# EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

"I LOVE YOU."

He has said the sweetest of human words, eter than any song of birds-"I love you,"

Better than wealth, or jewels rare. Pairer than any flower is fair, Cladding the heart like the morning sun, Are these words from lips of a precious one—
"I love you."

The eyes may speak it, the fingers tell The beautiful story we love so well, But best of all is the whisper low From a soul as white as the falling snow-"I love you."

In the saddest hour of the darkest night There comes again to my longing sight The tender look of the soft brown eyes, And I listen anew with glad surprise.
"I love you"

mes into my heart with mystic power. I ask no more than that sacred hour To cherish and hold till eyes grow dim, And the life to come is a life with him—
"I love you."
—Sarah K. Bollon, in Harper's Bazar.

### KEPT VERY DARK.

The Manner of "Proposing" Seldom Comes to Light.

The Man is Ashamed and the Woman Disappointed-The High-Flown, the Joeular and the Languid Proposals.

"Have you ever noticed," said a clubman the other day, "how very little one "hears about proposals?" Every other circumstance connected with a marriage is discussed with the greatest freedom; possible and probable matches, breach-of-promise suits and divorce cases are canvassed and talked over in every imaginable light, but about actual offers of marriage one hears almost nothing. I have often wondered why it is so, and have come to the conclusion that men avoid the subject, as a rule, because each one is conscious of having made rather a fool of himself on the occasion. As for women, I believe that it is the one subject held sacred in their confidences with each other, A very charming woman, who is popular not only with our sex but her own, told me lately that though she had received confidences from feminine friends on every other conceivable subject, she had never yet been told any thing more about a proposal than the mere fact of its having been made, refused or accepted. She said, moreover, that even about these facts women are more reticent than about any thing else, and that between the most intimate friends the subject of an offer which has been rejected is often never alluded to, although the facts of the case may be tacitly understood.

Considering that nearly every human being has had more or less experience in the matter of proposals, the almost unanimous silence which is preserved concerning them is a little remarkable. In the case of men it is probably true that each one is conscious of not having displayed his usual brilliancy on the occasion in question, and therefore prefers to consign it to oblivion, in company with his first ball and the times when sea-sickness has marked him for its own. Besides, the fact is that in real life nowadays nothing is more uncommon than a romantic proposal. The occasion so much looked forward to more often than not falls extremely flat and has nothing especially remarkable about it. What man ever proposed as he intended to? or what girl ever had her expectations concerning the how, when and where

of the important event realized? Certainly no one can accuse novels of reticence on the proposal question, and their information on the subject is in all probability tolerably trustworthy, since it would be unfair to assume that novelists, even feminine ones, are denied ordinary experience in such matters. From the novelists of the first half of this century many interesting particulars about the romantic, otherwise known as the high-flown, proposal then popular can be gleaned. In those days the "languishing swain" isvariably proposed on his knees-sometimes on the right knee, sometimes on the left knee, and sometimes on both knees, as the particular fashion which happened to be in vogue dietated. (It may be imagined that the left knee remained longest in favor). His attitude was usually suggestive of the idea that he "had been there before," and on the previous occasion had found tacks in the carpet. With one hand he clutched that of the adored one, and with the other either smote his breast or pressed his fevered brow. The simplest formula allowable was: "Lovely and beloved creature, deign to confer unutterable bliss on your admiring and devoted slave! Be mine! oh, be mine!!!" The duty of the lovely and beloved creature was to bestow on her slave "one languishing glance from her dovelike eyes" and then faint with as little delay as possible. (Thoughtful young women always choose a sofa for the occasion, in order that the climax might be reached as gracefully as possible).

The high-flown proposal was finally ousted from polite society by the fact that it was appropriated by the stage, and thus vulgarized. The jocular proposal then came into favor, and for a time was quite popular and carried to great lengths. It was even related that at the time when the tune known as "Pop Goes the Weasel" was the rage a jocular wooer, while dancing to the mid tune with the object of his affec-Mons, inquired of her whether "she

would pop through life with him?" and was accepted on the spot.

