EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

PITH AND POINT.

—The crowbar is a pry-mover in a great many enterprises.—Binghamton Leader.

—If you want to live to a good old age be good while you are young.—Somerville Journal.

—No malice can exist with thought; so how can there be such a thing as malice-afore-thought?—Texas Siftings.

—Never a vine but bears more grapes for the cut of the pruning-knife.—Matthew Mellowdew.

—Don't fret about what your reputation will be after death. Tombstones are mighty charitable.—Burlington Free Press.

—Ef dar wuz er perfeck understandin' twixt man an' 'oman, dar mout be frien'ship, but dar wouldn't be any love.—Arkansaw Traveler.

—"The tongue shows to a physician the disease of the body; to a philosopher the disease of the mind; to a Christian the disease of the soul."

—Human longings are perversely obstinate; and the man whose mouth is watering for a peach, it is no use to offer the largest vegetable marrow.—George Eliot.

—There is nothing of which men are more liberal than their good advice, be their stock of it ever so small; because it seems to carry in an intimation of their own influence, importance or worth.—Young.

—"Don't say you will be benevolent when you get rich. As well might the rose say: "I will emit no fragrance this month, but next month I will flood the gardens with aroma." Next month it is dead.—Talmage.

—Anger is an affected madness compounded of pride and folly and an intention to do commonly more mischief than it can bring to pass; and without doubt of all passions which naturally disturb the mind of man it is most in our power to extinguish, at least to suppress and correct our anger.—Clarendon.

—If you wish to see things clearly, and to be just with your fellow-men keep clear of the fumes of vanity and the thick atmosphere of mere personal feeling. Make it a rule to see what a man is and does, and to value him by these things. A person may be very distasteful to us and yet be eminently useful and successful in the world.—Christian Union.

—It is in the minute circumstances of a man's conduct that we are to inquire for his real character. In these he is under the influence of his natural disposition, and acts for himself, while in his more open and important actions he may be drawn by public opinion and many other external motives from that bias which his disposition would have taken.—Old Homestead.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Scrupulously Avoid the Use of Saw-Dust to Collect Oil Drippings.

Among the results brought to light by recent investigations of the sources of spontaneous combustion, is the fact that saw-dust should never be used in oil shops or warehouses, to collect drippings or leakages from casks. Dry vegetable or animal oil is found to inevitably take fire when saturating cotton waste, at 180 deg. Fahrenheit, and spontaneous combustion occurs more quickly when the cotton is soaked with its own weight of oil. The addition of 40 per cent. of mineral oil—density .890—of great viscosity, and emitting no inflammable vapors, even in contact with an ignited body at any point below 338 deg. Fahrenheit, is sufficient to prevent spontaneous combustion, and the addition of 20 per cent. of the same mineral oil doubled the time necessary to produce spontaneous combustion. Danger is involved in patent "dryers" from leakage into sawdust, etc., oily waste of any kind, or waste cloths of silk or cotton, saturated with oil, varnish or turpentine; also linseed oil cask drippings into a sponge, glycerine or oil of any kind leaking into sawdust, and oily turnings mixed with sawdust; rust from gun barrels kept some time under water, scraped and put in parcel in pocket; bituminous coal in large heaps of pit coal, hastened by wet, and especially when pyrites are present in the coal—the larger the heaps the greater the liability. Oil on flour, or water on flour, is productive of spontaneous combustion. In fact all organic structures, being largely composed of carbon and hydrogen, are steadily excited, because of the affinity of the hydrogen for oxygen, both of which are in an allatropic state (that is in a state unusually ready to combine). Hence there is danger in any condition that brings a carb-hydrate in connection with water.—Indianapolis Cora Miller.

HOW TO MARRY WELL.

Some Important Things Which Girls Should Always Remember.

What girls should never forget is to be neat! Not primly so, but daintily so. The girl well got up, with irreproachable gloves and shoes that fit, though her gown be only cotton, yet if it will be well turned out, may compete with the richest, while the slovenly dresser, who scorns or forgets to give attention to details, is passed over by the discontented eye, though her gown may be a masterpiece of Worth.

A girl should learn to put her gown on properly. No creature living takes more heed of externals than your orthodox man. He may not know the price, color or material of your clothes, but he will know to a nicety whether you are well or badly gowned.

One special point I would impress upon the girl who desires (as all girls do) to range themselves well, to make a good marriage—is to be gentle. The craze for vivacity, for the free and easy style that borders so closely on the manners of the demi-monde, that distinguished the society of ten years ago, has providentially died a natural death. Nowadays men are sensible enough to look for comfort in their married lives. And surely the knowledge that one's future wife has a heart as tender as it is sympathetic should, and does, go far to arrange a man's decision of who shall be the partner of his daily life.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The important work of draining the Roman marshes, on which the Italian Government has been engaged since 1884, is now well advanced toward completion. The work can only be carried on at certain seasons of the year, owing to the unhealthiness of the district.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Two Men Attempt to Kidnap a Tacoma Lady.

