

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign and Domestic.

The Bartholdi pedestal will cost about \$100,000.

The powder mill at York, Pa., exploded, killing two men.

Four Arctic expeditions will leave Germany next winter.

Strikes are numerous and fatal in all the large cities of the East.

Descriptive storms have wrought great damage to crops and property in Illinois.

Mrs. Catherine Finley was killed by lightning while at work in her garden at Hastings, Nebraska.

The World's Exposition plant, buildings and machinery at New Orleans were sold at auction for \$175,000.

Nebraska's census gives the State a population of nearly 700,000, an increase of 250,000 in five years.

Dakota farmers get \$2 per acre for all trees planted and kept in good condition for the next three years.

In a quarrel at Homewood Driving Park, Pittsburg, James Kelley was shot and killed by a colored hostler.

John McCullough has been pronounced insane, and his fortune of \$16,000 placed in the hands of his friends.

Indians murdered two cowboys and staked their bodies to the ground, near Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

The English ironclad, Hecla, collided with and sunk a small steamer off Cornwall. Thirteen persons were drowned.

The wife of Prof. A. F. Talbot, a professional ballistist of Kankakee, Illinois, committed suicide by taking poison.

Wm. Earnshaw, Chaplain of the Central Branch Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, died of the effects of inhaling gas.

At Troy, N. Y., in a quarrel between Michael Casey and John Callagy, both young men, the latter shot Casey dead.

Mrs. E. Baxter, 30 years old and a very attractive woman, committed suicide at St. Joseph, Mo., by jumping into a cistern.

Smallpox is spreading in epidemic form among Russians at Scotland, D. T. Twenty-five cases are reported, with several deaths.

There has been a terrific storm at Torre Cajentani, Italy. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty-two injured by lightning.

Three boys—John Lindemyer, George Wilson and John White—were drowned while bathing in the Ohio river near Cincinnati.

The Interior Department, through the recommendation of General Sheridan, will turn over the Cheyenne agency to the War Department.

At Patchogue, L. I., Agnes Rowe, Wm. Tichenor and John Hadden were accidentally knocked overboard by the boom of a yacht and drowned.

As James Burch was attending the funeral of his wife in Parkville, L. I., a policeman arrested him on the charge of murdering the deceased.

Foreign immigration to the United States for the six months ending June 30th was 357,000, or a decline of 122,000 for the same period last year.

At Delaware, Ohio, rats attacked the infant son of Mr. Austin and, but for the timely arrival of the child's mother, would doubtless have devoured it.

A decree has been issued that forgers residing in Russia for a fortnight will be subject to taxation in amounts ranging from 100 to 200 roubles.

A man named Lynch, living in Gibson county, Indiana, poisoned his wife and children by putting arsenic in an apple pie. One of the children died.

The steel works at Armstrong, Colorado, after lying idle for three months, have resumed operations, giving employment to a large number of workmen.

One hundred sawmills in the East Saginaw, Mich., district, are closed on account of the strike. There is great distress among the families of the strikers.

At Philadelphia, Edward Moritz attacked James Batterby and attempted to rob him. Batterby shot Moritz dead and then delivered himself over to the authorities.

At Cologne, recently, a row of poorly-built houses fell, burying a large number of people. Forty-five persons were killed and twenty-five seriously wounded.

Near Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. S. Williams locked her three children up while she went to the field to work. On her return she found the house and children burned up.

At Jersey City, N. J., John Gaunt, who was arrested for the brutal murder of his wife, Emma, in Hoboken, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell in the county jail.

The strike of convicts in the Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary is at an end. Thomas Tivey, the ringleader, was taken from his cell and cowed in the hearing of the entire prison.

The small village at Skidmore, Mo., was entirely consumed by fire, causing a loss of \$75,000. The fire originated through boys kindling a bonfire, which caught buildings near by.

George R. Pettit, a former wealthy citizen of Chicago, and his son, Wilbur F. Pettit, have been adjudged insane. The latter's malady originated through the excessive smoking of cigars.

At Minden, La., 100 horsemen went to the jail and compelled other prisoners in the cell to hold John E. Higgins, an officer Green, both colored, up to the bars, and they were ridden with bullets.

