

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign and Domestic. General Grant has finished work on his memoirs. An epidemic of hog cholera is prevailing near Elkhorn, Wisconsin. The Emperor of China has ratified the treaty of peace with France. There is no truth in the report that yellow fever exists at Vicksburg. M. de Lesseps will take the Presidency of the French Exhibition in 1889. Lord Lorne has been elected President of the Royal Geographical Society. Henry W. Blair has been re-elected United States Senator from New Hampshire. The Chautauqua University, which is conducted on the correspondence plan, has now 60,000 students. At the alumni meeting of Harvard College, James Russell Lowell was unanimously elected president. James Prisk and William Henry Clark were instantly killed by an explosion in a copper mine at Copper Falls, Minn. Earthquakes in the Vale of Cashmere thus far have destroyed 70,000 horses, 25,000 sheep and goats and 8,000 cattle. Having lost an important lawsuit, H. L. McGary, a wealthy young man of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, killed himself. The floating debt of France is now 1,400,000,000 francs, and the deficit for the next fiscal year is estimated at 30,000,000 francs. Mary Wilson, of Leaf River, Ill., jumped into a well and drowned herself because a gypsy told her she was going to have trouble. Crop reports from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia show that winter wheat is almost a total failure. Millions of locusts have taken the fruit farms about Terre Haute, Ind., and no hope exists for the safety of apples and peaches. During the month of May about 78,000 persons arrived in this country from abroad. Of this number 67,000 were immigrants. Charles Schank was run over in Chicago by a street roller weighing twenty-five tons. The body was crushed to a shapeless mass. At Austin, Tex., Governor Ireland was fined \$10 and costs in the Police Court for obstructing the sidewalk with his carriage at the depot. The steamer Caspian, on her arrival at Liverpool from Baltimore, reported that Chief Engineer Browns leaped overboard in the night. Sam and Eli Dyer, two cattle thieves, were taken from jail at Bonham, Texas, and lynched. The Dyers murdered a Sheriff last May. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute recommends that all water for drinking purposes, unless known to be pure, be boiled a half hour. The largest business ever done by the United States Patent Office, it is said, was that of April, when there were 3,150 applications for patents. At Helena, Ark., the little son of E. W. Smith was given morphine instead of quinine, and was too far gone for relief when a physician arrived. Fire losses in the United States and Canada during May reached \$8,750,000—three per cent. greater than losses for the same month in ten years. Annie Murray, aged 10, was caught in the shafting of Hunter & Cole's sawmill at Cincinnati and sheekingly mangled, dying after being released. A Berlin cablegram says: A landing stage at a popular Sunday resort on the River Spree collapsed, and fifty persons were thrown into the water. Three were drowned. A construction train ran into a gang of workmen at North Bend, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed Harry Kennedy, Joseph Mulvaney and William Conover. Near Denison, Ia., four persons were drowned, two of them in attempting the rescue of a family who, with their wagon and horses, were swept away, while crossing in a swollen stream. The Sunday editions of three leading Vienna newspapers will hereafter be printed in Presburg, Hungary, and sent by train to the Austrian capital. This is done to evade the Sunday laws. The Lancaster, Pa., crematorium has now been in active operation six months, having been formerly dedicated on November 25, 1884, and has up to date incinerated the bodies of seventeen persons. Near West Wheeling, Ohio, a man named Kiffin attempted to cremate the body of his daughter in a lime-kiln, averting that he was too poor to give it burial. Officers took charge of the body and interred it. One hundred and fifty mechanics and laborers are engaged at work on the Vanderbilt mausoleum in the Moravian cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island. One million bricks and 10,000 barrels of cement have been ordered for the work. At Mobile, Ala., a boiler in the gristmill of Mountain & Son exploded, killing James Richardson, Henry Scott, Sallie Scott and Lena Matthews, all colored. Louis Fish was also badly wounded. Lack of water was the cause of the explosion. Thomas Gee, Joe Howard and Albert Lavrance, negroes, were hanged for murder