their depth. Mrs. Winn and Mrs. Stefania went to their rescue when all were drowned.

Near Reading, Pa., a boy named Chas. Smith dropped a knife into a 23-foot well and went down to get it, when he fell over exhausted. Isaac Doyle, aged 26, descended to rescue him, and was also overcome. Both were taken out dead, having been suffocated by gas.

A Chinese highbinder was recently arrested at Murphreeboro, Ill., for the murder of Detective Lon Johnson, of St. Louis. He coolly confessed the crime, and said he was paid \$200 for the job by the Chinese gamblers of the latter city, whom Johnson was instrumental in bringing before the court.

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign and Domestic.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard has discharged all its employees.

Forty carloads of strawberries are arriving daily in Chicago.

Both of the Gardfeld boys graduate at Williams College next month.

Small parties of tourists are now going through the Yellowstone Park.

A. B. Buzzard, the Pennsylvania outlaw, has surrendered to the authorities.

The closing ceremonies of the New Orleans Exposition took place on the 1st inst.

The Austrian Government will hereafter prohibit the publication of Sunday papers.

During May, twenty-four vessels cleared from San Francisco for Europe, with four and a half.

At Aurora, Ill., June 2, James Palmer and his hired man were fatally injured by lightning.

Lociusts are appearing in great swarms in the Southern States. In Texas a famine is predicted.

A severe storm visited Chicago, June 2. Three men were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union was held at Saratoga, June 1st.

The number of suicides at Monaco, the gambling resort of Europe, thus far this season is placed at fifty-four.

Fred. E. Hessing, aged twenty-six, shot himself through the heart in the university grounds at Madison, Wis.

Preparations are being made at Fort Worth, Texas, for a grand Confederate reunion, to be held in August.

There are 649,309,179 acres of land cultivated by the farmers of the United States, which is valued at \$10,107,096,776.

Except peaches, which are almost a total failure, all kinds of fruit in the Hudson river valley promise enormous yields.

Kentucky whiskey distillers have to pay \$12,600,000 taxes on 14,000,000 gallons of Bourbon whiskey. The amount is now due.

Rev. Allen Wiehl, a Choctaw Indian, has been elected President of the alumni of the Union Theological Seminary, at New York.

Fire at Ducessville, Pa., destroyed the residence of Samuel Black, his two boys, aged eight and three, perishing in the flames.

W. H. Sutherland, proprietor of the Indiana Dental College, at Indianapolis, committed suicide with morphine at the latter city.

An explosion in a colliery at Durham, England, caused the death of twenty-two miners. The lives of over 300 men were imperiled.

Two lives were lost by the bursting of the dam of Beaver Park reservoir in St. Vrain canyon, Colorado. The damage is estimated at \$40,000.

The trial of Louis Riel will probably commence at Regina, Canada, about the 22d of this month, before Colonel Richardson, stipendiary magistrate.

The two newspaper correspondents who have been expelled from the White House for telegraphing stories of domestic difficulties will contest the President's right to bounce them.

Sealing is over for the season. The average of thirteen Victoria vessels is 400 seals. The largest catch by one vessel was 1,000 seals. The season is regarded as unprofitable.

Fire destroyed 400 houses and impoverished upwards of 1000 people in a small village in Northern Hungary. A man suspected of being the incendiary was seized, and roasted alive.

At Jasper, Ind., Deputy Sheriffs John Gardner and William Cox attempted to arrest John and George Reeves, two desperadoes. During the struggle the officers were fatally shot.

Cameron, the special correspondent of the London Standard, who was killed in Egypt, was receiving a salary of \$3,000 per year. The Standard has arranged to care for his mother.

L. M. Reynolds, late First Auditor of the United States Treasury, killed himself at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, by jumping down the air-shaft to the marble floor of the rotunda.

At Eau Claire, Wis., Edward Dupuis, while at work in Walker's sawmill, fell upon a layer of a 44-inch belt and was carried around the pulley, being crushed to death instantly.