The Editor and Business Manager of the San Diego Union Under Arrest.

Olympia, Wash., has voted bonds for general municipal purposes.

National City has an olive-oil mill that will soon be handling thirty-two tons a day.

George N. Cobb has been appointed assistant keeper of the lighthouse at Oakland, Cal.

The Los Angeles restaurant keepers have protested against the giving of dinner for a price by the ladies of the churches.

Washington's Governor has appointed the trustees who are to locate and supervise the construction of the State reform school in Lewis county.

Two and three-fourths miles of jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river have been completed, leaving one mile and a quarter to finish the work.

Eastern capital is rapidly finding its way into Salt Lake City. No less than five syndicates are endeavoring to obtain control of the water works.

Spokane Falls is taking steps to build a mineral palace from ores taken from tributary mining camps. The Northwest Exposition will open September 14 at Spokane.

The Japanese crew of the sealing schooner Penelope at Victoria got drunk, and for awhile ran the vessel, cutting Mate Lunberg severely. The Japs are now in jail.

Land-grabbers have seized upon some 16,000 acres of land in the Fayette valley, Idaho, under the desert land act, and will hold the land for the expected immigration into the country.

John Major, an Indian living near the Klamath agency, Or., killed his wife and a brother Indian, and was subsequently killed by a posse of Indians. Major is supposed to have been insane.

Two men tried to kidnap Mrs. Barkley, the wife of a Tacoma building contractor. Her husband's timely appearance put to flight the men who had thrown a blanket saturated with chloroform over her head.

The citizens of San Jose, Cal., built bonfires and exploded bombs and rockets and paraded the streets with appropriately inscribed transparancies in their enthusiasm over the signing of the public-building bill by the President.

The result of the conference between the Southern Pacific officials and the delegation from Astoria regarding the Southern Pacific extending its system to Astoria has been made public. Huntington demands a subsidy of $200,000 and terminal facilities.

The sons of A. Ingram and F. C. Young, two miners who perished while returning from the Yukon river, have started from Victoria, B. C., to find, if possible, the remains of their fathers, in order to bring them out and give them interment in the family cemetery.

The United States District Court has decided the suit against the British ship Craigenll at Seattle in favor of the sailors. The crew shipped for two years, but the Captain broke his contract, and suit was brought for three months' extra pay by the men beyond payment for services rendered.

There are only two passes between Tacoma and Olympia. The Union Pacific is seeking to occupy both of them and shut out the Northern Pacific. Three crews of men are now slashing on the right of way between Tacoma and the Nesqually river, while a fourth crew is at work between the river and Olympia.

From a few pairs of Chinese pheasants placed in Linn county, Or., about seven years ago, the birds have spread all over Marion, Lane, Polk and Benton counties till the farmers complain of them and shoot them despite the law protecting them. They hatch two or three broods in a season, and are very swift of foot and strong of wing, cunning and hardy.

The managing editor and business manager of the San Diego Union have been arrested on an order of the three Superior Judges, sitting in bank, upon a charge of contempt of court. The order charges the paper with trying to influence the jury and public opinion so that a fair trial will be impossible in the case of Superior Judge John R. Aitken, now in progress for tampering with a judgment roll.

The Governor of California has granted a pardon to A. P. Gipson, who was sent from Shasta county in 1878 to San Quentin prison to serve out a life sentence for the murder of a stockman named Schroeder. Convicted with Gipson for complicity in the same crime were two men named Hilbrant and Tom Gipson. The latter was pardoned by Governor Perkins and Hilbrant by Governor Stoneman. Hilbrant made affidavit that he swore falsely when he stated that A. P. Gipson was implicated in the crime. Tom Gipson also swore afterward that A. P. had nothing to do with the murder. The pardoned man is about 70 years old.

James Guiler, representing the Risdon Iron Works at San Francisco, has returned from Washington and other Eastern cities, which he has visited in the interests of his firm to secure prices for supplying iron and steel necessary in construction of 8,100 and 5,500 ton cruisers for the United States navy, for which the Risdon Iron Works are to submit bids. While in Washington Mr Guiler had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy, who was greatly interested in the welfare of San Francisco, and particularly in respect to the Risdon Iron Works entering into this new enterprise and bidding for government work. He also said that it gave him pleasure where he found a willingness on the part of our people to assist in the building up of our navy and merchant marine.

