EUGENE CITY GUARD.

J. L. CAMPBELL, - - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The town of Addison, in Maine, has seventeen couples who have been married fifty years and over.

—One of the suggestions for the Chicago world's fair is a gigantic iron tent covering 200 acres, with an iron tower in the center 1,500 feet high, corresponding to the tent pole.

—It is estimated that from $80,000 to $100,000 worth of nitrate of silver and gold is used every year by the photographers of the United States in making the millions of photographs.

—A Canton, China, paper estimates that 750,000 people die every year in China by fire and flood, but it is not satisfied. "The fact is," it remarks with cold-blooded cynicism, "the great need of China is the sudden removal of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 inhabitants to make elbow-room for those who are left."

—It is said that Chinamen on the Pacific coast lease property for twelve months, and then lease it to Chinamen for thirteen months, that being the number of months in the Chinese year. The Chinaman is rapidly learning to be a good American business man.

—It has been estimated that more than 400,000,000 human mummies were made in Egypt from the beginning of the art of embalming until its discontinuance in the seventh century. Herodotus and Diodorus agree in the statement that there were three grades of embalming. The first cost about $1,225, the second about $375 and the third was very cheap.

—"Funny thing at one of the hospitals last month," said an undertaker. "What was it?" "O, a doctor who loves to see his name in print had a long account of a delicate surgical operation he had performed—removing a tumor, I believe. The whole thing was minutely described, and the doctor was praised highly. But no mention was made of the fact that my services were required, for the patient died the next day. Any one reading the item would have supposed that the sufferer had been restored to perfect health."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

—A young hunter and guide of the upper Aroostook region in Maine, gets his living wholly in the forests. In summer he acts as guide for certain New York sportsmen who spend the summer regularly in the forests about the headwaters of the Aroostook. During the winter he carries on all alone throughout the season the business of trapping. He is most of the time fifty to seventy miles from the nearest settlement. His traps, about two hundred in number, are stretched from the headwaters of the St. John to the headwaters of the Penobscot southward.

—In a recent report on the prevalence of diphtheria at Enfield, England, Dr. Bruce Low, of the Medical Department of the local government board, gave some striking instances of the long-suspected fact that infectious diseases may be spread by domestic animals. Cats, being the most common household pet, are especially liable to carry disease to children. Dr. Low mentions a number of cases where these domestic animals were afflicted with diphtheria during the epidemic in Enfield, and were evidently the agents for conveying it to children who fondled them. Under these circumstances Miss Pussy can hardly be considered "harmless," however necessary she may be in other respects.

THE MILITIA REVIEW.

Why It Threw General Viscount Melville in a Towering Rage.

There was to be a review of the Lanarkshire militia when the commander of the forces in Scotland was General Viscount Melville. He was a strict disciplinarian, an excellent soldier, but most particular as to detail. It was said he could detect a missing button on a private's coat. He was the inspecting officer. The review was to take place in the park of the palace. Luncheon was prepared for the whole county. A large party was invited in honor of Lord Melville, who arrived at the palace the previous day to meet Lord B., the Colonel of the militia regiment. There were few people as popular as Lord B. His geniality equaled his hospitality, and his residence was a house widely known and highly considered; but he was very forgetful, and despised all those military details which Lord Melville considered of the first importance—so much so, that at dinner the General expressed himself very strongly as to the attention the Colonel should give the next day to the equipment of the corps, and, above all, to his own personal appearance. "Trust to me," said Lord B; "you will see how well I shall turn out to-morrow."

However, it was evident that the commander in chief was full of doubt; nor were his apprehensions unfounded. The next day was beautiful. Crowds assembled in the park and at the entrance of the palace; but the regiment arrived without its Colonel. Lord Melville was purple with rage. There we all waited half an hour. At last appeared the Colonel, and in the most motley guise—no cocked hat, his sash slung rather than tied round his waist, his trousers without straps, half way up his legs. He jogged along in perfect indifference as to his appearance. Lord Melville was too overcome with indignation to speak when Lord B. said: "Well, General, I hope you think me all right to-day."

Low-muttered anathemas were the only reply to this salutation. However, the review proceeded, but very slowly, for the Colonel had to read the word of command from a paper which he did not even try to conceal. Lord Melville dashed about in a frenzy. At length the last maneuver and final blow came.

