

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

The Tariff on Paper.

Congressman Whiting made a speech in the House on the tariff as it concerns paper. He deprecated any change in the rates, notwithstanding paper is made here, he said, of as good quality and quite as cheaply as abroad. He concluded as follows:

This ought to be a satisfactory condition to the consumer of paper, and to the laborer who makes it, and I repeat that I am at a loss to understand why in the absence of any complaint on the part of the consumer, laborer or manufacturer, there should be any proposition to change the tariff rate. It will be said in reply: If these things are so, why do you want a tariff on paper at all? My answer is that we want a tariff to prevent the European manufacturer from sending his surplus production here—thus breaking down our market, closing our mills and throwing our labor out of employment. We welcome home competition, but we do not want to compete with the whole world, and especially with that labor which does not receive one-half the compensation of American labor. The advocates of the policy of protection to American manufacturers claim that the consumer obtains the product at a reasonable price through competition among our own people, and the facts I have narrated furnish the most conclusive proof that the paper industry is a marvelous instance of the good result and practical effect of such a policy, and of the correctness of the position taken by those who favor protection. When it is now proposed to reduce the duty on paper we confront you with a condition, not a theory—the condition being high wages, low cost to the consumer, constant improvement in quality, and no general demand for any change in the tariff.

A SOUTH CAROLINA newspaper says that there is an old colored man in Jonesboro who has been married nine times and has had 117 children.

It is estimated that not less than \$500,000,000 are invested in watering-places and tourists' resorts in this country, the Jersey coast leading off with at least \$100,000,000.

MICHAEL CUDAHY, once a bright young Irish hog-chopper, and now the partner of Phil Armour, is worth over \$2,000,000, and he and his wife are leaders in Chicago's best society.

THE DeSoto statue to be erected at Arkansas City, Ark., is designed by Senor Murvelle, of Madrid. It will be in bronze, of heroic size, mounted on a pedestal of Arkansas marble.

An elm tree growing in the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, is a scion of the famous tree under which William Penn held the first treaty with the Indians.

DAKOTA has the latest wonderful old couple—Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, who are respectively ninety-nine and ninety-seven years old—who have lived in wedlock for seventy-seven of them.

DOWN at Anderson, S. C., they have two boss curiosities—a gourd that holds seventeen and a half gallons and a grass that exudes a gum which will hold any furred or feathered thing that tries to get over it.

Two young boys of Lafayette, Wis., went out hunting a few mornings ago, and shot five wolves before noon. Then they took the scalps to the County Clerk and received \$100 in bounty certificates for their morning's work.

THERE are yet some rich landlords in England. The young Earl of Derby, who has just reached his majority, succeeded to a rent-roll of at least £150,000 a year, and an immense sum of money that had been accumulating during his minority.

A MUSEUM lakir in a Western town recently announced that he would exhibit an educated man, born and bred in Chicago, who could, nevertheless, speak only broken English. When the people went in to see the curiosity they found that he was a stammerer.

No city on the Pacific Coast has blown its trumpet louder than Los Angeles. One would imagine that it was doubling its population and wealth every week, and yet it is proposed to discharge thirty of the school-teachers and oblige those retained to do double work for the same pay.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AN EPITOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS NEW ATTRACTING PUBLIC INTEREST.

Three boys—Jacob Heem, Samuel Ditson and Wm. Anderson—were drowned in the Missouri river near Omaha, while bathing.

Nearly the entire business portion of Suffolk, Va., was destroyed by fire, which started in Webb's oil warehouse. The losses aggregate \$400,000, with light insurance.

A daughter of Dolph Mills, colored, of Yazoo City, Miss., poisoned her father and three brothers fatally at breakfast. Family dissensions were the cause.

Jacob Moore, a carpenter, shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Moore, at Detroit, Mich., then shot at her daughter, and missing, shot himself fatally.

Kate and Dennis, children of Patrick J. Byrnes, of New York, were drowned in the harbor by the upsetting of a rowboat. The father was saved with difficulty.

A. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president at Washington, received intelligence that his son, aged 16, was killed in an accident on his farm in Virginia.

A masked robber entered the farm house of Conrad Doup, near Cleveland, Ohio, and beat the old man with a club, bound his hands, and stole \$2,600.

Willie Ellsworth, 18-year-old son of Dr. Ellsworth, an old resident of La Porte, Ind., was shot in the bowels and killed by Oliver White, another young man of the same age, during a quarrel.

Fremont Emmons, a young man who deliberately stabbed Bertha Shultz at Pawnee City, Neb., a short time ago, because she had refused his proposal of marriage, was taken from the authorities and lynched by a mob.

E. B. Eddy's lumber mill at Birchton, Canada, burned, together with the entire season's cut, valued at \$420,000. A number of workmen's houses and tool-houses were lost. The total loss will amount to \$500,000, on which there is an insurance of \$100,000.

On the Ohio Valley railroad, between Henderson and Marion, Ky., William Cardwell, James Nichols and Sam Nunn indulged in a shooting scrape. Cardwell and Nunn were fatally shot, and Nichols jumped from the train and escaped.

A Burlington fast train, west bound, ran into a car which got on the main track near Round Grove, Ill. The engine and one car were completely wrecked. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt. None of the passengers were injured.

Albert M. Fields, of Decatur, Ill., shot and mortally wounded Florence Kilpatrick, because she refused to attend camp meeting with him. Fields attempted to escape, but was captured four miles from the scene of the tragedy.

Three armed robbers entered the house of Wm. Clark, a wealthy farmer, at New Castle, Pa., and bound and gagged the entire family of seven persons. They then ransacked the house, but only succeeded in getting three gold watches and a small sum of money.

Fifty armed men visited the jail at Carthage, Tenn., and took out O. H. Handy, who, on September 17th last, killed J. B. Warman, a deputy sheriff. The sheriff refusing to give up the keys, the mob, with axes and crowbars broke into Handy's cell. The murderer was carried across the river and hanged to a tree in sight of the jail.

D. F. Ford, an old prospector of Tucson, Ariz., has been robbed and murdered by Papagoes near the Quinaland ranch, on the Quijeta road. Ford has been missing for two months, but was thought to be prospecting in the mountains till a few days since, when one of the Indians disclosed the murder, and offered to escort a party to the place.

An inmate of the asylum at Anchorage, Ky., Laura Crull by name, literally boiled herself to death. One of the patients in the female ward in some manner opened a hot water faucet in the bath room, and allowed the tub to be filled. Mrs. Crull, seeing the tub full, threw off her clothes and jumped in. She was cooked to death before assistance arrived. Her trouble was melancholy.

Deputy Sheriff Hayes, of Blakfoot, Idaho, arrived at Bozeman, Mont., and identified Alex. Woods, the negro recently arrested there, as the man who murdered his wife and was sentenced to be hanged on June 20. At the same time Williams was executed. Woods broke jail and escaped, and has been at large ever since. Hayes had the necessary requisition papers with him and took his prisoner back to Idaho. The hanging has been fixed for August 17.

Deputy Sheriff L. S. Elmer murdered Miss Mollie Korbel, at Washington, Dak., under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. She was a domestic in the sheriff's employ, and had been interested in the management of the household during the temporary absence of the family. She had just given the prisoners supper when Elmer, who boarded in the house, asked her if she intended going out that evening. She replied that she would if she chose, whereupon Elmer shot her three times, causing instant death. He had not been paying her attention, and no cause is known for his act. He was at once locked up. A crowd gathered and tried to storm the jail, but the ringleaders were arrested before anything was done.

COAST CULLINGS.

DEVOTED PRINCIPALLY TO WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND CALIFORNIA.

A young man named Peter Leonard, of Sacramento, Cal., was caught between two fruit cars in a freight yard, and crushed to death.

A son of Morris Murphy, 13 years old, of Marysville, Cal., was accidentally killed in a drift in the old mine at Smartsville.