The revenue steamer Bear will sail for her usual summer cruise off the Alaskan coast some day next week. Only the usual duties, so far as known, are assigned to Captain Healy for this cruise. He will prevent illegal sealing as far as possible, and will regulate the liquor traffic among the Indians. Captain Healy will not learn the details of his orders until after leaving San Francisco. As they come from Captain Shepard, who before his promotion to his present position as chief of the revenue marine service had some lively experiences with British sealers, the presumption is that the orders will give every authority for the preservation of the government's rights in the North. It is reported that the cutter Corwin will also go North before long. The naval steamer Alert is being fitted out for the cruise, and the talk is that this vessel will also join the fleet of government steamers that will be in Alaskan waters during the summer sealing season.

EASTERN ITEMS.

A High Fence to Be Put Around the Lincoln Monument.

The Michigan Supreme Court Holds the New Liquor Law of That State Unconstitutional.

Over 100 colored men now control newspapers in the United States.

There has been a general increase in the Newfoundland tariff of 5 to 10 per cent.

This season's flood is making remarkable changes in the Mississippi river channels.

It is said that there are nearly 200,000 ex-Union soldiers in circumstances approaching destitution.

Gary Pittman, cashier of the Bank of Nottingham, Ala., has skipped. The condition of the bank is not yet known.

It is now claimed that Edwin Cowles, the late editor of the Cleveland Leader, was the first to propose holding a World's Fair in 1892.

Michigan's Supreme Court holds that the new liquor law of that State is unconstitutional. The engrossing clerk had made unauthorized interpolations.

There is still much quarreling over disputed rights to property in Oklahoma towns, and rival claimants easily secure the backing of a disorderly element.

A speedy settlement of the Behring sea controversy seems improbable. It is expected, however, that a temporary arrangement may be made for this season.

A high iron fence is to be built around the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., to protect it from relic hunters, who have mutilated the statues and the sarcophagus.

It is understood that there will be no more caucuses on the silver question by Republican Congressmen, and that the Senate will pass a bill favorable to silver and that the House will agree to it.

The two warring baseball leagues in the East are getting tired of losing money, and, it is said, will change the dates of play so that the two organizations will not play on the same day in any one city.

Aarons & Feder, clothiers of 95 Prince street, New York, failed a few days ago, and it has since been discovered that the firm was instituted for the purpose of swindling all who trusted it. Criminal proceedings will be taken.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Brazos river in Texas and the joint resolution authorizing Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., to accept a position under the Republic of Colombia.

Prohibitionists in Iowa believe that the decision of the United States Supreme Court that Iowa cannot interfere with the importation of liquor into that State in unbroken packages will have a damaging effect on the prohibition law of that State.

A strange malady has made its appearance at Muncie, Ind., with which 100 persons have been suddenly stricken. Doctors disagree regarding the disease. Claims are made that it is la nona, the prevailing epidemic in Germany and Italy, which was preceded by la grippe.

The run of the new torpedo boat Cushing from Newport to New York was the quickest on record between those cities, she ran against strong winds and heavy seas, but nevertheless made it in six hours and fifty-seven minutes, or seven minutes quicker than any other vessel.

Major Powell, Director of the Geographical Survey, says the area of the arid land region is 1,300,000 square miles, or a third of the entire country. Of this at least 150,000 square miles can be economically reclaimed by irrigation, making it worth not less than $3 per acre and adding $2,800,000,000 to the nation's wealth.

The Merchants' bank of Atlantic City, N. J., has suspended payment on account of a run caused by reports that several of their branches in neighboring towns had suspended on account of the suspension of the Bank of America. Philadelphia deposits are estimated at $50,000.

Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court at New York denied the application of Henry Hilton to reopen the suit of Fortin & Co., glove manufacturers of Paris, against A. T. Stewart & Co. for breach of contract, which was decided in France some years ago and judgment rendered against Stewart & Co. for $195,000. Judge Wallace holds that the decision of the French court must be presumed to be fairly arrived at.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House the Secretary of the Interior estimated that it will require $83,806,752 annually to give service pension to every survivor of the late war not now on the rolls and $6,642,817 annually to increase the pensions of those now on the rolls to $8 per month and $9,776,768 to grant pensions to widows of deceased soldiers. The total annual expenditure would be $100,326,327.

The members of the scientific expedition from Philadelphia have ascended Iztaccihuatl in Mexico. Barometical measurements give it an elevation of 17,150 feet. A glacier two miles long was found to descend the western slope. It is the first glacier on record as existing in Mexico. On the summit the thermometer registered 28 degrees. Butterflies were found imbedded in the ice at an elevation of 15,500 feet.

The E. H. Hammond Beef Company of Chicago and the Central Trust Company have issued to Alex Harvey of New York a mortgage of $1,645,600 on all their property in all cities from Albany to Chicago. The Hammond Company is incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, and the mortgage calls for an English equivalent to $1,645,600 in American money. The mortgage will be divided and sold to English capitalists.

Serious forest fires are reported from the northern part of Wisconsin. Much damage has been done around Mason, along the Omaha road, where the woods are ablaze and two or three houses in the town burned. The fire in stumps and underbrush between Hurley and Ironwood spread with great rapidity along the section bordering on the mines from Ashland to Aurora, burning three or four miners' cottages. All the mills and factories at Rice Lake, Benton county, were kept closed so the men could protect their homes.

James Pollock, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who died at Lock Haven Saturday, was the first man to urge Congress, of which he was a member forty years ago, to build a Pacific railway. He predicted in 1848 that a railroad uniting New York and San Francisco would be built within twenty-five years. The road was finished in 1869 and Mr. Pollock passed over it two years later, and an ovation was given him in San Francisco as the prophet of the Pacific railroad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DeBrazza, the French Explorer, Starts for Africa.

Holland Proposes to Increase the Duty on American Petroleum —Other Items.

There is no Ministerial crisis in Uruguay as has been reported.

The Shah's wife is in Vienna undergoing an operation to recover her sight.

There are at present within the walls of Paris 30,229 subjects of the German Emperor.

The state of siege on the island of Crete has been raised and martial law abolished.

It is reported that Queen Victoria will confer a title on Stanley, making him Lord Stanley of the Congo.

De Brazza, the French explorer, has started on his sixth trip to Africa—not as a civilizer, but as a moneymaker.

The first electric cars in Germany are to be introduced at Halle. The American overhead system will be employed.

Malietoa has signed a treaty for the settlement of the Samoan troubles. Tamasese has accepted the new regime.

The Royalist Deputy for Belleville, France, has been sentenced to pay 1,500 francs fine and 10,000 francs damages for libeling Goblet.

The United States and British Governments have made an imperative demand that the Delagoa railway question be settled by arbitration.

A dispatch to the London Times from Shanghai says that the further consideration of the Chinese railway question has been postponed.

Conel Brace, a noted member of the turf and breeder of the horse St. Gatien, the winner of the Derby at the Epsom meeting in 1884, has committed suicide in London by shooting himself with a revolver.

A Berlin dispatch says the Emperor of Germany has directed the building of a yacht, to be the largest of her class in the world. It is said the Emperor will, when the yacht is ready, pay a visit to the United States.

London Fire Department satistics show that, although theater fires have increased greatly in number, they are far less damaging than formerly, owing to the improvements in the apparatus for suppressing them.

The Austrian newspapers in commenting on the meeting of Queen Victoria with Kaiser William at Darmstadt declare that England is practically an ally of the triple alliance, although not formally committed to its support.

President Carnot has received a letter from the King of Dahomey, complaining that the French attacked him without warning and without declaring war against him. The French merchants now in his power will be kept as hostages.

Two different English syndicates solicit the concession for enlarging the canal and port of Brussels so as to make Brussels accessible to vessels of 2,000 tons. Both syndicates fix the cost of the necessary constructions at about 24,000,000 francs.

The lunatics in the asylum at Dundrum, near Dublin, Ireland, became enraged because their beer was cut off, and smashed everything within reach that was breakable. The fire department was called out, and after the lunatics were well drenched they became quiet.

Countess Kessler, daughter of Admiral Lynch, has brought an action against three Paris newspapers for accusing her of being a Prussian spy and giving receptions with sinister ends; also for accusing her of stealing Boulanger's mobilizing scheme.

Stanley says: "My heart will always be with America. Circumstances compel one to do many things he could not do of his own free will. On account of my future work I may have to formally declare myself a British subject. At present I consider myself an American citizen."

Holland proposes to increase the duty on American petroleum imported into the Dutch Indies in reprisal for the American increase of the duty on raw tobacco. In Dutch commercial circles the advisability is being discussed of common European action against American protection.

The enemies of the Brazilian Republic are sending abroad reports of dissensions and supposed tyrannical acts of the present government. Premier de Fonseca has, according to reports, prohibited publications exposing the inefficiency of troops or anything liable to injure the country's credit abroad.

In the British House of Commons Randolph Churchill's bill to consolidate and amend the licensing laws has passed its first reading. The bill proposes to intrust the granting of licenses to municipal and county councils, abolishes beer houses and compels clubs to register and pay fees ranging from £30 annually for workmen's clubs to £2,000 for aristocratic clubs.

Leprosy has of late assumed such large dimensions in the Baltic provinces, especially in the province of Estland, that it has been found necessary to take steps toward building an asylum for those unfortunate people. The first institution of this kind will be found at Dorpat. Subscriptions, concerts and lotteries are now being got up for this object in different parts of Russia.

The last prison statistics of Prussia show that in the year 1888-9 39,708 Prussian prisoners worked altogether 11,900,000 days for wages of 10 cents each per day. Of the 21,432 men and 3,756 women under the supervision of the prison division of the Prussian Ministry of Justice 14,939 men and 2,172 women are employed by manufacturers under contract with the prison authorities. Their average daily wages were about 9 cents each.

Stanley says if he had left Emin where he found him he would have been at this moment in Khartoum a common slave; nothing could have saved him. He was as much a prisoner as a fellow in chains. The people did not want him. There was no government left, and the servants would not obey him. When he asked how many would return with him only one man consented.

Something new in the line of strike is presented by the beer drinkers of Munich. Soldiers, railway employes, tradesmen and workers in the factories have signed a pledge not to drink any Munich beer because the proprietors of the breweries have raised the price. In order to bring them down to the old figures the strikers drink Strasburg beer, Frankfort beer, Dortmund beer, or any kind of beer that does not come from the Munich breweries.

PORTLAND MARKET.

The general condition of the local merchandise markets is all that could be desired. Trade is expanding in all directions, and country orders are heavier than last year. Abundant crops may be looked for everywhere, and should the farmers obtain a good price for their grain next fall times will be exceedingly lively. Visitors from the East are not arriving yet in such numbers as expected, still their appearance will be noticeable later on. Collections are livening up considerably, and the railroad construction in this vicinity will materially increase the amount of ready money in circulation.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	
Breaking Plow	$33@55
Broadcast Seeders	9 @140
Binding Twine.....10 per ct dis	18c
Binding Wire..... " "	12½c
Grain Drills	110@160
Gang Plow	100@115
Osborne's Mowers.....20 ₱ ct dis	75
" Reapers..... "	120
" Combined Mowers and Reapers....20 ₱ ct dis	150
" Droppers..... "	130
" Steel-frame self-binding Harvesters, 20 ₱ ct dis	180
Railroad Barrows, iron wheels, ₱ dozen	48@55
Railroad Barrows, wood wheels, ₱ dozen	30
Road Plow	30@36
Solid Steel Scrapers	12@14
Steel Disk Harrows	50@90
Spring Wagons	125@170
Sulky Plows	75@95
Walking Plows	9@25
Wagons, all makes	110@160
BAGS.	
Burlaps, 40 in	7
Burlaps, 45 in	7½
Burlaps, 60 in	11½
Gunnies, 28x40	16
Potato Bags, net cash	5@6½
Wool, 4 lb, "	38
Wool, 3½ lb, "	36
Wheat Sacks, spot, net cash	7½
Wheat Sacks, extra, second-hand	6½
COFFEES.	
Green—	
Guatemala, ₱ lb	22 @23½
Java, ₱ lb	25 @27
Mocha, ₱ lb	28 @31
No. 1 Costa Rica, ₱ lb	22 @23
Rio, ₱ lb	22 @23
Salvador, ₱ lb	21½@22½
Roasted, in bags—	
Arbuckle's Ariosa, ₱ lb	27½@27½
Claset & D.'s Columbia 1 lb prs	26½@26½
Costa Rica	25 @28
Guatemala	25½@28
Roasted Java	30 @32
Roasted Mocha	35 @37
VEGETABLES (FRESH).	
Asparagus, ₱ lb	6
Cabbage, ₱ lb	2½@5
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 40@1 50
Carrots, ₱ sk	1 00
Carrots, young, ₱ doz	15
Celery, ₱ doz	90 1 00
Green Peas	6
Lettuce, ₱ doz	25
Onions, ₱ 100 lbs	8 00
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00
Potatoes, sweets, ₱ lb	2½
Radishes, ₱ doz	30
Spinach	
Turnips, per sk	1 25
POULTRY.	
Chickens, large young, ₱ dox	5 50@ 6 00
Chickens, broilers	
Chickens, old	5 50@ 6 00
Ducks, ₱ doz	7 00@ 8 50
Geese, young, ₱ doz	9 00@10 00
Turkeys, young, ₱ lb	20
Grouse and Pheasants	3 00
FRESH FRUITS.	
Apples	1 50@2 00
Bananas, ₱ bunch	3 50@4 0
Lemons, California, ₱ box	3 75@4 00
Lemons, Sicily, ₱ box, new	5 50@6 00
Limes, ₱ cwt	1 50
Oranges, Riversides	3 50
Oranges Seedless	4 50@4 75
Oranges, Navels	4 50
GRAIN.	
Barley, whole, ₱ ctl	80 @ 90
Corn, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50
Oats, good, old, ₱ bushel	
Oats, new, "	42 @ 45
Rye, ₱ 100 lbs, nominal	1 00 @1 20
Wheat, Valley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @1 22½
Wheat, Eastern Oregon	1 15 @1 17½
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Butter—	
Oregon fancy creamery	25
Choice dairy	20
Common	8@10
Pickled, California	18@20
Eastern fancy creamery	
California fresh roll	18@21
Cheese—	
New California	12½
Oregon skims and old	12@14
Swiss Cheese, domestic	15@16
Young America, Or.	14
Eggs—	
Oregon, ₱ doz	17
Eastern, ₱ doz	17
FLOUR.	
Portland patent roller, ₱ bbl	3 75
Salem patent roller	3 75
Dayton patent roller	3 65
Cascadia patent roller	3 65
Country brands	3 50
McMinnville	3 75
Superfine	2 50
White Lily	3 75
Graham	3 25
Rye flour	4 50
FEED.	
Bran, ₱ ton	17 00@18 00
Hay, ₱ ton, baled	16 00@17 50
Ground Barley, ₱ ton	25 00@26 00
Mill Chop, ₱ ton	18 00@20 00
Oil Cake Meal, ₱ ton	27 50@30 00
Shorts, ₱ ton	20 00 21 00
SEEDS.	
Grass Seeds—	
Timothy	6 @ 6½
Orchard Grass	11 @12
Red Top	6½@ 8
Blue Grass	12 @14
English Rye Grass	7½@ 9
Italian Rye Grass	9½@11
Australian Rye Grass	7½@ 9
Mesquite	7 @10
Millet	5 @ 6
Hungarian Millet	5 @ 6
Mixed Lawn Grass	12@15
Clover Seeds—	
Red Clover	10 @11
White Clover	15 @17
Alsyke Clover	15 @17
Alfalfa	10 @11
Miscellaneous—	
Canary	4½@ 5
Flax	4½@ 5
Hemp	5 @ 5½
Rape, California	3½@ 4½
LUMBER—ROUGH AND DRESSED.	
Rough	Per M, $10 00
Edged	12 00
T. & G. sheathing	13 00
No. 2 flooring	18 00
No. 2 ceiling	18 00
No. 2 rustic	18 00
Clear rough	20 00
Clear P. 4S	22 50
No. 1 flooring	22 50
No. 1 ceiling	22 50
No. 1 rustic	22 50
Stepping	25 00
SALT.	
Coarse—Fine—	
300-lb bags, ₱ ton	17 00
100-lb bags, ₱ ton	17 00
Ground Rock, 50-lb bags, ₱ ton	12 50
WOOL.	
Eastern Oregon—	
According to shrinkage	10@14
Valley—	
Spring clip	16@18
Umpqua	18@20
Umpqua, lambs and fall	10@14

The President has appointed George H. Litchfield of Salem, Or., to be special agent to make allotments of lands to Indians in severalty under provisions of the act approved February 3, 1887, with compensation at the rate of $8 a day and actual and necessary traveling expenses, exclusive of subsistence.

Chicago's City Council has directed the Corporation Counsel to bring suit against every City Treasurer during the past ten years, to recover the money which these officials received from banks as interest on city deposits. These sums have ranged from $30,000 to $50,000 per annum.

AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

Rich Mines in the Transvaal and in Mashuna Land.

One of the first African explorers who made his way across the continent records that at one place in the far interior the natives were using placer gold in their old muskets as a substitute for lead shot. The former was worth no more to them than lead, and the inference of the explorer was that gold must be abundant, as the natives obtained it without any great exertion. Recent accounts of gold discoveries in the Transvaal republic of South Africa go far to confirm the theory that the gold mines yet to be explored in South Africa may be as productive as those were in California or Australia. One town has sprung up—Johannesburg—on the edge of the gold fields, that now contains 40,000 inhabitants. The yield in six months of last year of these mines has been $4,000,000. These mines are several hundred miles beyond the famous diamond mines at Kimberly. The latter mines are already connected with the sea coast by a railroad.

Miners are now flocking to the goldmines in the Transvaal Republic in great numbers. In all such mining excitements there is a great deal of fiction mixed up with the facts. But far beyond the Transvaal Republic, in Mashuna land, there are reports of wonderful discoveries surpassing in richness any heretofore known. The natives are extremely hostile to the whites. But the latter are pushing on to those mines. If the gold is there, it may be assured that no native hostility will keep the miners out. The latest theory is that the real Ophir is in Mashuna land. But it may be noted that Ophir is always moved along to the richest mines that are found. However, on the theory that Solomon procured his gold for the temple from the south-west coast of Africa, Ophir might as well be located in the mysterious Mashuna land as elsewhere until the next famous discovery is made in Africa.

Nothing of consequence has for some years been reported about gold in central Africa. Vague accounts are given from time to time of natives who have both gold and ivory to exchange for goods. Africa as a gold-bearing country is virgin ground. The theory has long prevailed that it is the richest gold country in the world. This theory is partly supported by tradition and in part by such accounts as have been given from time to time by explorers. The isolated traveler could do little in the way of gathering information about the mineral resources of the African continent. That was not his business. These early explorers only incidentally mention the finding of gold, as if it were really of no great importance in comparison with other objects to be obtained. But whenever the fact is clearly demonstrated that there are great and rich gold-fields in Africa, nothing in the climate nor the hostility of the native population will keep back those who are in search of the golden fleece. The discovery of vast gold-fields in Africa might be disastrous to the natives, but it would introduce a crude civilization, the pioneer of a still better one which will one day take possession of the entire African continent.—San Francisco Bulletin.

BARGAIN'S A BARGAIN.

One of the Queer Phases of Life in a Canadian Lumber Camp.

When a man gets sick or meets with an accident in a Canadian lumber camp he neither expects nor receives any thing like good nursing. If he is patient, the men will do what they can; but if he shows a disposition to whine, he is not considered worth any extra trouble. At Camp "B" two or three winters ago a man named Peters was hurt by a falling tree—badly hurt. The camp was forty miles from a town or doctor, the snow three foot deep, and all they could do was to rub the man with whisky and put him in his bunk. While no bones were broken, it seemed certain that he was internally injured, and that he could not live beyond a day or two. Business was driving, and there were no men to spare, and after Peters had been rubbed down the boss said:

"Now, Peters, you understand how it is; you'll probably die."

"Yes."

"Probably die within twenty-four hours."

"Yes."

"And so, you see, any thing extra will be a dead loss to me."

"I see, but in case I die you'll have manners enough to knock the men off for half a day, won't you? I also want a good square grave."

"But, Peters, we are rushed, and to do that will cost me fifty dollars worth of time."

"How much will you give me not to die?"

"I'll say thirty-five dollars—that is if you'll forego a funeral if you do die."

"That looks fair," said Peters, after a little thought, "and I'll do it. Shake."

They shook; and Peters set his teeth hard and determined to live. His only medicines were kerosene oil, whisky, and vinegar, and his only delicacies fat pork and bean soup; but in three weeks he was out and at work.

"Couldn't you make it thirty dollars?" asked the boss, as he came to settle.

"For why?"

"Because if you had died I should have had to wrap the body in a three-dollar blanket, and the boys would have insisted on a drink all around after the job."

"Couldn't possibly think of it," replied Peters. "After I made the bargain with you I found three broken ribs, and I had to splice and grow 'em extra."—N. Y. Sun.

What He Was Doing.

The distinguished literary man, in one of those intervals of leisure that the tired brain needs now and then, was in his study with the door locked. He was trimming his corns with a razor.

Some of the greatest men on earth are troubled with corns.

"My dear," said his wife, softly, as she tapped at his door, "shall I come in?"

"I am rather—er—particularly engaged now, Alvira," he replied, somewhat shortly.

"Would you mind telling me, Henry, the nature of the article you are working on?" she inquired.

"Reducing the surplus!" said the literary man, savagely. "Go away, Alvira and don't bother me!"—Chicago Tribune

The Eighth hussars of the British army have a gazelle for "child of the regiment." It accompanies the regiment everywhere, and is an especially conspicuous figure on the Sunday church parade, when it accompanies the band, leading the line with a stately tread, apparently imitated from that of the drum major.

QUICK-WITTED BIRDS.

A Scotch Naturalist Watches Them Open Shell-Fish.

In studying the habits of birds, one can not but be struck with the fact that, in proportion to their many dangers, experiences and pleasures, they become warm-hearted, quick-witted, bold or timid, ferocious or cunning, passionate as the falcon or deliberate as the rook, according to the life they have to lead. And, more than this, we find that they display in many ways a remarkably high degree of intelligence.