The regiment formed square. "Make ready, present, fire!" was the word of command. Not a sound but the click of the locks.

"Colonel, what does this mean?" shouted the General.

"They have no powder," replied the Colonel.

"No powder, Colonel, for a field day!"

"The fact is, General, sometimes the horses don't stand fire; mine is very fidgety, and I thought it just as well the review should go off without an accident."—Blackwood's Magazine.

A project to build a festival theater at Salzberg, Mozart's birthplace, is on foot. A site has been purchased on the Moenchsberg, a wooded hill overlooking the town. It is hoped to complete the structure in the course of next year, in order to celebrate the centenary of Mozart's death.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Salt Lake Citizens Hold a Meeting in Favor of Silver.

The Chinese Highbinders Organizing at Portland Under the Charity Dodge.

The Columbia river is rising very rapidly.

Vancouver, Wash., has voted bonds for a new court-house.

Many interior towns are beginning preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Yuba and the Hualapai Indians are to hold a pow-wow in the Hualapai mountains.

The National Silver Committee of Nevada will hold a free convention at Carson May 29.

It is thought that the preliminary trial trip of the cruiser San Francisco will be made some time next month.

Fourteen sailors of the cruiser Charleston, who were allowed ashore, have failed to appear on board ship again.

It has been decided to put the United States steamer Marion, which recently arrived at San Francisco from China, out of commission and repair her.

Articles of incorporation of the Tacoma, Olympia and Gray's Harbor railway have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Olympia, Wash.

The Oregon Improvement Company will soon place on the market its lands adjoining the terminal grounds of the Southern railroad at Port Townsend.

Fifty laborers at Los Angeles have formed a co-operative company and taken a sewer contract at Los Angeles. The men get 15 cents an hour for eight hours and an equal division in the profits.

The Chinese under examination at Los Angeles for having crossed the line from Mexico are seeking to prove that they had been decoyed across the line by United States Marshals and arrested as soon as they had passed over.

The people of Portland are beginning to be alarmed at the reorganization by the Chinese of the old highbinder societies under the charitable cloak. There is a belief that trouble among those people of a murderous character is brewing.

The citizens of Salt Lake have held a meeting in favor of free coinage of silver. One of the resolutions adopted says: "As silver was beaten down, not by the law of demand and supply, but by cruel legislation, we demand that the fetters placed upon it by that legislation shall be broken."

Huntington's proposition to the Astoria & South Coast railway to build a road from Astoria to the transcontinental connection with the Southern Pacific for $200,000 in cash, terminal facilities and all the property at Astoria owned by the South Coast company will be accepted.

Formal application for space at the World's Fair has been made on behalf of the State of California. At a meeting of the State Board of Trade on the 20th ult., at San Francisco, the kind and character of the exhibit which should be made and the measures to be taken to raise money will come up for consideration.

The carpenter strike at Portland is still on. The Builders' Exchange will make no concessions and every day sees the carpenters' chances of winning grow smaller. An effort to arbitrate the fishermen's strike was made at Astoria, but was unsuccessful, the men conceding $1 a fish, instead of $1 25, which had been asked, and the canners declining to offer more than 75 cents.

Considerable guessing is going on as to the successor of S. W. Eccles as freight agent of the Union Pacific at San Francisco. The appointment of his successor rests with General Freight Agent Campbell of the Pacific division at Portland, and it is understood among railroad men that J. G. Woodworth, at present assistant general freight agent at Portland, will be transferred to this position.

All the farmers and berry-raisers in the vicinity of West Compton, Los Angeles county, have concluded to in future dispense with Chinese labor during the strawberry-picking season. It has been the custom in the past to work about 300 Chinamen for two months, they receiving $1 a day. The producers have concluded to employ white children to do the picking from now out at the same rate of wages.

Complaint has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Union Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles against the Southern Pacific Motor Road Company. The trust company asks for a foreclosure of the mortgage of the company's road to secure payment of 30 7 per cent bonds of the total value of $300,000. The Southern California motor road runs from San Bernardino to Arrow Head Springs. Plaintiff also asks for the appointment of a receiver pending the action of the court and for an injunction to restrain the motor company from continuing the operation of its property.