on the same scaffold and at the same time, at Fayetteville, N. C. All three dangled together. The event created great excitement among the colored population. The steamer Columbia, with excursionists from the disabled steamer Long Branch, ran into the sloop Edith, on the Hudson river, crushing in the stern. Capt. John Kenu and Warren Sheldon were knocked overboard and the latter drowned. Alderman Wood's team ran away at Elgin, Ill. In the carriage were Jackson Wood, his wife and two daughters. Florence, aged 11 years, was instantly killed. Mrs. Wood fatally injured, and Jackson badly hurt. The other daughter escaped uninjured. At Vandalia, Ill., a young colored boy shot and fatally wounded two German girls as they were passing the front of his house. Chris, Nickering, a neighbor, while lifting one of the girls out of the wagon, was kicked by the horse and instantly killed. While Randolph Hazell was absent at a village dance near Elkhart, Texas, his wife was taken from the house and brutally outraged and murdered. A dozen negroes were jailed on suspicion and five of them were taken out and hanged to a tree by an excited mob. Shocks of earthquake continue with increased violence in the Vale of Cashmere. The town of Muzunfurabad, commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere, is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed, and 2,300 persons are said to have been killed. Mrs. Sarah Wilson and her two daughters, aged 3 and 12, were knocked from the trestle by a freight train at North Salem, Ind., and instantly killed. They were tramping through the country, and it is believed she placed herself and children there with suicidal intent. The Utah & Wyoming Central Railroad Company, just incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, will build a line to connect the Chicago & Northwestern extension with the Central Pacific. A line of transfer boats will be established across Great Salt Lake to avoid building around.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland. WHEAT—Per ctn. valley, \$1.27 1/2 @ 1.30; Walla Walla, \$1.20 @ 1.22. FLOUR—Per bbl, standard brands, 4.50 @ 4.75; extra, \$2.75 @ 3.00. EGGS—Per ctn. small whites, \$2.50; bayos, \$2.50; pinka, \$2.50; butter, \$2.50. BUTTER—Per lb. choice dairy, 17 @ 22 1/2; country store, 10 @ 15; Eastern, 22c. CHEESE—Per lb. choice local, 12 @ 14; imported, 12 @ 15. DRIED FRUITS—Per lb. apples, 4 @ 5 1/2; plums, 4 @ 5; prunes, 8 @ 9 1/2; peaches, 13c; raisins, \$2.25 per bx. EGGS—Per doz, 18 @ 20. CORN MEAL—Per ctn, \$3. HOMINY—Per ctn, \$3.75. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ctn, \$4.75. RICE—Island, \$5.50; China, mixed, \$4.75. VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2c; onions, 2 1/2c; celery, \$1; cauliflower, \$1.25; rhubarb, 3 @ 4c; asparagus, 5c; green peas, 4c. CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 24-lb cans, 45c @ \$1; gallons, \$3.25; pea fruits, assorted, \$1.50; gallons, \$3.75; green corn, \$1.25 @ 1.50. COFFEE—Y lb. Guatemala, green, 11 1/2 @ 12c; Costa Rica, 12c; old Government Java, 20c. POTATOES—Quote in bushels: Garnet chilis, 20c; early rose, 30c; Burbank seedlings, 25c; peerless, 30c. POULTRY—Chickens, 7 @ doz, \$2 @ 3.50; ducks, \$4.50 @ 5; geese, \$7 @ 8; turkeys, 7 @ lb, 10 @ 12 1/2. PROVISIONS—Hams, 7 @ lb, 11 @ 13c; bacon, 10 @ 12 1/2. PICKLES—Per keg, \$1.25 @ 1.40. SALT—Liverpool, \$1 @ 10 @ ton. SUGARS—Quote bbls: (A) patent cube, 7 1/2c; (B) crushed, 7c; dry granulated, 7 1/2c; Golden C, 5c; extra powdered, 7c. HONEY—Extracted, 7c; comb, 15c. SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers 7 @ ctn, red clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$18; white clover, \$35; alsike, \$32; timothy, prime, \$7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, \$15; perennial ryegrass, \$15; red top, \$12; orchard grass, \$18; rye black, \$2; bone meal, 7 @ ton, \$8; bone phosphates, \$45. TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, \$1.75 @ 3.00; Limes, \$1.25; Lemons, \$7 @ case; Bananas, \$4.00; Coconuts, 2c. BRAN—Per ton, \$1 @ 14. MIDDINGS—Per ton, \$20 @ 25. GROUND BARLEY—Per ton \$21 @ 23. OATS—Choice milling, 40c; choice feed, 30 @ 35c. HAY—Per ton, \$6.50 @ 9. HOPS—Per lb, 5 @ 6c. WOOL—Valley, 10 @ 18c; eastern Oregon, 10 @ 17c. GRAIN BAGS—Per lb. Calcutta, 6 1/2c. HIDES—Dry, 10c; salted, 6 @ 7. TALLOW—Clear color and hard, 4 @ 4 1/2 @ lb; prime, 4 1/2c. San Francisco. BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5 1/2c. FLOUR—Extra, \$1.00 @ 1.50 per bbl; superfine, \$2.50 @ 3.50. WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, \$1.37 1/2 @ 1.40; No. 2, \$1.32 1/2 @ 