At Chauncey, Ala., A. M. Pearce and Charles Thompson had for some time been at enmity. Some words passed between them, when both drew revolvers and began firing. Both were instantly killed. A stray bullet killed a negro who was standing near.

Mrs. Shrouts, wife of a well-known physician at Mokena, Illinois, died from the effects of eating dried beef prepared from diseased meat. There are at least sixty other cases which are in the hands of local physicians, and some of these are expected to result fatally.

Frank Williams and Clark Montgomery, laborers employed on John T. Gray's plantation near Butler, Ga., recently quarreled about a woman. Montgomery spread rat poison on the meat that was rationed out to the hands. Williams has died from the effects and others are deathly sick.

At Pittsburg, Patrick Flaherty, while intoxicated, upset a lamp which saturated his clothing with burning oil. He ran up street for several blocks and fell, burned to a crisp. When Mrs. Flaherty beheld her husband's body she gave a piercing scream, fell prostrate across his body and died.

Constable A. B. Dimick, of Cabell county, W. Va., went to the house of John T. Blake, a farmer, and levied upon his cow to satisfy an execution. Blake resisted and struck Dimick on the head with an axe, inflicting a fearful wound, and when about to repeat the blow, Dimick shot him dead.

West African coast advices report that the King of Dahomey's army made an unexpected descent on several coast villages peopled by French settlers, and ruthlessly massacred men, women and children. One thousand settlers who were taken prisoners were put to death, roasted and eaten.

John O'Mathews, a wealthy orange grower of Marion county, Florida, had taken his family away to spend the summer. Two negroes went to his residence and murdered the two colored women and a little colored girl left in charge of the premises, and set fire to the house. One of the robbers made his escape and the other was lynched.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

FLOUR—Per bbl, standard brands, 1.25; others, \$3.37 1/2.

WHEAT—Per ct. valley, \$1.22 1/2; \$1.25; Walla Walla, \$1.15 1/2.

BARLEY—Whole, per ct, 9c @ \$1.00; ground, per ton, \$24.00.

OATS—Choice milling, 38c @ 40c; choice feed, 35c @ 36c.

RYE—Per ct, \$1.50 @ 2.

CORN MEAL—Per ct, \$2.50 @ 3.

HOMINY—Per ct, \$1.40.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ct, \$2.50 @ 2.75.

PEARL BARLEY—Per lb, 5c @ 6c.

OATMEAL—Per lb, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4.

MIDDLINGS—Per ton, \$18 @ 20.

BIAS—Per ton, \$16 @ 12.

CHOP—Per ton, 10c @ 20.

HAY—Per ton, \$7 @ 9.

HOPS—Per lb, 7c @ 8c.

BEANS—Per ct, pea, \$2.50 @ \$2.75; small whites, \$2.50 @ 2.75; bayos, \$3.00 @ 3.25; lima, \$3.25; pink, \$3.

BUTTER—Per lb, fancy roll, 20c; inferior grade, 12c; pickled, 15c @ 20c.

CHEESE—Per lb, Oregon, 14c @ 15c; California, 12c @ 13c.

EGGS—Per doz, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Per lb, apples, 4c @ 5c; pitted plums, California, 11c; do Oregon, 10c; peaches, halves unpeeled, 14c; blackberries, 14c @ 15c; prunes, California, 7c @ 8c; raisins, \$2.25 @ 3.50 per box.

RICE—China, No. 1, \$5; do No. 2, \$3.25; Sandwich Islands, No. 1, 1/2 lb, 8c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, \$1; cabbage, \$2 @ 2.25; cauliflower, per doz, \$1.25 @ 1.50; celery, per doz, 90c @ \$1; cucumbers, per box, \$1.50; green corn, per doz, 10c; green peas, per lb, 4c @ 5c; onions, new, 2c; rhubarb, 3c; tomatoes, per box, \$1 @ 1.50.

POTATOES—New, per lb, 1c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz, spring, \$2.50 @ 3; old, \$3 @ 3.50; ducks, \$5 @ 6; geese, \$6 @ 7.50; turkeys, per lb, 10c @ 12c.

HAMS—Per lb, 10c @ 13c.

BACON—Per lb, 9c @ 10.

LARD—Oregon, 11c @ 11 1/2; Eastern, 11c @ 11 1/2.

PICKLES—Per 5-gal keg, \$1.50.