After the jocular form of jumping into the chasta went out of fashion the matter-of-fact proposal had a turn, as an instance of which may be mentioned the case of the individual who made an offer of marriage in the following unro mantic manner: "You stitch very nice iy; would you like to darn my stockings?"

From the matter-of-fact it was easy to slide into the business-like form, in which a clear statement was made of the edvantages likely to be gained by the proposed alliance and an almost brutally plain view of the facts pre sented. At this period a certain clar gyman is declared on good authority to have deliberately added the following to his offer of marriage: "I would have you consider, before you say no, first whether you ever had a proposal made to you before; secondly, whether it is likely you will ever again have one made to you." It is said that the lady appreciated the force of his argument and accepted her practical suitor.

Although it is true that in the whole range of undoubtedly interesting subjects that of proposals is probably the least discussed, it is yet possible, by the use of judicious means, to obtain in this connection accurate information of a circumstantial nature. Under favorable circumstances men have been known to reveal interesting personal experiences-disguised, of course, as some other fellow's"-and from such revelations it would seem that the present era might be characterized as that of "languid" proposals. Instead of frantically dropping on his knees or gasping out an offer in the midst of the polka's giddy whirl, Adolphus idly lounges beside his Clara, and, as the fumes of their Turkish cigarettes amicably mingle, suggests, with an air of languor: "Suppose we-er-always smoke together?" Clara, with equal sang-froid, admitting that "it might be a good idea."

"An instance of the languid proposal is said to have occurred not long ago in New York, when, as the story runs, a society youth, more remarkable for wealth than wit, and a victim of Anglomania, romarked to a young woman, at the close of a ball: 'I intended-aw-to have pwoposed to you this evening, Miss Blank, but-aw this german has weally been so fatiguing that I don't feel-aw-quite up to it. May I call in the mawning?

The damsel addressed was pardonably indignant, and revenged herself by breaking through her sex's usual rule and publishing the incident in her set.—Chicago News.

### LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Gives His Opinion of For tune-Tellers and Their Customers

"Ar' Brudder Invisible Jackson in de hall to-night?" blandly queried the president as the meeting opened.

Invisible was visible. He was back by the stove, and had his shoes off to tickle his chilblains. After a little delay he made his way to the upper end of the hall, and the president contin- and the increased value of the manure ued:

"Brudder Jackson, de report has come to me dat you are tellin' fortunes in your nayburhood fur de small sum of two bits a pusson."

"Yes, sah, I'ze bin tellin' a few." "As you hev been a member of dis club fur de las' two y'ars you mus' be sware of de fack dat fortune-tellin'. sellin' dream-books an' all dat sort of nonsense am agin our rules. A pussoa who sots out to hev his fucher perdicted am soft in de head; de pusson who takes money to perdict it am a knave. I shall suspend you from membership fur three months, an' if we h'ar dat you are still in de swindlin' bizness you will be expelled fur good. You kin put on your hat an' go.

Invisible was badly broken up, and there were tears in his eyes as he passed out. When he had gone the president continued:

"I want to say to dis large, cultivated and refined audience dat de fate of Invisible Jackson will be de fate of any odder member who am found so fur off his balance as to be runnin' arter fortune-tellers, no matter how cheap deir prices. My experience in disworld has taught me:

t. If dar was any thing in good dreams I'd hev bin an angel long ago. 2. If dar' was any thing in bad dreams I'd hev bin in de odder place afore I

was twenty y'ars old. 3. It am werry pleasant to be told dat you am gwine to fall heir to great riches, but dat doan' buy 'taters nor

4. Only sich men as hate work, an' only sich wimin as want an excuse to leave home believe in fortune-tellin'.

5. If it am predicted dat a man am gwine to hev a great piece of luck he'll ot down in some saloon to wait for it.

6. If it am predicted dat a man am gwine to hev a great trubble, he'll go home an' blame his wife an' lick his "I warn you to let de hull bizness

alone. A dollar a day an' a steady ob will pan out mo' money in six nonths dan all de fortune tellers in de world kin bring ye in fifty y'ars. Dar' am jist as many good dreams as bad, an' none of 'em am worf de powder to blow up an old hoss. Signs might hey neant sunthin' a thousand y'ars ago, but dey am played out now. If you h'ar de 'death-tick' in a wall it's jist as much a sign dat you am gwine to find a diamond pin in the road as it ar' dat some of the fam'ly ar' gwine to die afore the y'ar is out. Let us now pick up de abnormal bizness of de meetin'." -Detroit Free Press.