1.35; Milling, \$1.45 @ 1.50. BARLEY—No. 1 feed, \$1.30; brewing, \$1.32 1/2 @ 1.42. OATS—Feed, \$1.10 @ 1.40 per ctn; Surprise and choice milling, \$1.40 @ 1.50; Black, \$1.10 @ 1.15. CORN—Large yellow, \$1.30 @ 1.32 1/2; small yellow, \$1.22 1/2 @ 1.25; white, \$1.25 @ 1.27 1/2. RYE—\$1.30 @ 1.35 per ctn. GROUND BARLEY—\$2 @ 2 1/2 per ton. MIDDINGS—\$2 @ 2 1/2 per ton. CRACKED CORN—\$2 @ 2 1/2 per ton. BRAN—\$1.50 @ 1.50 per ton. BUCKWHEAT—\$1.25 @ 1.50 per ctn. CORNMEAL—Feed, \$2.50 @ 2.90 per ton. HOPS—4 @ 6c per lb. HAY—Barley, \$8 @ 12 per ton; alfalfa, \$10 @ 12; wheat, \$10 @ 16. STRAW—50 @ 65c per bale. ONIONS—New, \$1.02 1/2 @ 1.75 per ctn. POTATOES—Early rose, new, 62 1/2 @ 75c; Peerless, 70 @ 90c; Garnet Chile, 80 @ 85c. BEANS—Small white, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per ctn; red, \$2 @ 2.25; pink, \$1.40 @ 1.45; red, \$1.70; bayos, \$2.50 @ 2.80; butter, \$1 @ 1.25; limas, \$1.00 @ 1.70. SEEDS—Yellow mustard, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 per lb; brown mustard, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2; alfalfa, \$17 @ 20; canary, 3 @ 4c; hemp, 3 @ 3 1/2; flax, 2 @ 2 1/2; rape, 2 @ 2 1/2; timothy, 3 @ 6c. DRIED PEAS—Green, \$3 @ 3.50 per ctn; Marrow fat, 3c. VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 50 @ 60c per ctn; tomatoes, 8 @ 10c per box; green corn, 10 @ 12c; rhubarb, \$1 @ 1.25 per box; string beans, 2 @ 4c per lb. FRUIT—Apples, 40 @ 60c per box; lemons, Sicily, \$6 @ 6.50; Los Angeles, \$1.50 @ 1.75; bananas, \$1 @ 3.50 per bunch; Mexican limes, \$1 @ 1.50 per box; California do, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per box; Los Angeles oranges, \$1.25 @ 1.50; strawberries, \$5 @ 8 per chest; cherries, 60 @ 85c per box; gooseberries, 4 @ 6c per lb; currants, \$2 @ 3 per chest; raspberries, \$5.00 @ 8 per chest; peaches, 50 @ 75c per box; blackberries, \$7 @ 10 per chest. DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 1c @ 1 1/2 for quarters and 2c for sliced; Alden & Plummer, 3 @ 4c; pears, sliced, 5 @ 6 1/2; plums, 3 @ 4c; peaches, unpitted, 7 @ 8 1/2; unpitted, 1 @ 1c; peaches, unpitted, 7 @ 8 1/2; unpitted, 1 @ 1c; apricots, 9c; German prunes, 4c; French do, 5c; 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 per lb for hard shell and 11 @ 13c for soft; peanuts, 4 @ 4 1/2c; California walnuts, 7 @ 8 1/2c; pecan, 12 @ 13c; almonds, 1c; Brazil, 10c; hickory, 7 @ 9c; coconuts, \$5 @ 5.50 per 100. HONEY—Comb, 6 @ 9c per lb for best grades; candied, 4 @ 5c; extracted, 4 @ 5 1/2c. LARD—California, tins, 10-lbs, 8 @ 8 1/2c; 5-lb tins, 8 @ 8c. BUTTER—Fresh roll, fancy dairy, 21 @ 22 1/2c per lb; good to choice, 19 @ 20c; common to fair, 17 @ 18c; inferior store grades, 12 @ 14c; pickle roll, choice new, 22c. CHEESE—California, 6 @ 10c per lb; New York Cream, 17 @ 17 1/2c. EGGS—16 @ 18c per dozen for California; Eastern, 14 @ 16c. POULTRY—Geese, \$1.00 @ 1.50 per pair; ducks, \$4 @ 6.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50 @ 6; old roosters, \$5 @ 5.50; young do, \$6 @ 8 1/2; broilers, \$2.50 @ 3.50; turkeys, live, 15 @ 18c per lb for hens and 10 @ 15c for rooblers. SALT—Liverpool, 15 @ 22.50 per ton; California, fine, \$14 @ 16; do, coarse, \$10 @ 12. TALLOW—Good, 5c per lb. BEESWAX—25 @ 27c per lb for yellow. HIDES—Dry, 7 @ lb, usual selection, 10 @ 16; dry kip, 10 @ 17; dry calf, 20c; salted steers, 50 to 55 lbs, 8c. WOOL—San Joaquin, 11 @ 14c per lb; choice northern, 18 @ 20c. SUGAR—Dry granulated, 6 1/2c; extra fine cubes, 7c; fine crushed, 7c; powdered, 7c; extra fine powdered, 8c. SYRUP—American refinery is quoted at 30c in bbls, 32 1/2c in gal tins, 37 1/2c in 5-gal kegs, and 47 1/2c in 1-gal tins. An association for old soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, at Atlanta, Ga., proposes to erect a monument to perpetuate the memories of the blue and the gray who fell around that city in the civil war. James Lockwood, who lived near Erie, Pa., went out hunting recently and stopped for a few moments at the house of his betrothed. While conversing with her, her little brother began to play with the gun, against the muzzle of which Lockwood was leaning. The piece was discharged and the charge passed through Lockwood's body, killing him almost instantly. The United States has more than three times as many miles of telegraph line, double the number of telegraph offices, and forwards twice as many telegrams annually as any other country on the globe. The figures are: Length of line, 163,940 miles; number of offices, 14,422; messages sent last year, 67,942,349; rate six comes next in miles of line with 63,736.

ACCOMMODATING FRIENDS.