John Gore, the young man injured by the explosion of the boiler of a threshing machine at Vallejo, Cal., died from the effects of his injuries.

Wong Ah Ly, who murdered another Chinaman in San Francisco July 18, was arrested in Ah Fook's place, Chinatown, in San Jose, by Chief of Police Brown.

Frank Havery, an employe in the Denn Lomond vineyard in Santa Cruz, Cal., was shot and killed by Carl Russ, a fellow workman. The shooting was accidental.

H. W. Platte, a well-known real estate dealer and pioneer resident of San Jose, Cal., fell from a stepladder at his residence and broke his neck, dying instantly.

The east and west bound freight trains collided at Antelope station, near Sacramento, Cal. Ten cars were badly wrecked, and three engines disabled. No one was injured.

Wm. Hood, conductor of a passenger train, was crushed in the chest, while coupling cars near Vacaville, Cal. It is thought his injuries are fatal.

A fire broke out in the Hidden Treasure mine, near Forest Hill, Cal. A number of miners were killed, and some who went to their rescue were also killed.

W. B. Howard, a piano agent of Los Angeles, Cal., deserted his wife and children, leaving them penniless. It was also learned that he was a defaulter in a large amount.

John Blake, a laborer, about 45 years of age, was run over and killed by a freight train at San Mateo, Cal. He was sleeping under a hay car, and the train in switching ran over and killed him.

Charles Kennett's boot and shoe store was being burglarized at Seattle, W. T., when the proprietor, sleeping in the back part of the store shot twice. The man was not hit, but was captured by the police.

A fire destroyed the following property at Virginia, Nev.: I. Rosenbaum's furniture store, loss, \$5,500; Young Bros.' saloon, \$500; Joseph Singleton's lodging house, \$2,000; other property, \$1,500. No one but Young Bros. was insured.

Joseph C. Margot, a Frenchman, of San Francisco, who was brought to the receiving hospital with a bullet wound in his right eye, and who told a wild story about being attacked by footpads and robbed, has finally confessed that the wound was inflicted by himself with suicidal intent.

A robber stopped a stage at San Luis Obispo, Cal., containing six persons, made them all stand in line, and robbed them. He also obtained Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box, containing about \$1,000 and made good his escape.

Near Red Bluff, Cal., the clothing of two young Indian women, passengers on the Redding local train, bound south, caught fire in some inexplicable way, and in their fright they jumped from the train, one being instantly killed, and the other dying shortly after. The remains were buried where they were found.

Antone Klespar, a German living at Port Kenyon, Cal., who had been away from his family for some time, returned, and asked his wife to live with him. She refused, and he cut her throat with a pocket knife. Then he came to Ferndale, procured a box of "rough on rats," took it and died in a short time.

Wm. Bein, a miser, at San Francisco, left a fortune of about \$250,000 to charitable institutions, but it was declared void, on account of a law compelling a will leaving an estate to charitable organizations to be made out at least thirty days before the testator's death. Bein made his will just twenty-eight days before his death.

The Napa train ran into and killed Alexander Carmichael, near Vallejo, Cal. He was 13 years old, and, with another boy, ran away from home. He was walking on the track and had sat down on a rail to rest, and fell asleep. The engineer of the train did not see him in time, and he was struck on the head, and soon died. The other boy narrowly escaped.

At Dangber's ranch, near Genoa, Nev., a band of Washoe Indians became engaged in a drunken quarrel. One of the band was knocked down with a club and then tramped to death. His head was beaten in with bricks, and nearly every bone in his body broken by the infuriated savages. While he lay, begging for his life, half a dozen Indians were jumping up and down upon his body until he was a shapeless mass. The murderers fled to the hills and have not yet been captured.

A fatal shooting scrape occurred at Merced, Cal. It seems that a man named Williams borrowed a pistol and started out to kill Dan Donovan, against whom he had a long-standing grudge. Failing to find him he got in a quarrel with a man named M. Riley. Williams was drunk. He fired at M. Riley, missing him, but striking a man named Adams in the chest. Adams died after lingering a few hours. He was a blacksmith, and respected by all. Williams was arrested.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

To Kill Lice and Ticks on sheep.