Up to and inclusive of May 31st, Miss Lulu West, of St. Lawrence, S. C., had lain helpless for fifty-eight days without a particle of any kind of nourishment. She was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis.

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The schooner Onward, from the sealing grounds, arrived at Victoria, reports that on the night of the 20th ult. she collided with a whale, which was probably asleep in the ocean, seventy-five miles from land. The whale struck back, nearly throwing the vessel clear of the water, and leaving a piece of his hide on the side of the schooner. The vessel was nearly capsized by the shock, but sustained no damage, although every one on board were thrown down.

At Chicago, May 31st, Louis Reume, a drummer, shot and killed Policeman Con. Barrett and severely wounded Lieut. Longlin. Reume was intoxicated and had taken full possession of a passenger coach when the train left Kansas City. At El Paso, Ill., the car was side-tracked, but Reume rushed out and compelled the train hands at the point of his revolver to couple the car on again. When the train reached Chicago, the officers attempted to arrest him, which was not accomplished until he was mortally wounded.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

WHEAT—Per ct. valley, \$1.27 1/2 @ 1.30; Walla Walla, \$1.25 @ 1.27 1/2.

FLOUR—Per bbl. standard brands, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.50 @ 2.75; country brands, \$4 @ 4.25.

MEANS—Per ct. small whites, \$2.50; bayos, \$2.50; pinks, \$2.50; butter, \$2.50.

BUTTER—Per lb. choice dairy, 23 @ 25c; country cream, 10 @ 15c; Eastern, 22 @ 25c.

CHEESE—Per lb. choice local, 12 @ 14c; imported, 12 @ 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Per lb. apples, 5 @ 8c; plums, 6 @ 8c; prunes, 6 @ 8c; peaches, 13c; raisins, \$2.25 @ 3c.

EGGS—Per doz, 12c.

LARD—Per lb. pale, 11c; tins, Eastern, 11c; Oregon, 11 1/2c.

OAT MEAL—Common, \$3.50 @ ct. 3.

CORN MEAL—Per ct. \$3.

HOMINY—Per ct. \$3.75.

CRACKED WHEAT—Per ct. \$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ct. \$3.75.

RYE FLOUR—Per ct. \$4.

RICE—Island, \$5.00; China, mixed, \$4.75.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2c; onions, 2 1/2c @ 3c; carrots, 50c @ sack; turnips, 50c @ 60c; beets, 30c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 1/2-lb cans @ doz, 15c @ \$1.00; pie fruits, assorted, \$1.50, gallons, \$3.75; green corn, \$1.25 @ 1.50.

COFFEE—Per lb. Guatemala, green, 11 1/2 @ 12c; Costa Rica, 12c; old Government Java, 20c.

POTATOES—Quote in bushels: Garnet chills, 15c; early rose, 15c; Burbank seedling, 17c; Bliss, 15c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz, \$4 @ \$4.50; ducks, \$5 @ 6; geese, \$7 @ 8; turkeys, per lb, 10 @ 12 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, per lb, 11 @ 13c; bacon, 10 @ 12 1/2c.

PICKLES—Per keg, \$1.25 @ 1.40.

SALT—Liverpool, \$16 @ 20 @ ton.

SUGARS—Quote bbls: (A) patent cube, 7 1/2c; (B) crushed, 7c; dry granulated, 7 1/2c; golden C, 5 1/2c; extra powdered, 7c.

SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers per ct. red clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$18; white clover, \$35; timothy, \$15; timothy, prime, \$7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, \$15; perennial rye grass, \$15; red top, \$12; orchard grass, \$15; rye, black, \$2; bone meal, per ton, \$38; bone phosphates, \$45.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, \$1.75 @ 3.00 @ 100; limes, \$1.25; lemons, \$7 @ case; Bananas, \$1.00; Coconuts, 8c.

BRAN—Per ton, \$12 @ 14.

MIDDINGS—Per ton, \$20 @ 25.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton \$21 @ 23.

WHEAT—Choice milling, 60c; choice feed, 33 @ 35c.