The Story of Damon and Pythias Gets an Unmistakable Setback. Several San Antonio, Tex., gentlemen were sitting in the back room of Horner's saloon taking their horns, and discussing matters and things in general, when the conversation drifted to the subject of friendship. Each one present contributed his opinion or told some story of some great sacrifice made by one friend for another, when Judge Simpson spoke up and said: "Talk about Damon and Pythias. I know of my own knowledge of a case where two friends made much greater sacrifices for each other than ever Damon and Pythias did." "School's out all about it, Schudge," said George Horner, who was listening. "Hillman Brooks and Jim Danly were two students at the University of Kentucky," said Judge Simpson; "they were bosom friends, occupying one small room, very high up in the air, and very low rent. They were extremely poor; frequently they did not have enough to eat, and in cold weather they almost froze together. Brooks was studying law, while Danly was a medical student. One very cold day they were both in the room at the same time. Danly was studying a medical book, Brooks in bed. He went there to keep warm. "I am in a terrible fix about this examination to-morrow," said Danly. "I have not been in the dissecting room for more than a month, and I know the committee will examine me about the muscles of the legs, and I have forgotten all I know about them. I wish I had a leg to dissect, so I could post myself." "If that is all," said Brooks, "I can accommodate you. A man who won't accommodate a friend is no man at all. Rather than see you fail in your examination, I am willing to make any little sacrifice," and, sticking out his leg from under the cover, he added: "Just amputate that leg and dissect it. Do me the favor, will you?" "Danly hesitated at first to take advantage of the liberal offer, but upon Brooks insisting, he actually amputated his friend's leg, and having dressed the stump he sat up all night dissecting the amputated limb. Next day the examination took place, and, thanks to Brooks' friendly offer, Danly was able to pass it most creditably, and obtained his diploma. "Years passed away, Danly was a flourishing surgeon in Louisville. One day a man with a wooden leg stumped into his office. It was Brooks, who in the meantime had passed his examination and been admitted to the bar. "How are you coming on?" asked Dr. Danly. "Very poorly," replied Brooks; "I have not had a single case. If I could get just one case as a starter, I believe I would make a great criminal lawyer. If I could just get a chance to defend some prominent murderer I think my reputation would be made." "If that is all," replied Danly, "I can accommodate you. A man who is not willing to make a few sacrifices for his friends is no man at all. I shall never forget your kindness in allowing me to amputate your leg, and I am only too glad to have an opportunity to reciprocate. I will get you a case right off." "How are you going to do it?" asked Brooks. "I will take a poker or hatchet, and I will go down stairs and murder my landlady. That will create a sensation, and you will have an opportunity to vindicate me before the court." "Danly was as good as his word. He went down stairs and in a few minutes his visitor heard several dull, sickening thuds. The murderer returned to his visitor and told him how he had killed the old woman and robbed her of all her money. "You are so kind," said Brooks. "Not at all," was the response, "I will just go and deliver myself up to the authorities, and you can consider yourself retained as my lawyer." "The trial came off shortly afterward. When Brooks, the one-legged lawyer appealed to the jury, and told how Dr. Danly was not instigated by improper motives in murdering the old woman, that he merely did it as a matter of accommodation to his old friend, there was not a dry eye in the court room. "The chivalrous nature of the Kentucky jury was aroused, and they yelled 'not guilty' without leaving the box." "Dr. Danly after— "Do tell do, Schudge," interrupted George Horner, wiping a tear from his eye. "I sets em up," and he ordered refreshments for the crowd.—Texas Siftings. That Settles It. Robert Landis, a New York gentleman, while traveling on the Hudson River Railroad, made the acquaintance of Witherspoon Winthrop, a Boston gentleman of culture and refinement. The conversation drifted to religious and supernatural topics. "I have had a pretty good education, and am a close student," said the New Yorker, "but I must admit that the great question as to what is time and space puzzles me. My mind can't comprehend infinity." "Let me give you some advice," replied the man from Boston. "Don't you try to grasp those problems. You will never be able to comprehend them. I am a Boston man, and even I don't quite understand some of them."—Texas Siftings. Nine miles from Teheran, Persia, is a group of charming villages over five thousand feet above the sea and thirteen hundred feet above Teheran. Directly behind these villages soars the range called the Shirman, or Light of Persia, to the great height of thirteen thousand feet. Nearly all summer its crest is crowned with snow, which, melting, flows down to the garden below. In winter this range is white to the plains. As one walks the streets of Teheran, he can see the magnificent range rising above the roofs of the city. A little east is Demavend, the Mount Blanc of Persia. It is a regular cone, twenty thousand feet high, looking like a mighty pyramid.

FARM ANIMALS.

The Critical Period Which Overtakes the Beasts on the Farm. As the weather of early spring undergoes that change called "softening" it should not be forgotten that a like change overtakes the farm beast. In fact, men feel the same change creeping over them, and are made aware of great tendency to chilliness, not because the weather is colder, for the mercury in the tube shows a higher temperature, but owing to a relaxed condition of the skin, and all the tissues beneath. The susceptibility to "taking cold" is very great at such times. The appetite weakens, and correspondingly all the vital forces are at a lower ebb than when the weather was cold and bracing. The winds and rains of early spring are particularly searching, and it is a very bad practice to relax efforts in the matter of caretaking at this season of the year. The Journal has advocated giving plenty of light to the stock, but in no case would we advise turning them out of a dark, dry stable into the wind, rain or dampness outside. Light and air are curative agencies. Communities have gone wild over the benefits believed to have come of basking, in a nude state, under blue glass. But remember, warmth and dryness were concomitants. Animals that have had a dry bed or stall, under cover all winter, "take cold" very easily by lying upon damp ground when turned out in the early spring. A little observation will show that they frequently rise from their wet bed upon the ground, arching the spine and coughing. In no case, except in a southern climate, should animals be allowed to remain out to sleep upon the ground, having previously been stabled, earlier than well into May, or only when all the conditions are favorable. Many animals are, as it appears to a casual observer, affected by a slight cough, though really in these cases the bronchial tubes are so far implicated as to show structural lesion, upon a post mortem examination. Early spring exposures upon animals having these apparently slight affections of the air passages are very liable to fix incurable organic trouble upon the animals so affected, whereas due care in the spring, avoiding all influences that affect the air passages unfavorably until the warm weather of the late spring and early summer is established, will, in many cases, eradicate the cough before the following winter sets in. A plan could hardly be devised that would waste food more rapidly than that which involves the exposure of farm animals to the early rains of spring. No man can pretend to estimate the amount of loss that will follow one thorough soaking to the hide in a cold April rainstorm. We could hardly say less than it would require liberal feeding and care for two or three days to place the animal back in the condition it was before such a soaking, especially if this was accompanied by the usual chill. There is a wonderful power in the body of animals for adaptation to the changes and vicissitudes of the weather. This holds good to quite a degree of animals in robust health, provided artificial methods have not been too thoroughly practiced upon them. Animals that are blanketed during the winter are particularly sensitive to exposure, especially if this be wet and cold combined. Horses or cattle that are blanketed are insured shatter coats of hair and a more relaxed condition of skin than those not so protected, and such stock can not, without great hazard, be turned out early to take the weather as it comes.