The following from the Indiana Farmer is a most excellent method, and worthy the attention of every man who owns sheep, whether they have lice, ticks or any other vermin or not. It is practiced by Mr. Bothwell, the largest sheep-grower in Missouri:

Take one quart of sulphur to every gallon of salt, mix thoroughly, and put the mixture into a trough. Let your sheep have access to it. Set your trough in the pasture where your sheep are most accustomed to lying down, or in under a shade tree, and keep the mixture dry by naking a shed out of boards. Use the mixture until you are confident the lice or ticks are all killed. Any one that has never used it will be surprised at the results.

Five hundred thousand orange trees have been set out in California and their cultivation is extending.

The whole value of fences in the United States may be set down at \$2,000,000,000, and it costs \$100,000,000 annually to keep them in repair.

By far the best potato for late spring use is the Blue Imperial. It does not sprout readily, but remains comparatively solid until early-planted new potatoes are ready for use.

Now is the season when butter taints very quickly, and none more quickly than the choicest article. It is a time for special care in manufacture, and for the earliest practicable consumption.

The wool product of California has averaged nearly 40,000,000 pounds per year since 1880, bringing to the State \$6,000,000 a year. This is about one-seventh of the entire wool product of the country.

Peas are becoming a popular and profitable crop in Georgia. The peanut plant makes forage and rich and nutritious hay, and 125 bushels to a single acre will raise and fatten many pounds of bacon.

So long as the milk is warmer than the surrounding atmosphere it is throwing off vapor and is thereby purified. It will not then absorb odors, but the germs of fungi and other microscopic life may fall into it and do it injury.

Odors in the stable indicate the air therein is impure. Use of absorbents is very important in summer. Once a week the stable should be sprinkled with a solution made of one pound of copperas in two gallons of soft water.

A churn should be scalded with boiling water, made alkaline with washing soda. Every particle of milk and cream should be removed. After being well washed the churn should be rinsed again by using boiling water.

If the fruit is likely to be at all crowded, the removal of a third or even of a half of it will often result in a much larger and finer crop than if all had been allowed to remain, and the pecuniary returns will be correspondingly better.

The sour currants are sure to be plagued with the currant worm. Look out for them. A little hellebore dusted on the leaves is an efficient protection. The worm never gets a second taste of this insect destroyer. Apply it early in the morning, while dew is on the leaves of the bushes.

It is not desirable to pasture cows in woodlands, especially in early spring. The grass grown under the shade of less nutritious, and the animals are apt to find many wild plants, the flavor of which spoils the milk for any use. This is especially true in woods where wild garlic abounds.

It is generally acknowledged that winter dairying pays best, and for this reason farmers should give more attention to this part of the business. To attempt this next winter suitable feed must be raised this summer, and good warm stabling provided.

Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if plowed under.

Sprouts of suckers in apple orchards should be promptly removed. They frequently start in great numbers where the pruning has been severe, and they should be pinched off as soon as they appear. Removed when in leaf, suckers or sprouts of this character are less liable to have successors.

One advantage in keeping the soil loose is that when a shower comes, no matter how hard, the water does not run off, but goes down into the soil, whereas, if the surface of the soil be hard, some of the water will run off during a heavy shower. Hence, cultivation not only protects the plants during a dry season, but enables the soil to absorb a larger proportion of water when rain falls.

When grass has stood too long and is overripe before cutting, it looks so dry that it seems to need but little curing before putting into the barn; yet late-cut hay is as frequently damaged in the mow by not being well-cured as is that which is cut before it has bloomed out. It is most frequently "smoky." To prevent this it should be cut when there is no dew or rain upon it, and put into heaps, in which it should stand twenty-four hours or longer, that the juice which is in the stalk may sweat out. Then give it an hour or so of sun and air, and it will be found to be more thoroughly dried than it would be by two days of hot sun.