-Herbert Spencer says the Chinese are the most numerous people in the world.

### BUYING FERTILIZERS.

Why It Pays to Purchase Them in the Shape

Ordinarily the average farmer can not afford to buy feed, nor can he to any great extent afford to purchase manure. If the farm has been allowed to run down through continued cropping without manuring or rotating so that the field has run down below a profitable margin, it may do to purchase commercial fertilizers in order to increase the yield. The principal dependence of the farmers must be upon barnyard manure and rotation. If by using commercial fertillizers

you can increase the yield of the crops so that more stock can be kept, and thereby increase your supply of farm-made manure, there may be many Western farmers who can make the investment profitable. So feed. If you have a good supply of corn fodder, wheat or oat straw, timothy and clover hay, you can buy bran and oil meal generally and feed with profits. For this reason, wheat or oat straw in themselves are not a complete feed. In fact they are of considerable less value of either of the others. But by taking clover, wheat, or oat straw and bran or meal, say in a feed of twenty-five pounds, you can give eleven each of clover and wheat or oat straw and three pounds of bran, and you have a feed equal to or nearly so to twenty-five pounds of good timothy hay-by combining you make the straw nearly equal in value with hay-because it supplies what the clover and bran lacks and then makes up what is deficient in the other. This, of course, greatly reduces the cost of feeding and in many cases considerably increases the supply. Profitable feeding implies having good stock and then feeding so as to secure the largest gain at the smallest expense. It does not pay to feed stock unless you can seeure a steady gain from the start. But at the same time the expenses should be made as light as possible in order to increase the profits; under such eireumstances feed can be purchased and fed out with

If properly managed securing a large erop should enable us to feed an increased number of stock. Then if fed under good shelter, using all necessary precautions to make and save all the manure possible, we can secure a larger amount of manure, and with good management this ought to increase the yield of the crops again.

In order to secure a start of this kind you can purchase fertilizers and often you can purchase feed with profit. If your farm is ordinarily rich, and is not eropped out by following one crop with the same year after year until all the plant food required for that variety of crops is nearly or quite exhausted. By adopting a plan of rotation and economical feeding the fertility can be gradually increased. More stock fed and marketed and your profits will be increased accordingly.

I buy bran for milk cows the year round because the larger flow of milk Good clover hay and bran as a staple food is one of the best and cheapest feeds for milk cows I can obtain, and the quality of the manure is considerably increased by this combination. I do not mean to imply that every farmer | are much more quietly dressed, generwill find these his cheapest feeds, only give my experience. Bran in nearly all cases increases the value of the manure and in a run-down farm can mearly always be used in combination with other foods profitably. And it is good economy when you are attempting to build up the farm to take advantage of each combination as can be done profitably that will enable you to feed more stock and secure more manure.- N. J. Shepherd, in Des Moines (Io.) Leader.

## JEWELRY NOVELTIES.

Some of the Charming Articles to Be Worn White or colored enamel flowers are

popular in silver. An ivy leaf in plain Roman gold,

with veins distinctly marked, makes a chaste pin. Silver-handled riding whips begin to

appear, in readiness for the season of outdoor recreation. Large, hollow-wire curved-link brace-

lets of silver are becoming popular in both satin and oxidized finish. Large intaglio sards, encircled with

openwork or enameled-flower designs, have recently appeared as pins. A brisk demand for silver glove pungents, ornamented with gold applied

work or in chased finish, is expected this season. .The large ball ear-rings, in plain Roman gold now in vogue, frequently have small diamonds or other stones

imbedded in them. A novel pin recently consisted of a crescent of graduated daisies, embracing between its horns a fine enamel

painting. Large pansies carved out of amethyst and set with pearls or diamonds are used as pins, pendants and hairpins

combined. A heavy double ring was recently seen, one shank of which bore an antique crest while its companion was set with a diamond.