The project to establish a new ferry line between San Francisco and Oakland is causing quite a stir and talk on both sides of the bay, the consensus of opinion being that the new company only contemplates doing what should have been done years ago. John R. Glascock, Mayor of Oakland, was seen and said he thought the scheme a grand one: "Anything which tends to unite this side of the bay more closely to the metropolis will have my support. There is a sufficient traffic between the two cities to make another line pay, though, perhaps, not quite at the start, but as soon as people get used to it.

The following have been appointed fourth-class postmasters for Oregon: Dolph, Tillamook county, Alice Carey, vice Carrie E. Hill resigned; Huntington, Baker county, C. Ross, vice E. K. Ross resigned; Sandy, Clackamas county, F. E. Hatch, vice S. B. Hatch, deceased; Waldport, Benton county, A. H. Diven, vice J. D. Spencer resigned. In Washington: E. L. Field, Christopher, King county. A new postoffice has been established at Harlem, Choteau county, Mont.; Charles Smith, postmaster.

A special says news has been received from San Jacinto, in the northwestern part of San Diego county, Cal., that Ben Ferguson, who is at the head of an organized band of horse thieves, has been terrorizing the ranchers in that section and in portions of San Bernardino county. Recently one Tacaio, an Indian, who was Ferguson's chief lieutenant, was lynched at Banning, Cal., by a mob. Ranchers are thoroughly aroused over the loss of their stock and are prepared to give Ferguson a warm reception. Indians and Mexicans generally sympathize with the latter and aid him in escaping the officers of the law.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Speaker Reed Anxious for Adjournment of Congress.

A Batch of Interesting News From All Parts of the Country Beyond the Rockies.

Philadelphia is introducing "double decker" street cars.

Denver is now distant from Chicago but twenty-nine or thirty hours.

Chicago people complain of the slowness of the World's Fair Directors.

Four thousand one hundred and ninety-two immigrants arrived at Baltimore in April.

Speaker Reed is anxious for adjournment, but the Senators seem in no hurry to close up.

It is reported that a majority of Congress will vote against Postmaster-General Wanamaker's telegraph scheme.

The reprieve granted Kemmler, awaiting electrocution at Auburn, stays the final taking off of four murderers at Sing Sing.

The Postmaster-General is considering the adoption of a letter-box which can be furnished to housekeepers at a comparatively small price.

The General Grant fund at New York has finally reached $150,000, not over one-half of which was contributed in that city and State!

A recent decision of the Iowa Supreme Court places the responsibility for the safe transportation and delivery of perishable freight upon the railroads.

It is reported from San Antonio, Tex., that a Chicago syndicate has purchased all the street railroads in that city, the purchases amounting to $1,500,000.

A number of New Yorkers are to take part in a testimonial to be presented to Cardinal Manning on the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration on June 8.

The Attorney-General of Kansas fears that the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Iowa original-package liquor case will prove "a serious if not a fatal blow to prohibition.

A wasteful slaughter of moose is said to be carried on upon the Upper Ottawa river in Canada. The animals are killed merely for their hides, and their carcasses are left in the woods.

Secretary Tracy's residence at Washington, the one where the catastrophe occurred, has been sold for $39,750. It cost him $80,000 a year ago. The residence of the late Justice Matthews was also sold for $81,500.

The will of George S. Pepper, late President of the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, disposes of an estate valued at $2,000,000. The sum of $1,067,000 is divided among public institutions, which are to receive a further portion of the residuary estate.

The employes of the Santa Fe general offices at Topeka are making a big kick because President Manvel ordered the sum of all increases in salaries last month to be refunded to the company, on the ground that the advances were made by officers without his authority. A row is expected.

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.

Thirty-five leading manufacturers of window-glass in the East held meetings at Chicago the other day. An agreement was signed to go out of blast June 1st instead of July 1st. Production of factories represented amounts to about 400,000 boxes per month. When they shut down it will throw out of work 5,000 men.

Governor Hill of New York has sent to the Legislature a message surgesting a change in the method of contesting elections. He suggests the passage of a concurrent resolution, submitting to the people an amendment to the State constitution, which will take from each House the power of judging its own elections and confer jurisdiction upon the courts.