HAY—Per ton, \$6 @ 10.

HOPS—Per lb, 5 @ 6c.

WOOL—Valley, 10 @ 18c; eastern Oregon, 10 @ 17c.

GRAIN BAGS—Per lb. Calcutta, 6 1/2c.

HIDES—Dry, 16c; salted, 6 @ 7c.

BROOMS—Per doz, \$2.50 @ 3.50.

San Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5c.

FLOUR—Extra, \$1.25 @ 3.00 @ 50 lb; superfine, \$1.75 @ 3.75.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, \$1.42 @ 1.45 @ ct; No. 2, \$1.37 @ 1.40; Milling, \$1.45 @ 1.50.

BARLEY—No. 1 feed, \$1.30; brewing, \$1.40 for No. 1; No. 2, \$1.30.

OATS—Feed, \$1.15 @ 1.25 @ ct; Surplus and choice milling, \$1.35 @ 1.50; Black, \$1.10 @ 1.20.

COBBLIN—Large yellow, \$1.20 @ 1.22 1/2 @ ct; small, yellow, \$1.25 @ 1.27 1/2; white, \$1.25 @ 1.27 1/2.

RYE—\$1.27 1/2 @ 1.32 @ ct.

GROUND BARLEY—\$7 @ 28.50 @ ton.

MIDDINGS—\$20 @ 22 @ ton.

CRACKED CORN—\$28 @ 29 @ ton.

BRAN—\$14 @ 15 @ ton.

BUCKWHEAT—\$1.25 @ 1.50 @ ct.

CORNMEAL—Feed, \$7.50 @ 28.50 @ ton.

HOPS—\$8 @ 8c @ lb.

HAY—Barley, \$7 @ 11 @ ton; alfalfa, \$8 @ 12; wheat, \$10 @ 16.

STRAW—\$5c @ 6c @ bale.

ONIONS—New, \$2.12 @ 2.25 @ ct.

POTATOES—Early rose, new, 50c @ \$1; Peerless, 65c @ 85c; Garnet Chile, 65c @ 85c; Burbank seedlings, 65c; Petalumas, 30c.

BEANS—Small white, \$1.50 @ 2.12 1/2 @ ct; pea, \$2.25; pink, \$1.45 @ 1.55; red, \$1.00 @ 1.75; bayos, \$2.50 @ 2.75; butter, \$1 @ 1.5; lima, \$1.60 @ 1.75.

SEEDS—Yellow mustard, 2 1/2 @ 3 @ lb; brown mustard, 2 1/2 @ 3 @ lb; alfalfa, \$17 @ 20 @ ton; canary, 3 @ 4c; hemp, 3 @ 3c; flax, 2 1/2 @ 2c; rye, 2 1/2 @ 2c; timothy, 5 @ 6c.

DRIED PEAS—Green, \$3 @ 3.50 @ ct; Marrowfat, 3c.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 75c @ ct; turnips, 50 @ 60c; beets, 40 @ 60c; parsnips, \$1; carrots, 40 @ 60c; green peas, 16 1/2 @ 1c; tomatoes, \$2.00 @ 2.25 @ box.

FRUIT—Apples, 20 @ 30 @ ct; Mexico, Slaty, 90c @ 7; Los Angeles, \$1 @ 1.75; bananas, \$1 @ 2 @ bunch; Baking Apples, \$1 @ 1 1/2 @ box; California do, 50c @ 1 for small boxes; Los Angeles oranges, 80c @ 1.10; strawberries, 85 @ 10 @ chest; cherries, 30 @ 55 @ box; gooseberries, 4 @ 8 @ lb; currants, \$3 @ 5 @ chest; raspberries, \$10 @ 12 @ chest; peaches, 60c @ \$1 @ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 1c @ 1 1/2 for quarters and 2 1/2c for sliced; Alden & Plummer, 5 1/2 @ 6c; pears, sliced, 6 @ 6 1/2c; whole, 4c; plums, pitted, 7 @ 8 1/2c; do unpitted, 1 1/2 @ 2c; peaches, unpeeled, 7 @ 8c; peared, 13c; apricots, 9c; German prunes, 4c; French do, 9c; nectarines, 9c; blackberries, 10c; California Figs, 2 @ 5c; California raisins, \$1 @ 1.50 for loose and \$1.75 @ 2 for layers; London do, \$2 @ 2.25.

NUTS—California almonds, 7 @ 8c @ lb for hard shell and 11 @ 12c for soft; peanuts, 4 @ 4 1/2c; California walnuts, 7 @ 8c; pecan, 12 @ 13c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, 10c; hickory, 7 @ 9c; coconuts, \$5 @ 10.

HONEY—Comb, 6 @ 6 1/2 @ lb for best grades, candied, 4 @ 5c; extracted, 4 @ 4 1/2c. BEEWAX—25 @ 27c @ lb for yellow.

LARD—California, tins, 10-lb, \$4 @ 5c; 5-lb tins, 9 @ 9 1/2c.

BUTTER—Fresh roll, fancy dairy, 20 @ 21c @ lb; good to choice, 17 1/2 @ 19c; common to fair, 16 @ 17c; inferior store grades, 12 @ 14c; pickle roll, choice new, 21c.

CHEESE—California, 6 @ 10c @ lb; New York Cream, 17 @ 17 1/2c.

EGGS—15 @ 17c @ dozen for California; Eastern, 14 @ 16c.

POULTRY—Geese, \$1.25 @ 1.50 @ pair for old and \$1.75 @ 2.25 for young; ducks, \$5 @ 5.25 @ dozen for old and \$5 @ 6.50 for young; hens, \$5 @ 7; old roosters, \$5 @ 6; young, \$7 @ 10; broilers, \$3 @ 6; turkeys, live, 18 @ 20 @ lb for hens and 18 @ 19c for gobblers.

SALT—Liverpool, 15 @ 20 @ ton; California, fine, \$14 @ 16; do, coarse, \$10 @ 12.

HIDES—Dry, per lb, usual selection, 17 @ 18; dry kip, 17 @ 18; dry calf, 30c; salted steers, 50 to 55lb, 8c.

TALLOW—Good, 5c @ 6c @ lb.

WOOL—San Joaquin, 11 @ 14c @ lb; choice northern, 18 @ 20c.

SUGAR—Dry granulated, 6c; extra fine cubes, 7c; fine crushed, 7c; powdered, 7c; extra fine powdered, 8c.

SEKRU—American refinery is quoted at 30c in bbls, 32c in 48 bbls, 37c in 6-gal kegs, and 47c in 1-gal tins.

The "law of the road," as understood in Pennsylvania, was laid down by Judge Biddle of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia a few days ago. It is to the effect that persons meeting on the highway must each keep to the right. This rule is modified in the case of a footman or a horseman, who can not compel a teamster who has a heavy load to turn out of the beaten track, or even a light wagon with a heavy draught. If a horseman or light vehicle can pass with safety on the left of a heavily-laden team it is their duty to give way and leave the choice to the more unwieldy vehicle.

"We had in 1880 nearly 2,000,000 common laborers." The number of clergymen in 1880 was 64,000, against 43,000 in 1870; the number of lawyers 64,000 in 1880, 40,000, in 1870; the number of physicians increased during the decade from 62,000 to 86,000. In 1880 there were 4,800 actors and 12,000 journalists in the country.

British Columbia is realizing the benefits of its excellent harbors and magnificent forests. Two milling companies with an aggregate production of 35,000,000 feet of lumber, are now cutting exclusively for the export trade. They ship to China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and even to England.

A London firm of pencil-makers manufactures its shavings and sawdust into an article which they call the "Dust of Lebanon." It is sprinkled upon the fire to remove the unpleasant smell of cooking noticeable in a room after a meal.

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, B. 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, 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.—Dealer 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.

W. MATLOCK. J. D. MATLOCK.

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.

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. 28, 1881.

Our Stock is now Complete!

And second to none in this country. 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.

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 BOY'S

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.

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.

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