Broad woven-wire, or figure 8 bracelets, as they are termed, are worn both in silver and gold, and have the merit of flexibility. A triple cluster ring, consisting of a

row of emeralds, sapphires or rubies circled with diamonds, is a pleasing novelty in this line. Jewelers' Weekly. -Hundreds of antiers of the elk are

shipped every year from Oregon and Washington Territory to England, where they grace ancestral halls as or-

### CHINESE COSTUMES.

Exquisite Holiday Embellishments of San Francisco's Mongol Maldens. During the celebration of the New Year in the Chinese quarter there are many rich and beautiful costumes to b seen worn by the almond-eyed damsel of the city. The love of bright color is not more marked among the negroe than among the Orientals, and rich ness of apparel ranks with them above dainty food and domestic cleanlines The blending and association of color exhibited in their dresses is very in teresting and not a little peculiar t the Gentile eye. No contrast to the Mongol eye is too striking; no mass o colors too glaring, and no single shade too vivid. Nor are the women alone in their desire for showy dress. The men also delight in brilliant hues, deli cate lavenders, golden yellows and ver-

The young Chinese girls are particularly gay in their dress. Their love of bright colors is not limited to the clothes they put on, for their faces are always highly crimsoned with Chinese red and their hair is plastered and or are worthy of note.

One Oriental damsel who was airing

herself and her finery simultaneously on Dupont street wore a pale blue silk coat with huge funnel-like sleeves trimmed with black and pale vellow silk braid. Her trousers were of black silk, also embroidered with pale vellow her boatlike sabots were embroidered with blue silk, and the deep white soles provide an area of about three square inches for the maid to stand erect upon. Another Celestial maiden was simply dressed, except that garment which among Christians is peculiar to males was a gorgeous orange silk, and her stockings, dently of American make, were of red silk with clocks up the side. A third girl wore an azure blue skirt, crimson coat and bright green trousers Still another, wore a pale violet cloak over a dark blue blouse, her trousers also being green. A very brilliant costume was a crimson silk coat with a broad band of green and red embroidery running all around the skirt, neck and sleeves; the trousers were bright blue and the shoes prettily embroidered violet trousers with yellow trimmings, pearl-bended head-dress and finelyworked silver bangles on wrists and and ankles formed the principal features of the costume of a small Mongol maiden, who held in her hand the diminutive cue of her small brother who trotted before her. The boy was hardly less attractively dressed, and his pale pink silk round hat was decorated with a bright-red silk knob and huge tassel of the same material and color. Some of the smaller girls wore sleeve less jackets over their under-garments, very much like the men. One wore a silken under-garment with a white satin, sleeveless jacket and trousers also of the same soft-shaded material is sufficient to give me a good profit. as the under-garment. One of the colored silk coat with lengthy skirts, from under which peeped out a pair of bright-green trousers, embroidered with black and pink silk. The older women

## SWEDEN'S FORESTS.

or purple. - San Francisco Chronicle.

ally wearing but one color, and that of

a dark shade, such as violet, dark blue

The Most Important Factor in the Export Trade of the Kingdom.

The forests of Sweden, according to the Government statistics (1884), cover an area of seventy thousand square miles. At least a third of these vast forests are situated in some of the extreme northern provinces. From these provinces alone, over fifty millions of cubic feet of sawn and hewn timber, chiefly fir and spruce, were exported; whilst the exports from one province alone amounted to a fifth of the whole country, and eight per cent. of the total exports of all kinds. It is also stated that the total wood exports, including all kinds of manufactured goods, was forty-three and a half per cent, of the value of all exports. Further on are given some interesting statistics of the aggregate value of the exports of the various kinds of wood tin. goods, namely, deals and boards, four million one hundred thousand pounds; balks and spars, three hundred and eighty thousand pounds; beams and masts, two hundred and sixty thousand pounds; pit-props, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; manufactured goods, flooring, door and window frames, moldings, two hundred thousand pounds; wood-pulp, sixty-five thousand pounds. Besides all this, stone is exported for building purposes amounting to seventy thousand pounds, and even bricks, five thousand pounds. This latter is an unexpected item, as most countries are ready enough to make their own bricks. An immense order was lately given in Paris for seventy thousand meters of Swedish pine deals, in stated lengths, for the purposes of wooden pavements. The cost will be much less than if the wood was procured in France, as no agents are employed save one, an engineer, who has been sent to Sweden with full powers to select and purchase. - Chambers' Journal.

-Leave was given Peter Smith, a young man near Winchester, Va., to drink all the cider he could hold, and he hung to the barrel until he fell over in a sort of spasm, and he lived only an hour after getting home. It was probably the first time in his life that he had got something for nothing, and be lost all prudence.

### TWO LUCKY MEN.

A Barber and a Laborer Win a Big Frize in The Louisiana State Lot ery.

and clipping hair at 315 Bush street for some two or three years past. He has during that time had the honor of exbutter. ercising his tonsorial art upon the caput and physiognomy of Boss Buckley and in consequence has enjoyed Stupidity never makes good the patronage of the followers of the great Bush street statesman. His trade was a good one and afforded him a good living, but nothing more, and dispensable in the fine art of he has endeavored to increase his store making. Innocent consumers of gold by wooing the fickle Goddess made the victims of filthy and in of Fortune by investing in lottery tickets. He paid his addresses more particularly to the good dame who presides over the drawings of The not filthy and detrimental, or, Louisiana State Lottery and has held one or two coupons nearly every draw Thus dairymen frequently do ing during the last three years. As tingly what they would scorn an the gamblers say, he has played in good luck and has nearly always won appreciation of the consequences enough to give him a small prefit, so namented with flowers, jewelry, beads, that lately he has been "playing with laces and gaudy ribbons. Some of the money of the bank." A few drawtheir costumes are picturesque enough ings ago he came down town and as and the bold contrasts of glowing colors he passed the Chronicle office he saw by the bulletin board that ticket 67,060 had drawn the capital prize of \$150,000. He knew that his ticket was 67,000 and something and he rushed home to get it. His delight can be imagined when he found that he held a coupon of the winning ticket, which entitled him to \$15,000. He went down to his shop, presented each of his assistants with a suit of clothes, made arrangefor them to carry on the business and last week he and his wife started on a trip to Europe. He expects to be gone about seven months and to spend from \$3500 to \$4000 on the trip. The remainder of the money he will invest in some safe security as a nestegg, concentrated waste-the dead and when he gets back will put it into

some legitimate business. The other lucky man is a Swede named A. Monason, who lives at 1364 Center street in Oskland. He is a laboring man and has been living a milk .- National Live-Stock Journal hand-to-mouth existence such as usually falls to the lot of a toiler in the land. He bought a coupon from a peddler as a speculation. When he heard of his good luck he could not believe it, and when convinced that he had won \$15,000, turned white with were planted, muck from what is in pink and gold. A pale blue cloak, nervous excitement. He is a single man and is now much sought after by the young ladies of his acquaintance. -San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, May 4

### HOME AND FARM.

-Cather the droppings around and under the roosts every two or three days if you would have your poultry more important and helpful than free from the scourge of scaly legs. N. Y. Examiner.

-Nice cookies are made with one cup of butter, two gups of sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls each of baking powder and boiling water, and flour enough to knead as soft as can be rolled out .- Boston Budget,

-Beaten Biscuit: Two pints of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of instantly set about preparing ard, mix into a stiff dough with parts of water and milk; beat thirty minutes with a wooden spoon; bake in a quick oven. - The Household.

-Excellent Baked Brown Bread: Three caps of Indian meal, three cups of rye meal, one-half cup of sour milk,

on, with lath covering the seams, pressing them close to the wall. The paper may also be utilized for covering a screen door, making it serve the purpose of a double door to exclude cold. Detroit Tribune.

-Crumb griddle cakes: The night before using put some bread crumbs to soak in one quart of sour milk; in the morning rub through a sieve and add four well-keaten eggs, two teaspoons soda dissolved in a little water, one tablespoon melted butter and enough corumeal to make them the consistency of ordinary griddle cakes. It is better to beat yolks and whites separately,, stirring the whites lightly in just before baking. -Boston Bulle-

-It is a good plan to wash horses' necks and shoulders with cold water after the day's work in spring and summer. It will strengthen them and prevent lameness and galling. This is especially necessary if the horses have not done much work in winter and are then set to work suddenly in spring. If a horse be sick or lame or swelled, bathing will often improve it. If the parts affected be cold, then let the water be a little warm; but if the parts be warm, let the water be cold. Some sult dissolved in the water will add to its efficiency .- San Francisco Chron-

-German Bread: One pint of boiled milk, one-half tea-cup of sugar, onehalf cup of lard, two-thirds of a cup of yeast. Mix the yeast and milk and let rise light; add the sugar and shortening, with flour enough to make a soft dough; roll out an inch thick on a wellfloured board. Divide the dough and put each in a oaking tin; make a dozen indentures with the finger on the top. put a small piece of butter in each and sift over the whole one tablespoonful of sugar mixed with the same quantity of ground cinnamon. Let stand till light, then bake in a quick oven .- The Ca-

-"Mary," observed the lady of the house, "I don't like your having so many beaus." "Law, mam, I'll leave ye one or two of 'em if you feel bad about it."

WHOLESOME BUTTE

Cleanliness in the Dairy Indiana Its Production. Cleanliness is particularly in the dairy, where the introl Zacharias Messinger is a barber who has pursued his trade of scalping chins any foul or even foreign mans the product, both in value and fulness, as well as in appearing this is most especially true in a

> The best butter comes from a intelligent and observing of Intelligence is always a value stituent in the qualifications operatives of any industry, but some practices, simply because atives in the dairy have not inte enough to distinguish between have the ability, they neglect t sedulously avoid if they had a conduct involves.

How common an occurrence k cows to be driven into the ban it is raining, and the mikers w begin milking, while the water with perspiration ready disdripping down the sides of the and failing into their pails, wet or dry, the perspiration the milk. Now, these milk good and well-meaning people would do their work better if preciated the evil effects of practices, but they do their w charteally and do not take the to think about it.

It would require but little this enable these well-intending mil understand what is plainly true that accumulated perspiration effete matter of the cows' bodie the most foul and offensive of in exerctions, and that it gives most pungent odor. A very link will suffice to season a large le

-Looking to spring and trans ing, we say: First dig your hole supply mellow, rich soil in place the lake was the soil used to fill holes. There is muck and med doubt. But a thriftier line of both evergreen and decidnous the have, is rarely to be found. The of young trees soon grow out hole prepared for their reception a good start in the case of a a case of a corn plant. - Western 1

-On the planet Jupiter, accord Swedenborg, men live to an age to about thirty of our years. The come bald at the age of twenty and knowing this to be the sure; sor of their death within a year selves for that event. When member-how men act on this misald earth after they become b don't see how they can ever b Jupiter without blushing for sha Leavenworth Times.

FOURTH OF JULY, '87.

one-balf cup of molasses, three and one-balf cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of soda. Bake, covered close, one and one-balf hours.—Exchange.

Ordinary building paper is cheap and of great value to keep cold out of all farm buildings. It may be nailed on, with lath covering the seams.

November 1, 1883 and were manufactured to the covering the seams. November 1, 1886, and were manufer and fired by the Unexcelled Freedot the largest manufacturers in the Day fireworks, night fireworks and fireworks. William Beck & Son, will be and 167 Second street, Portland gon, Send for catalogue No. 7.

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