The water hen, for instance—which is found from Siberia to the Cape—has a kind of human facility, as Mr. Ruskin observes, in adapting itself to climate, as well as almost human domesticity of temper, with curious fineness of sagacity and sympathies in taste. A family of them, much petted by a lady, were constantly adding materials to their nests, and made real havoc in the flower garden; for, though straw and leaves are their chief ingredients, they seem to have an eye for beauty, and the old hen has been seen surrounded with a brilliant wreath of scarlet anemones! This æsthetic water hen, with her mate, lived at Cheadle, in Staffordshire, in the rectory moat, for several seasons, always, however, leaving it in the spring. Being constantly fed, the pair became quite tame, built their nest in a thorn bush covered with ivy, which had fallen into the water and, when the young were a few days old, the parents brought them up close to the drawing-room window, where they were regularly fed with wheat. And, as the lady of the house paid them the greatest attention, they learned to look upon her as their natural protectress and friend, so much so that one bird in particular, which was much persecuted by the rest, would, when attacked, fly to her for refuge; and, whenever she called, the whole flock, as tame as barn door fowls, quitted the water and assembled round, to the number of seventeen. They also made other friends in the dogs belonging to the family, approaching them without fear, though hurrying off with great alarm on the appearance of a strange dog.

Frank Buchland gives several curious instances of the special habits of some birds in procuring their food. The blackbirds, thrushes, etc., carry snails considerable distances for the purpose of breaking their shells against some rock or stone. Thomas Edward, the Scottish naturalist, describes gulls and ravens flying to a great height with crab or other shell-fish, and letting them fall on stones in order to smash the shells; and, if they do not break on the first attempt, he says they pick them up again and carry them up yet higher, repeating the operation again and again till the shell is broken. Ravens often resort to this contrivance. Darwin tells of a bird having been repeatedly seen to hop on a poppy stem, and shake the head with his bill till many seeds were scattered, when it sprang to the ground and ate up the seeds.

Some birds are gifted with a sense of observation approaching to some thing very like reasoning faculties, as the following anecdote proves: At a gentleman's house in Staffordshire, the pheasants are fed out of one of those boxes, the lid of which rises with the pressure of the pheasant standing on the rail in front of the box. A water hen, observing this, went and stood upon the rail as soon as the pheasant had quitted it; but the weight of the bird being insufficient to raise the lid of the box, so as to enable it to get at the corn, the water hen kept jumping on the rail to give additional impetus to its weight. This partially succeed, but not to the satisfaction of the sagacious bird which, therefore went off; and, soon returning with a bird of its own species, the united weight of the two had the desired effect, and the successful pair enjoyed the benefit of their ingenuity.—Month.

A JAPANESE HOME.

Its Charms of Simplicity, Cheerfulness, Comfort and Art.

If one of those countless friends at home, writes Sir Edward Arnold from Japan to the London Telegraph, could be transported hither on the magic carpet of Asiatic fiction, it would puzzle him or her at first to know to what land they had been conveyed. This drawing room where I write, with walls of gilt paper and soft oriental carpets, easy chairs in cozy corners, and the numberless little signs of feminine taste and decoration imparted by a lady's hand, might make it seem at first some Indian bungalow. But in the middle of the apartment rises a pillar of the dark cherry wood, erected there just as it was felled, except for a little polish and some careless chisel marks, supporting a ceiling of unpainted joinery, delicately finished, but left in the original beauty of the fir wood. Moreover, two of the four walls of the pretty and pleasant room are composed of framed glass through which one looks over a charming garden, where artificial mounds, tiny pools and winding pathways are overhung by the bamboo and the palm, which might seem Indian enough, but for being interspersed with camellias, camphor, laurels and pine trees. India, therefore, it could not be, but yet, if still uncertain and puzzled, the imaginary friend should proceed to lightly clap together his hands (our way of bell ringing here), the mystery would be quickly solved, for the gilded shoji would promptly roll back from one or other of the corners of the chamber, and O Tori San, plumpest and most cheerful of Japanese waiting maids, would appear to the summons upon her little hands and knees, probably also on her nose, with shining black marble hair, comely girdled kimono, little pigeon feet in cloven white socks, and that ejaculatory hi! hi! with which she always announces obedience to the behests of her young mistress. Furthermore, the shoji, rolling aside, would disclose vistas within of white matted floors, latticed screens covered with transparent paper, polished dark passages, which no boot or shoe profanes, and dusky servants flitting about in wide-sleeved dresses, beside jinrickshas standing at the door, and clogs and woroji lying on the door-step, in fact, the usual aspect and features of a real Japanese domicile.

—A certain young lady—nature of Belfast—wishing to please an absent friend Christmas, sent her to her home in Idaho a daintily-embroidered silk table scarf. In due time a letter came with grateful acknowledgements and saying: "A thousand, thousand thanks for the lovely present you have so kindly sent me. It is exquisitely beautiful, and came just in the nick of time for me to wear to our Christmas ball. It is very, very becoming to me, and you couldn't have chosen better colors. It is a new thing here and has made a great hit—for the girls are fairly wild over it and everybody is having one."