MARKET REPORT.

RELIABLE QUOTATIONS CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEEK.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 22½@1 23

Walla Walla, \$1 15@1 18.

BARLEY—Whole, \$1 10@1 12½

ground, per ton, \$25 00@27 50.

OATS—Milling, 36@38c; feed, 44

@45c.

HAY—Baled, \$10@12.

SEED—Blue Grass, 14½@16c; Timothy, 9½@10c; Red Clover, 14@15c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$4 00;

Country Brand, \$3 75.

EGGS—Per doz, 20c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c; pickled, 20@25c; inferior grade, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 16@20c; Oregon, 14@16c; California, 14c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 50; cabbage, per lb., 2½c; carrots, per sk., \$1 25; lettuce, per doz. 20c; onions, \$1 00; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 90c@1.10; radishes, per doz., 15@20c; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c;

strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb. 8½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$5 00@6 00; ducks, per doz., \$5 00@7 00; geese, \$6 00@8 00; turkeys, per lb., 12½c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12½c per lb.; Eastern, 13@13½c; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12½c per lb.; Oregon 10@12c; Eastern lard, 10@11½c per lb.; Oregon, 10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$2 00 @2 50; Sicily lemons, \$7 50@8 00; California, \$3 50@5 00; Naval oranges \$6 00; Riverside, \$4 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 7½c per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c; pitless plums, 13c; Italian prunes, 10@14c; peaches, 12½@14c; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.

WOOL—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 9@15c.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, 8@10c; culls, 6@7c; kip and calf, 8@10c; Murrain, 10 @12c; tallow, 3@3½c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 rustic, per M, \$18 00; clear rough, per M, \$20 00; clear P. 4 S, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 ceiling, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; stepping, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 1½ lath, per M, \$2 25; 1½ lath, per M, \$2 50.

BEANS—Quote small whites, \$1 50; pinks, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Lima, \$4 50 per cental.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 3@3½c; dressed, 6c; sheep, 3c; dressed, 6c; hogs, dressed, 8@9c; veal, 7@8c.

COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17c; Costa Rica, 18@20c; Rio, 18@20c; Java, 27c; Arabuck's roasted, 22c.

SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 5½c; extra C, 6½c; dry granulated, 8½c; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 7½c; extra C, 5½c; halves and boxes, 4c. higher.

PITH AND POINT.

—It is no use hiding from a friend what is known to an enemy.

—That man who is looking for sympathy needs it.—Philadelphia Call.

—The note that is not due till two years will be harder on you than the note due in a year.

—There is no place where style counts so little as in the lining of a pocketbook.—Danville Breeze.

—Pain girls are thought to wear best because it is noticed when they lose their beauty.—N. O. Picayune.

—There are many people who would like to trade their characters for their reputations, and vice versa.—Ottawa News.

—About every thing in this world is unhealthy except the uncomfortable things which nobody cares for.—Martha's Vanguard Herald.

—I never knew one who made it his business to lash the faults of others, that was not guilty of greater ones himself.—Addison.

—The reason some men can't make both ends meet is because they are too busily engaged in making one end drink.—Tit-Bits.

—If an ugly woman of wit and worth can not be loved until she is known, a beautiful fool will cease to please when she is found out.—Ayton.

—To pursue joy is to lose it. The only way to get it is to follow steadily the path of duty, without thinking of joy, and then, like sleep, it comes most surely unsought.

—He who hunts for faults will be very apt to find them; but we would advise all such to commence at home, where they will likely find enough to prevent their going abroad to seek for more.

—The only way to make money on horse races is not to bet. This is not an especially fresh one, but there are lots and lots of people who have just found it out.—Merchant Traveller.

—An adequate amount of small change will give us the equivalent of the largest piece of money, but what aggregate of little men will amount to a single great one, that precious coinage of the mint of nature.—Lowell.

WINDOWS OF THE SOUL.

Rules by Which Character is Judged by the Eyes.