SUGARS—Quote bbls: Cube, 7c; dry granulated, 7c; fine crushed, 8c; golden C, 9c.

CORNFEE—Extracted, 7c; comb, 11c.

COFFEES—Per lb, Guatemala, 35c; Costa Rica, 12c; Old Government Java, 18c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 25c @ 35c; Japan, 12c @ 55c; Oolong, 15c @ 55c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, per doz, 1/2; vegetables, per doz, \$1 @ 1.50; salmon, 1 lb tins, per doz, \$1.25; jams and jellies, per doz, \$1.00.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, \$1.50 @ 3.50 per box; Limes, \$1.25; Lemons, \$3.50 @ 5.75 per box; Bananas, \$1.25; Cocoanuts, \$2 @ 2.50; apples, per box, \$1.25.

SEEDS—Per lb, timothy, 5c @ 6c; red clover, 14c @ 15c; orchard grass, 10c; rye grass, 14c @ 15c.

WOOL—Valley, 10c @ 15c; Eastern Oregon, 10c @ 15c.

SALT—Liverpool, \$16 @ 20 per ton.

HIDES—Dry, 14c @ 15c; salted, 6c @ 7.

TALLOW—Clear color and hard, 4c @ 4 1/2; per lb, prime, 4c.

Man Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5c.

FLOUR—Extra, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per 50 lb; superfine, \$2.50 @ 3.50.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, \$1.40 @ 1.42 1/2; No. 2, \$1.32 @ 1.35; Milling, \$1.45 @ 1.50.

ELLEN TERRY'S CLOTHES.

Remarkable Fancies of a Popular Actress.

One of the most notable things about Miss Terry is her utter unconcern about dress. As long as she has anything on she does not seem to care much what it is; that is, if it is comfortable. All her clothes fit her in the looziest manner, and you feel that if she should shake herself violently she would shake everything off. She likes to feel free and untrammelled, and she must to move around as she does. She is never still for two minutes at a time, and it would be impossible to move about in this way if she wore tight clothes. I don't believe there is a woman in the world that dresses as she does, and yet she gives no thought to her dress. She wears what is comfortable to her, and she thinks of nothing but comfort.

I suppose that people who do not know her imagine that, being one of the leading actresses of the world, she dresses in the most expensive and gorgeous style; that she wears nothing but the gayer Paris hats and the most dainty Paris boots. On the contrary, I do not believe that she has a thing that ever saw Paris; certainly her hat and boots never did. She has worn the same hat for the two seasons that she has been here in the winter both times, her hat is a little brown straw turban, with a brown veil wound around it. Sometimes she pins a bunch of natural flowers—violets as a general thing—in the side of her hat and forgets to take them out after they are faded. She likes this hat because it is light; she says her head is always hot and because she can pick it up and put it on and take it off and throw it down on the floor or on the table or anywhere and not bother about it. As a rule she likes to pull it off the first thing when she comes in the room and to run her fingers through her yellow hair, which stands up around her head like a halo.

Her shoes have not the common-sense recommendations of her hat. They are pumps that she bought for Olivia, with a great high heel in the middle of the sole and the toes sharpened off to the finest point. They are made of stout leather and ornamented with a big steel buckle. She wears these low shoes summer and winter, but she says they are the most comfortable things that she ever had on her feet; that before she wore them she used to wear "common-sense" shoes, made with great attention to the anatomy of the foot, and she never had a minute's happiness in them. When she played Olivia she bought those pumps as a part of her costume, and they were so comfortable that she has never worn anything else since. No one could deny that Miss Terry was not the most strikingly dressed person in any room; but I venture to say that she would be the most inexpensively dressed. She has her gowns made of anything that strikes her fancy, whether she sees it in a dry goods shop or an upholsterer's. The stuff is the thing she looks for, without regard to the dictates of fashion.—N. Y. Cor. Boston Gazette.

PUNISHMENT OF FALSIFIERS.

Frauds Which Were Perpetrated in the Fourteenth Century.