The following applications have been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to organize national banks: National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, at Seattle, Wash., by R. R. Spencer, Seattle, and associates; The Plattsmouth National Bank, at Plattsmouth, Neb., by Dr. John Black, Plattsmouth, and associates; the Blaine National Bank, Blaine, Wash., by H. W. Wheeler, Seattle, and associates.

Captain Celso Cæsar Moreno, who made argument before the Senate and House Committees on Immigration, said: "If the Italians should be permitted to come here they will make this country from the Hudson river to the Mississippi as cattle as they have made Italy, for the reason that the climate is adapted to the growth of grapes, and every kind of fruits, vegetables and flowers, which would grow here as they do in Italy. In California they are free. There now is not one slave to a padrone, and they are the best agriculturists, gardeners and fishermen in California. They grow the wine grape and they grow olives and all kinds of fruits."

A prohibition organ in New York has sent circulars to the Nebraska delegation in Congress soliciting contributions of $5 and upward toward a campaign fund, which the newspaper says must aggregate $15,000 from Washington, to be used in the approaching election in Nebraska, in the interest of prohibition against the popular prohibition of high license. It is proposed to spend a large sum of money in Nebraska this fall for the purpose of making the prohibition question successful there, and the campaign is to be conducted upon "improved political methods." It is not likely that there will be a very large sum of money sent from Washington. Solicitations up to this time have not resulted encouragingly.

Gorman has introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the interstate commerce act by adding a provision requiring the roads in adjacent foreign countries to obtain license from the interstate commerce commission, before they will be allowed to exchange business with railroads in this country. This license is to be obtained by filing an agreement to abide by the terms of the interstate commerce act as though it were the law of their country. If the commission on investigation shall find at any time that the provisions of the act are being violated it is to have power to suspend the license for not exceeding three months, and if, at the end of that time, a second violation shall be proved, to suspend it for another term not exceeding six months. When the license is suspended the customs officers are to be notified and they are to prevent any traffic from that road passing into or out of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria, Germany and France to Form a Zollverein.

A Rumor That Emin Pasha Has Pledged a Monopoly of Central African Trade to Germany.

The Italian Senate has passed the charities bill by a vote of 106 to 54.

The King of Holland is now practically an imbecile, and his death is hourly expected.

The work of draining the Roman Campagna, which was begun in 1884, is now nearly completed.

A Zanzibar rumor has it that Emin has pledged a monopoly of Central African trade to Germany.

Emin Pasha is reported to have stated that he could not assent to Stanley's desire to exhibit him in Europe like a rare animal.

The Paris papers continue to reproduce articles from the Lisbon papers declaring that their king is in the pay of "the English pirates."

Baron Hirsch, the Jewish millionaire, has spent on his famous mansion in the Champs Elysees, in Paris, from first to last, nearly £700,000.

Herr Furth of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce says, in a report just published, that all branches of the Vienna trade are on the verge of ruin.

The new Marquis of Normandy is the Rev. Lord Mulgrave. He is one of the most popular clergymen in the north of England, and is a hard worker.

Colonel C. J. Murphy, an American, proposes to build a corn palace at the Edinburgh International Exposition, which will be held this summer.

The total receipts of the Paris theaters last year were $6,500,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over 1888. The exposition is supposed to account for it.

The law of divorce in France has been in operation since 1885, and during four years there have been 15,521 divorces, which is at the rate of 23 for 10,000 marriages.

There are said to be three or four ladies well known in London society who are determined to appear at the next meet of the coaching club on horseback astride.

Fifty-two Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona, Spain. Documents seized reveal plans for destroying railways with dynamite and for setting fire to factories.

A foreign military statistician figures out that 1¾ per cent. of the French population are permanently in the service, whereas in Germany only 1 per cent. is with the colors.

The Argentine republic has raised the tariff rates on works of art, confectionery, carriages, clothing and other articles, in hope of raising the revenue, of which it is in great need.

The reply of the Portuguese government to the American and British note on the subject of the Delagoa railway accepts the proposition of arbitration without reserve.

The Shah of Persia has canceled the concession obtained by a Russian company for the construction of a railroad from Reshd to Enzellee, the seaport of the former place.