"Wink as much as you please, keep the lids wide open, and let that will do. You are one of those women that I have posed with to use the eyes."

The sneaker was Photographic studio, the little artist fell to about eyes. It was an interesting and instructive chat. It was learned particularly in woman. A good example of this was Adelaide's son. She seemed to have a set of eye-lashes, so heavy were they. Her great charm was the expression of her eyes. They were large and beaming. They had a soul in them, and the heavy lashes positioned as it was learned, too, that a full set gives a softening expression, and the surrounding muscles have a deal to do with the expression of the eyes. But the whole soul is expressed in the eye when a person is pleading. In woman the eyes are delicately shaped than in man. The eyelashes are longer and the eyes more delicately arched. A perfect eye in a woman should be full, almond shaped, with long lashes, upper and lower, with a delicate eyebrow to shape the eye. In color, the more sentimental, but a small eye in a woman will vary more in expression. Some men have wonderful eyes. The great Napoleon was one of them. He had the clear, cold gray eye that showed the lightest of the darkest shades of character. It was the flash of expression that makes woman's eye lovable, the coquettish part of her nature expressing itself in the eyes.

There are eyes, also, which resemble those of animals—the lion, the eagle, the ferret. General Logan's eyes were truthfully called a hawk's eyes. He was so black and piercing, yet, when it was a full, honest eye and one of deep feeling. The actor Montague's eye was often compared to that of a gazelle. It was soft and beautiful, full of soul.

It is said that there are three rules by which the character may be judged by the eyes. Those that are very large and are also of an extraordinary clear blue, almost transparent, when seen in profile, indicate a ready and great capacity, extreme sensibility, suspiciousness, an inclination to joy and curious inquiry. Eyes sparkling eyes that are small and under strong black eyebrows denote penetration and often cunning and artful simulation. A weak nature is denoted by eyes which, seen in profile, run almost parallel with the profile of the nose, and a small, pusillanimous character by eyes about which there are many very small, long wrinkles.

Eyes with long, sharp, horizontal sinners and thick-skinned lids coming half the pupil indicate a sanguine nature and genius. Quick discernment, elegance and taste, insatiable pride and a strong love for women are denoted by eyes which are large, open, clearly transparent and which sparkle with rapid motion and sharply delineated lids. A feeble constitution and phlegmatic weakness of mind are denoted by eyes with light, small eye-brows and very long concave lashes. Eyes that are very round nor entirely open are those which bear while they see, enjoy and color their object like themselves, and are a medium of voluptuous and spiritual enjoyment. Proud, suspicious, harsh and cold-hearted people have deep-sunken, small, sharply delineated, dull-blue eyes, under a bony, perpendicular forehead.

Curious facts have been observed regarding the eyes as a feature in national physiognomy. The Italian eyes are small, the German's light colored and surrounded by many wrinkles, and the Englishman's are strong, open and steadfast. The Scotch have dull eyes, the Laplanders narrow eyes with the pupils of a yellow brown, the Tartars small and sparkling eyes; the Spaniards are clear and well formed, and the Finlanders have heavy lids and the iris of a deep yellow.

The eye of passion is the grand eye, and it is in delineation of passion that the actor possesses power. In this Booth is unexcelled. His great power is in his eyes and in their great intensity.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Man's Most Reliable Capital.

A man for whom we have always had the highest regard said in our hearing recently: "A man's friends are his capital," a truth to which we heartily assent. One may have wealth, position, great wealth or learning, but if he have not friends, of what avail are they? There is no treasure so precious as a life-long friendship. How few such friendships there are! There are so many ways of losing friends that when one is gained he should be grasped to with hooks of steel. Pride, selfishness, advancement or adversity should never be thought of between friends. If only the same excellence looked for that we are willing should be sought for in us, if only the same standard is used by which we are willing to be measured, then there would be much less to divide those who give promise of being life-long friends, and it most always be remembered if a man is to have friends he must show himself friendly.—Christian Inquirer.