During the fourteenth century there can be no doubt that the companies exercised a very effective superintendence over trade and manufacture. The city records abound with the accounts of the exposure and punishment of fraud at the instigation of the companies, whose representatives seem to have used their powers of scrutiny and search with considerable vigor. Some of the cases reported with all solemnity in the "Remembrance" are very quaint, and afford a curious insight into the manners of the times. Thus in 1311 we read of a scrutiny of "false hats," being prosecuted at the request of the "hatters," with the result that fifteen black and forty gray hats were seized as false, and condemned to be burned in Chiepe; while "certain other hats," of the bona fide of which there was some doubt, were "postponed for future consideration." In 1316 "the good folk of the trade of potters" denounced the mayor and aldermen divers persons, and especially one "Alyen le Soper," who basely deceived in buying "in diverse places pots of bad metal, and then put them on the fire so as to resemble pots that have been used and are of old brass, and then," the record continues, "they expose them for sale in West Chepe on Sundays and other festival days to the deception of all those who buy such pots; for the moment they are put upon the fire and exposed to great heat, they come to nothing and melt. By which roguery and falsehood the people are deceived and the trade also is badly put to slander." The magistrates of the fourteenth century were not restricted to the dull monotony of "four shillings or a month," and they seemed in devising penalties to have given free scope to their powers of invention. For example, one Quilnoge having bought a putrid pig, which had been having a long time by the riverside, for four pence, out from it two gammons for sale, and sold part thereof "in deceit of the people." He was sentenced to stand in the pillory while the residue of the gammons was burned beneath him. In the same way a seller of bad wine was condemned to stand in the pillory to drink a draught of his own stuff, and to have the remainder poured over his head. We may well envy our ancestors the protection of this excellent law, and sigh that the solace of its discriminating application is denied to us.—Quarterly Review.

—According to a recent estimate made by the National Bureau of Agriculture, the present number of farm animals in the United States is 152,811,356. This includes horses, mules, milch cows, oxen, sheep and swine.

—An illustrated paper tells how sponges are caught. What Americans want to know most is how to get rid of sponges. Here the sponges usually do the catching.—Burlington Hawkeye.

—The ground upon which Virginia City, Nevada, is located has moved thirty inches east since 1875.—Chicago Herald.

FALSE ECONOMY.

Some Pertinent Reflections by an Old Writer from the Pacific Slope Who Knows What He is Writing About.

Seek the poorest for economy's sake. Live on the cheapest. Dress cheaply. Get yourself cheap lodgings where grime and squalor prevail. By so doing you will put on the atmosphere of poverty as you do your own coat and carry it with you as one of the signs revealing the very condition you want and need to conceal. Poverty will drive most people from you. They are afraid of you. They feel in your presence the possible request of "Lend me a dollar for a few days."

This ought not to be so. But it is so. This is not a homily on fancies but one on facts.

There is quite as much reckless saving in this world as reckless spending. As when a man walks three or four miles to save a fare, and thereby walks the strength out of mind and body, that he needed for some important purpose. That's one of the ways of keeping poor. Take care of your pence in taking good care of yourself and keeping body and mind in the best condition, and not in ramming every nickel your fist closes over down a rat hole, while you suffer and weaken for what it could buy.

I think real poverty means starving one's self of the good things of this world or being starved for lack of them as you please. There's a law for cultivating this sort of poverty as fixed in its working as the law which carries the earth around the sun. Make up your mind that you won't abide this sort of poverty and so act as opportunities present themselves, and see if elements and agencies do not come to you to help you enjoy life as you live. Only there is presumed on your part sufficient sense to know such elements and agencies and also to know how to use them.

Who are the rich? A man with a million may live feeling as "poor as poverty;" scared half to death every time he takes out his pocketbook for a necessary outlay; distressing himself by the hour with the thought that his last purchase of a dollar's worth at one shop might have been secured for ninety cents at another; starving his stomach with indigestible ten-cent lunches and studying what he calls "economy" until economy has turned into miserliness.

Another man buys what he needs, treats himself to the best he can find and afford, treats his body to decent food and clothing and gets lots of good out of them as he goes along.

Which is the richer of the two? What do you want? To feel miserably poor all your days on earth that you may so die "poor as poverty," though worth the million you have scraped together through starving your body, starving your tastes, scripping, cheese-paring and living in such dread of poverty that you have become a money hoarding monomaniac, distressed by the money gripes every time you open your purse for a car fare.