—National Live Stock Journal. PNEUMONIA. What the Disease is, and How It Should be Treated. Pneumonia is inflammation of the lungs. When the inflammation is on the lining of the chest, it is pleurisy. The two may be combined. Pneumonia is a dangerous disease, and requires prompt action. It is preceded by a chill, from which it is difficult sometimes to restore the natural heat. This chill is followed by a high fever, in which the heart beats rapidly. Chills may come from other causes than pneumonia, but unless sure of the cause and sure that it is not dangerous, it is safe to suspect a coming pneumonia, and to send at once for a physician. On no account attempt to manage the case without one. The disease is too serious to warrant such an attempt. Until he arrives, do what you can to equalize the circulation and temperature. Keep in bed between woolen blankets or sheets, increase temperature of the room, apply to the affected parts old soft cotton (not linen) cloths wet in hot water, in which has been mixed one-half of a teaspoonful of mustard to a quart of water, and to this apply heat from tins or bottles of hot water or hot bricks. Rubber water bags are best; apply heat in the same way to the feet. Do not increase the quantity of mustard. The object is to excite action in the skin, but to avoid an irritation that would hinder or destroy action. As these cold, replace them at once with others, not allowing the temperature to reduce at all. On no account must the patient get out of bed. For medicine give acetonite four globules, every half hour; this is homeopathic. When the perspiration returns and the patient can sleep, let him sleep; continue the heat for a time, and when it is reduced let it be done with great care. If the patient needs food, let it be of a plain, simple kind. Avoid cold drinks until the natural condition of the skin is restored.—B. V. French in Boston Journal. Thirty years ago a citizen of Westville, Conn., enlisted in the regular army as a private, and a few days ago he returned to his mother's home, having a fortune of three million dollars, which he made in California, where he now resides. Although his mother was over sixty years of age when he left she is still living.—Hartford Post. A New York paper remarks that "unless people are more generous, wedding presents will go out of fashion."

A Handsome Reward.

While walking on a Galveston wharf Mrs. Snively fell into the bay and was rescued with difficulty by a stranger. Mr. Snively shook the hand of the rescuer of his wife, and said: "You have saved my wife from a watery grave, and I must reward you for it." "I only did my duty. I do not desire any remuneration." "Well, if you will not accept my money I'll give you a piece of advice that will be worth something to you. It will save you a doctor's bill. Don't eat sausage in summer. I know what they are made of. I'm a butcher by trade."—Texas Siftings. There is a religious life in most English families. It is a matter taken for granted. Family worship is observed in the vast majority of the families. Among the upper classes domestic religious observance is looked upon as apart of the well ordering of the household. It is not a subject of which children fight shy in any way. The children are asked to say grace at the table—boys and girls alike—except when guests are present. Children are taken to church at a very early age, and grow up accustomed to church attendance. The institutions and ordinances of religion are held in profound respect. The clergy are honored and hold a distinct place in the regard and even affections of the family.—Robert Laird Collier. 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 box papers, plain and fancy. CLAIN BROS.—Dealers in jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. DORRIS, B. F.—Dealer in stores 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. MORN, 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 Eliaworth'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. 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. 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. 29, 1884. 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. F. M. WILKINS. Practical Druggist & Chemist. DRUGS, MEDICINES, Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads, TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.

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. Shop on the Corner of 8th and Olive Sts. SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM C. M. HORN, Practical Gunsmith DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, Flaming Tackles and Materials Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds for Sale Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. 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 14. F. M. WILKINS. Practical Druggist & Chemist. DRUGS, MEDICINES, Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads, TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.