Rev. Canon Brosnan of county Kerry, Ireland, is on his way to this country to raise funds for the completion of the great memorial church in that county to Daniel O'Connell.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's new express steamer Normandia made her trial trip from Glasgow the other day. She made twenty-four and one-half miles an hour. The vessel is 620 feet long.

A decree issued in France declares that the Chief of Staff of the armies in the field in time of war shall be Chief of the General Staff in time of peace. In consequence of this General de Miribel is appointed to the head of this service.

Captain Schmidt of the Russian navy, who was charged with preparing the plans of the Cronstadt fortress for the German government, has been liberated, in the absence of sufficient evidence to convict him. He has been dismissed from the service.

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.

Mr. Gibbs, ex-Governor of the Bank of England and President of the Bimetallic League, has cabled to Senator Jones, in the name of the Bimetallic League, deeply regretting the death of Senator Beck, whose services in the cause of monetary reform were most warmly appreciated.

Count R. T. Zubof, whose financial exploits in Boston created a sensation when they were first made public, has been ejected from his Claremont Park apartments by his landlord, Professor C. B. Fry, for the non-payment of a $45 rent bill.

In October last Agnes Bouccicault, wife of Dion Bouccicault, secured an absolute divorce in London and obtained an allowance of £36 per month. Bouccicault has disregarded the order, refusing to pay anything, and Mrs. Bouccicault has brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel payment of the alimony.

There is a cry of fear in Paris lest dancing may be forced out of fashion. One reason assigned is that women with salons no longer encourage it. Another is that the waltz, which has for some years almost monopolized dancing, is too boisterous and exhausting. It has disappeared from many Paris salons. A revival of the art is called for.

The new German army budget proposes a substantial increase in the army, and includes seventy new batteries and the arming up of two new Prussian army corps to their full strength. The chasseurs and cavalry regiments of Alsace-Lorraine will be raised to a war footing, while the effective strength of special troops on the eastern frontier will be increased, but not to the same degree.

The announcement that Prince Bismarck is about to make public the complete story of his dismissal from the Chancellorship, together with the events which led up to it, has greatly enraged the Emperor. In order to prevent any such outburst on the part of the ex-Chancellor, the Emperor has sent a personal letter reminding the Prince that he is liable to severe punishment under an amendment to the Penal Code of his own making if he makes public or causes to be published any knowledge regarding State matters gained by him during his official life.

PORTLAND MARKET.

During the week business among the wholesale houses is reported as having been extremely good, and what is better the fall trade promises to show even briker activity. Experts predict enormous cereal crops throughout the Pacific Northwest, but are slow to assert much improvement in prices for the farmer. The only cloud that temporarily darkens the prosperity of the city is the unfortunate prolongation of the building trades' strike, which delays the construction of many substantial blocks of brick and stone that have been commenced or are in contemplation. The salmon fishing difficulty has been satisfactorily tided over, and since back East numerous compromises in all parts have been agreed upon between builders and their mechanics, it is earnestly to be hoped that each side will give way a little here, so as to bring about a general reconciliation with the least possible delay.

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	10@9
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 @24
Salvador, ℘ lb	21½@22½
Roasted, in bags—	
Arbuckle's Ariosa, ℘ lb	26¾@27
Closset & D.'s Columbia 1 lb prs	26 @26½
Costa Rica	25 @28
Guatemala	25½@28
Roasted Java	30 @32
Roasted Mocha	35 @37
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	15@16
Eastern, ℘ doz	14@15
FEED.	
Bran, ℘ ton	17 00@18 00
Hay, ℘ ton, baled	18 00@20 50
Ground Barley, ℘ ton	31 00
Mill Chop, ℘ ton	22 00@25 00
Oil Cake Meal, ℘ ton	27 50@30 00
Shorts, ℘ ton	19 00@20 00
FRESH FRUITS.	
Apples	1 50@2 00
Bananas, ℘ bunch	3 50@4 00
Lemons, California, ℘ box	3 75@4 00
Lemons, Sicily, ℘ box, new	5 50@6 00
Limes, ℘ cwt	1 50
Oranges, Riversides	3 00
Oranges, Seedless	3 25
Oranges, Navels	3 00
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
GRAIN.	
Barley, whole, ℘ ctl	80 @ 90
Corn, ℘ 100 lbs	1 50
Oats, good, ℘ bushel	52 @ 54
Rye, ℘ 100 lbs, nominal	1 00 @1 25
Wheat, Valley, ℘ 100 lbs	1 20 @1 22½
Wheat, Eastern Oregon	1 15 @1 17½
POULTRY.	
Chickens, large young, ℘ doz	5 50@ 6 00
Chickens, broilers	4 50
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
SALT.	
Coarse Fine—	
200-lb bags, ℘ ton	17 00
100-lb bags, ℘ ton	17 00
Ground Rock, 50-lb bags, ℘ ton	12 50
SEEDS.	
Grass Seeds—	
Timothy	6 @ 6½
Orchard Grass	11 @ 12
Red Top	6½@ 8½
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
VEGETABLES (FRESH).	
Asparagus, ℘ lb	6
Cabbage, ℘ lb	2½@3
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

The fund which George Peabody gave for the building of improved dwellings for working people in London has turned out to be a remarkably successful investment. It has in about twenty years increased from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, and on that greater sum it is now earning 3 per cent.

Armstrong & Co. have some new gun mountings that may be of great importance. They allow the gun to be fired at an angle of 40 degrees instead of 20, as formerly, a change which will enable ships to attack almost any coast battery from short range.

PAWNING A JEWEL.

A Smart Young Woman's Ingenious Scheme for Beating a Money-Lender.

"I feel awfully ashamed of it now," said a demure little brown-eyed woman, "because the pawn man was real good to me. It was this way: My friend Ada showed me a pendant, a circle of beautiful small, white diamonds about a ruby that glowed like a flaming-red heart; it had fire enough to melt a rock. Ada said it was a shame that the ruby was not genuine, because it made the pendant of no value to her.

"I don't care,' said I; 'it looks so much like a real stone that I do not believe any one could tell it was bogus. Why, see, there is even a little flaw in it, just as you often find in rubies.' But Ada said as long as it was not genuine the pendant was of no value to her, unless she had the diamonds set over.

"'Why not pawn it?' said I.

"'I couldn't,' said she. 'I'd be frightened to death. Besides, how do you do it?'

"'O, just go in and ask him how much he'll give on it,' said I, though I had never been near a pawn-shop. I was in too deep to expose my ignorance now.

"'Would you dare do it?' said she.

"'Certainly!' I replied, bravely.

"'Will you do it for me, dear?'

"Now, that took my breath away. To put my friend up to mischief was one thing, but to be up to it myself was another. However, I could not admit I was afraid now.

"'Ye-es,' I said, half-heartedly.

"She made me start at once. We went down town, and while she waited in a store I climbed the stairs to the office of a swell broker with my heart beating until I was nearly suffocated. I sat down in the private office, and, with a face as long as the statue of misery, I handed out that pendant.

"'How much?' said the man.

"'I don't know,' I replied. He disappeared and came back and said '$150.'

"Then I knew he thought the ruby real, as I had expected him to do, and the pendant therefore worth about $600, but the sum offered was about double the real value of the pendant; so I looked sorrowfully at the gem for a moment and then said:

"'Can you do no better for me?'

"'Nope,' said he. One more long look at that memento of better days, and then I said in a voice suffused with tears:

"'I'll take it.'

The broker had been watching me closely, and I think he was moved by my apparent distress, which my fright helped me to assume, for when he brought me the ticket and money he said in the gentlest way:

"My dear lady, if you wish to redeem this at any time send us word and we will send it to you and spare you the pains of coming here. He was so kind that I'm sorry I cheated him, even if he did want a $600 pendant for $150."

The reporter related this story to a reputable Maiden lane jewelry manufacturer. He said that the secret of the girl's success lay partly in the fact that the bogus jewel had a flaw in it and that it was set with superior, if small, diamonds, but chiefly in the bearing of the girl. She showed to his eye that she was not accustomed to the air of a pawn-shop, and so he was more easily deceived. It is a regular though small branch of the jewelry business to make jewels like this pendant, which are worked off on pawn brokers through just such means as were employed in this case.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

COUNTRY AND CITY.

Town Life Disqualifies People for Unremitting Exertion.

It has lately been pointed out, as the outcome of an exhaustive investigation that of the leading judges, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, publishers, editors, bankers manufacturers and merchants of New York, not over ten per cent. were born on Manhattan Island.

There is something, apparently, in the atmosphere and vital conditions of a metropolis which tends to disqualify its natives for unremitting and triumphant exertion in the struggle for existence. The same phenomenon has often been observed in London and in Paris.

The causes may be obscure, but that they are deep-seated, and inseparable from large conglomerations of human beings, seems evident from the persistence of the race-type in countries whose cities have been repeatedly occupied by foreign invaders. Thus in Spain, where the Roman colonists settled in the towns, and left tillage to the conquered people, there is not now a trace discernable of Roman blood. In Syria, although its cities remained in the hands of Greeks for upwards of nine centuries, or from the time of Alexander to the time of the successors of Mohammed there now remains scarcely a vestige of the Greek domination.

What is even more noteworthy, the sedentary Arab population is dying out, and its place is taken by an inflow from the rural districts, which have been inhabited by the same Aramaic stock since the dawn of history. But the most striking example of the fugitive character of urban population is furnished by the Nile land, whose cities in historical times have been successively tenanted by Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Turks. They would be solitudes to-day but for the incessant recruitment of their inhabitants from the *fellaheen*, whose race-type is identical with that of the subjects of the Pharaohs depicted on the walls of the rock tombs at Thebes.

The laws of nature seem to have pronounced a curse upon the dwellers in great cities, and from the view-point of industrial and vital statistics it is unquestionably true that God made the country and man made the town.—N. Y. Ledger.

The Snail's Tenacity of Life.

The snail is blessed with very great powers of vitality. A case is recorded of an Egyptian desert snail which came to life upon being immersed in warm water, after it had passed four years glued to a card in the British Museum. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they had apparently been dead for fifteen years, and snails frozen for weeks together in solid blocks of ice have recovered on being thawed out. The eggs of this creature are as hard to destroy as himself. They seem perfectly indifferent to freezing, and have been known to prove productive after having been shriveled up in an oven to the semblance of grains of sand.—Longman's Magazine.

—A milkman's wagon was standing on the street with the horse untied, as is customary while the owner is delivering his milk. A farmer came along leading a cow by a halter on his way to market. The sight of the cow so terrified the horse that he ran away at a furious speed down the street. That milkman's customers are now wondering how long it is since his horse saw a cow.—Buffalo Courier.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night; they make one's hands so soft." "Ah! And do you sleep with your hat on?"—Town Tattle.

—Native—"Well, how do you like our town?" Visitor—"Very nice place. There are twenty-two trains by which one can leave daily."

—Because a thing is small of size think not that you may scorn it. Some insects have a larger waist but lift less than the hornet.—Chicago Journal.

—He—"My greatest fault is that I am apt to speak without thinking." She—"Well, I suppose it can't be well avoided unless you quit talking."—Terre Haute Express.

—A Canadian, being lowered into his grave, groaned in time to be saved. He must have been thinking of the undertaker's bill.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—"Do you read minds just as you would a book?" asked Howell Gibbon. "Sometimes," returned the Mind Reader; "in your case I'd read it just as I would a paragraph."—Puck.

—First Lady—"My eldest daughter, Prudence, has had a proposal." Second Lady—"Indeed?" F. L.—"Yes, and is to be married." S. L.—"Then it is quite true that she has lately been left a lot of money."—Boston Courier.

—"Do you believe in the saying, 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing?' asked one Congressman of another. "I guess so; why do you ask?" "It occurred to me that if it's correct there are a lot of fellows up here who are taking great chances."—Washington Post.

—Irene (old time rival)—"Maud, dear, that's a beautiful ring on your finger. May I ask how much it cost." Maud (maliciously)—"I didn't ask Harry how much it cost, Irene, love." Irene (sweetly)—"I always had a curiosity to know. When I was wearing it myself, you know, I couldn't very well ask him."—Chicago Tribune.

—Miss Highup—"It's perfectly scandalous! Did you hear about Miss De Pink?" Miss Tiptop—"No. What has she done?" Miss Highup—"O, the most immodest thing imaginable! She's let all the world know she is crazy to get married by going and joining a cookery school!"—N. Y. Weekly.

—Mrs. Bascom—"Ebenezer, do you suppose our Willie is smart enough to ever make a lawyer?" Mr. Bascom—"Mebbe he's smart enough, but I don't think, with his disposition, he'd ever have much success." Mrs. Bascom—"Why so? What do you mean?" Mr. Bascom—"The other day I seen him give back an apple that he stole out of the Perkins boy's pocket."—Burlington Free Press.

—Jones' wife was not a very bright woman, but she sometimes said things which were worthy of a wit. One day, after doing or saying something silly, her husband snapped out, "Well you are a little the worst I ever saw." "Why, what's the matter now? Have I done any thing wrong?" "I should say so. You don't know the difference between a horse and a donkey, I don't believe." "I didn't say you were a horse, did I?" she replied meekly, and Jones said no more.—Western Rural.

HE WAS GREAT SOCIALLY.

And He Knew How to Make Money Without Work, Too.

An old negro was chopping down sassafras sprouts in a fence corner when a white man came along and asked: "Can you direct me to Colonel Phil Henderson's house?"

"I could do it sah, ef I had de time."

"If you had the time!" the man exclaimed.

"Yas, sah, ef I had de time. Been rainin' er good 'eal lately, an' I couldn' work much, an' now dat I has got at hit, w'y I hatter make de licks count."

"That's a strange idea. How long would it take you tell me?"

"Wall, sah, it's dis way wid me: I kin talk all along in de sociable widout no trouble, jes' like I am er talkin' ter you right now, but ez soon ez I ginter give d'reckshuns ter er place, w'y I git ter stutterin' an' it takes er powerful long time fur me ter git through, an' er gin I does git through, I has got sich er start dat I kain' stop, an' long atter de man is dun gone I stan's dar a talkin' an' er losin' my mighty valuable time."

"I never heard of any thing like that before," said the man.

"No, sah, I reckon not, an' de doctors demse'fs say dat it is mighty cu'ius."

"Try it now and see if you can't tell me."

"Dar ain't no use'n tryin' it, sah, 'cause I knows my 'fermity. Like mighty well ter 'blige you, but den I'se got er wife an' chullun ober yander in de cabin an' ef I doan work, w'y da's gwine suffer, sho'."

"You can talk all right in a sociable way, can you?"

"Oh, I am ez fine ez a fiddle den. Nobody kin beat me in de sociable. Folks comes fur miles an' miles ter yere me talk in de sociable, but da doan ax me ter gin 'em de d'reckshuns ter er place."

"Well, is there not some way by which we could turn the giving of directions into a sociable talk?"

"Lemme see. I wonders now ef dat fact couldn't be done? Oh, yas, I's got it now—jes' happen ter recollect dat dar ain't nothin' dat mecks me feel so sociable ez er few dimes—say twenty-fi' cents."

"All right, here is a quarter. Now, which way must I go?"

"Wait er minit," said the old negro, taking the money. "I haster sorter feel my way er long, fur dis is er sort o' er spiryment atter all." He looked up and down the fence, wiped his mouth, pulled out his upper lip and worked it around and then said: "I 'gratulates you, sah, dat this un'ertakin' is gwine be er success. Go right down dar ter de end o' de fence an' take de lef' han' road—hol' on, sah. You kin see de house from yere. Yander it is ober on the hill."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Story of a Curious Calf.

In the absence of a sea-serpent some Parisian desseminators of so-called "news" have invented a phenomenal calf, which, according to the elaborate description furnished, would seem to be a canard. This curious animal is said to have seen the light at a place called Beaumont, and has the head of a bulldog, with cropped ears; its eyes are starting out of their orbits like those of a far-eastern dragon; its mouth is small; its forelegs are shortened abnormaly, while its hind feet resemble those of a pig, and are exceptionally long. If this calf be really grazing in the fields of Beaumont it deserves to encounter an enterprising Barnum who will take it about on show.—Paris Letter.

—A philosopher says: "Love is light; hate, the darkness." How comes it, then, that those who are smitten by Cupid's darts love the darkness?—Boston Herald.