Go unshaven to-day to save the barber's fee, and you feel unshaven and unpresentable. That is the very day you will meet the man on whom you desire to make a favorable impression, and who may "take stock" of your stubby beard and judge you thereby. Buy the cheapest shoes or the cheaper coat or hat to save a few dollars, and you buy so many cheap signs which will let you out and keep you out of the class who might be most useful to you, as you might in turn also be to them.

A man bred to miserly morality and stuffed full in his youth of Ben Franklin's maxims provocative of economical starvation, went to a strange place in search of business, having in his pocket \$100. For economy's sake he put up at a third class hotel, where grease and rancidity made him half-sick and sorrow. For economy's sake he kept on wearing a suit of clothes verging on seediness, when an expenditure of \$40 on apparel would have made him outwardly a far more presentable person. Week after week he grew outwardly more seedy and inwardly more sick, and further from the situation he sought, for his clothes and his third rate bearing and address, coming of stopping at a third-rate hotel, enveloped him with a third-rate atmosphere and created for him with others a third-rate impression. So his hundred dollars dwindled and dwindled away on this basis of economy until he could not purchase a new suit of clothes, while those he wore became daily less and less presentable. As he became less presentable he had less and less face to present himself to the kind of people most necessary for him to seek.

The second man coming to the same place on a similar errand chose better though more expensive lodgings and thereby got himself among and was seen of men among a more respectable class of people. He, also, had \$100 in the world, but when he saw in his clothing signs of wear and tear and more coming, he said to himself: "If I buy me a fifty dollar suit of clothing though I get nothing to do, I shall have the apparel, anyway, and that's a better business basis to stand on than a seedy suit."

Ask any man of the world which of the two was most likely to "get along" and make his way.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," says your careful old man of money. True! But are you taking care of the pence when for economy's sake you dose yourself with the dirt and rancidity of a slop-dish restaurant? Are you taking care of yourself? Won't poor living make you poorer? There is a pretty straight path for many between poor feeding and poor whisky. Are not pence very profitably expended in taking good care of yourself?—Frederic Matlock, in N. Y. Graphic.

—In a Missouri court some time ago an illiterate person was sentenced to jail till he could learn to write, and another was sentenced till he could teach the former the art. In a little over three weeks the prisoner reappeared, able to write a fair letter at dictation, and both men were discharged.—St. Louis Post.

—A wealthy and well-known manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., was arrested in New York City the other evening on a charge of drunkenness. He offered to pay any amount of fine or to give \$100,000 security, but he was locked up for the night.—N. Y. Sun.

Siberia's University.

(Foreign Letter.)

The university which has been building for some years at Tomsk, Siberia, is approaching completion. Its total cost has been \$50,000, borne in about equal parts by the government and private individuals. It is intended that the university shall have a full corps of professors. Tomsk, on the river Tom, is an old and thriving town on the great trading highway of Siberia, and the capital of the government of the same name. The town does a large trade in furs. The population is about 24,000.

Remarkable Statement.

The very remarkable statement is made in the Medical Times that Dr. Fleischl, of Vienna, has discovered that the hydrochlorate of cocaine administered hypodermically in doses of from one-twelfth to one-fourth of a grain will cure morphinism, alcoholism, and similar habits within ten days.

Just Like Molasses.

Little Ned—"What did pa mean when he said sister Edith must stop getting surreptitious letters? What kind of letters is them?" Little Nell—"Why, don't you know, they is love letters. Her beau leaves them in a little box under the shirabery and Edith gets them."

Little Ned—"But why is they called that?" Little Nell—"Why, they is called surreptitious 'cause they's so sweet, you know—just like molasses."

Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner Willamette and Eighth streets.

W. MATLOCK. J. D. MATLOCK.

MATLOCK BROS.

T. G. Hendricks.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Crockery and Tobaccos.

OLD HENDRICKS CORNER.

McClung & Johnson.

LANE COUNTY MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

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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.

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.

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM

Practical Gunsmith

Dealer in GUNS, RIFLES, Fishing Tackles and Materials

Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds for Sale

Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted.

Book and Stationery Store,

Postoffice Building, Eugene City.

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Blank Books, Portfolios, Cards, Wallets, BLANKS, ETC.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Repairing of Watches and Clocks executed with punctuality and at a reasonable cost.

STOVES, RANGES,

Pumps, Pipes, Metals, TINWARE

WELLS DRIVEN PROMPTLY,

And Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Central Market,

Will keep constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF,