

# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

E. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.  
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.  
NEVER OLD.

Spring still makes spring in the mind,  
When dawn comes with its golden light.  
Love wakes more than the throbbing heart,  
And we are never old.

Over the winter glaciers  
I see the summer day and chipping  
As through the wild piled snowdrift,  
The warm sunbeams below.

HOUSEKEEPING MADE EASY.  
What Modern Invention Has Done for  
Our Matrons and Maids.

In former years it was no easy task for a young married couple to "go housekeeping," and it required no small expenditure of cash. A range or cooking stove, a coffee and spice mill, a mortar, a cake board and rolling pin, a coffee grinder, a butter knife, not to mention a large number of pots, kettles, frying pans and bowls, and a large stock of raw materials in the line of provisions, were required. Then considerable skill was necessary to use all these instruments for preparing food for the table, and that skill, if the husband was not possessed by a young wife. The consequence was that most persons who embarked on the sea of matrimony sailed directly to a boarding house and set up their household divanities in a back chamber, where they remained till the landlady levied on them for an over due bill for meals and lodgings.

But modern invention has rendered housekeeping very easy. A couple may now set up for themselves with very few utensils, scarcely any provisions, and next to no knowledge of cookery. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbersome cooking range. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbersome cooking range. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbersome cooking range.

There are also canned soups, that only need to be diluted, mince meat, all ready to put between pie crusts, and roast meats and fowls of all descriptions. Some grocers keep much prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. English plum puddings are also on the market. Cans of cooked green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are to be found on the shelves of every grocery, while laundries do the washing and ironing.

It is no longer necessary to be a cook, or have a cook, to keep house. It requires scarcely any cooking utensils to provide a warm meal. A can opener, a frying pan and a coffee pot are the principal requisites. Even the last is not absolutely necessary, since a mixture of prepared coffee, sugar and cream may readily be obtained. It is now possible to go to the movies to dispense with a cook book, as the label on every can tells how to treat the contents. Surely, ladies need no longer complain that the labors of housekeeping keep them from cultivating their minds.—Boston Budget.

**Horace Greeley's Prophecy.**  
In the winter of 1851 I heard a lecture delivered by Horace Greeley in Brooklyn. His subject was "France." Solemly and weird were his prophecies that night. All else, save a general impression of his lecture, has passed from my memory, but one thing stands out in boldest relief, and that is his description of how Louis Napoleon accomplished the coup d'etat, and the prophecy which Mr. Greeley made. It was near the end of his discourse. In his calm style the orator, speaking of that usurpation, accomplished in treachery and blood, seemed to have become elevated like a seer, and he said: "A day is coming when, as sure as there is a God in heaven, Napoleon III will use his sword for having outraged moral and civil law." And here Greeley raised his voice, "Thou, Eugenie, beautiful queen of power and of fashion, when that day does arrive thou wilt have thy share in the penalty."

I think that I never heard anything half so weird, half so startling, half so prophetic, which had given good attention hitherto, was now simply spell bound. Greeley then went on and gave his reasons for including the empress in the future retribution. He said that it was a notorious fact that after Louis Napoleon had treacherously and murderously stifled the second French republic, the first person who wrote him a congratulatory and approving letter was Mlle. la Comtesse de Montijo, who became the Empress Eugenie.—J. C. Fletcher in New York Graphic.

**"Stored Up" Force in Water.**  
An error concerning water has arisen from a remark imputed to Faraday that in every drop of water is stored up the energy of a stroke of lightning, which has been largely used by Keely motor and other speculators to further their schemes. There is no force of any kind "stored up" in water, and the statement made by Faraday, if he ever did make it, simply referred to the small quantity of electricity developed in a lightning flash, which would hardly be enough to decompose into its constituent gases a single drop of water. The powerful effects of lightning are due to the great tension of electricity, like a very small boiler in which the steam is at an enormous pressure.—Popular Science News.

**Odd Effect of the Interstate Law.**  
An odd effect of the interstate commerce law is the resurrection of the various dead towns along the Mississippi river. The old steamboat wharves are being propped up ready for business, and yawning inhabitants are rubbing their eyes and wondering if the days of railroad traffic since the war have only been a horrible nightmare.—Chicago News.

**Yellow Fever Investigation.**  
Dr. Vulpian has reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences that during the epidemic of yellow fever lately prevailing in Rio Janeiro, of 6,924 persons inoculated against the fever only six died, or less than one per cent, while the proportion of deaths among those not treated was 1 per cent.—Boston Budget.

**A Very Deep Well.**  
A firm of silk manufacturers at Northampton, Mass., about two years ago began sinking an artesian well there. It has now reached a depth of 3,440 feet. All but 200 feet of the boring has been through sandstone.—Boston Budget.

**The Manuscript of Burns' Poem.**  
The manuscript of Burns' poem, "The Whistle," has recently been purchased for \$250 by Lord Bessborough.

The latest fad in London for hard-up nobility, or rather impetuous society ladies, is to open a forist's stand and dispense flowers for the million. Mrs. Wallace, cousin of the Duke of Wellington, is the pioneer in this movement, which promises to be a great success.

# PACIFIC COAST.

## Nevada Piutes Attacked With La Grippe.

## ALASKAN EXPLORERS SAFE.

### Stock of All Kinds in New Mexico Has Braved the Severe Winter, and is in Fair Condition.

The Umattilla Indian lands sold for about \$200,000.

More boats are running on Puget Sound than there is paying business for.

Boise City, Idaho, has voted \$100,000 in bonds to build a system of sewerage and a City Hall.

A few shrimps have this season made their appearance in Baker's Bay, a very unusual occurrence.

Port Angeles has extended her city limits, and is now eight miles long by three and a half wide.

The body of Louis Munson, late editor of the Banning Herald, was cremated at Rosedale cemetery at Los Angeles.

The Jacarillos in New Mexico are taking to the government plan of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty.

Stock of all kinds in New Mexico has braved the severe winter, and will go into the spring in fair condition.

Eureka, Cal., is to extend the city limits to include the outlying districts, which contain about one-third of the population of the place.

The Plutes of Mason and Smith Valleys, Nev., are attacked by a gripple, and there is scarcely a buck, squaw or peep that is not down with it.

An Indian known as Joe committed suicide by eating wild parsnip at Reno. The cause of his shuffling off was that a white man had interfered with his domestic relations.

It is stated at Tacoma upon authentic information that the Great Northern railroad has decided to cross the Cascade Mountains through Natchez Pass in building to the Coast.

The late warm weather has melted the snow and caused a large rise in the Mokelumne river, which threatens to overflow grain lands along the river bottoms. No heavy damage is feared.

A deposit of \$150,000 has been made in Victoria, B. C., as the first payment of a total sum of \$1,500,000 offered for the purchase of the Silver King mine on Lead Mountain, West Kootenai.

Monterey has originated a movement to present the cruiser Monterey with a silver service as a token of the appreciation of the great honor conferred upon the town in the naming of the cruiser.

The official count of the following cities of the Pacific Coast has just been completed, and is now made public for the first time: Albany, Or., 3,079; Prescott, A. T., 1,759; Spokane, Wash., 19,922.

# EASTERN ITEMS.

## Irish Heirs After A. T. Stewart's Millions.

## LAND COMMISSIONER CARTER

### Surprised That Surveyor-Generals of the Coast Are Not Rushing the Work of State Surveys.

The Washington arch fund in New York city amounts to \$88,629, and \$17,370 are still needed to complete the work.

By the voluntary act of the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad all the trackmen on the line have been given an increase of wages.

G. P. Huntington is charged with disobeying a subpoena in New York court, and may be placed in arrest when he returns to that city.

Notwithstanding the McKinley bill the exports from the Dominion of Canada for the past nine months show an increase of over \$500,000.

The reported discovery of a twenty-acre gold field on Sage creek in the Bad Lands near Rapid City, S. D., is not believed by the Black Hills miners.

Secretary Foster has fixed the maximum number of seals which the Commercial Company will be allowed to take during the coming season at 60,000.

A Washington correspondent says the President will probably give three or four of the nine Judges to be appointed to the new Circuit Courts to the Democrats.

About 100 society women of Memphis have organized a company, and will build a free hospital for women and children, to be known as the Women's Hospital of Memphis.

A Kansas authority says the total amount of farm-mortgage indebtedness in Kansas does not exceed \$50,000,000, and it is being paid off at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month.

Owing to the action of the Legislature in cutting down the State World's Fair appropriation to \$65,000, all the Wisconsin Commissioners and the Board of Women Managers will resign.

A disastrous split in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance organization in Mississippi is reported. Within the last few months the membership in that State has shrunk from 25,000 to 15,000.

After three successive failures at farming the Winnemago Indians made up their minds to abandon farming, and will make no further effort to raise anything this year on their reservation.

The contest for the A. T. Stewart millions is being renewed. Many heirs of Stewart are reported to have turned up in Belfast notwithstanding Hilton's deposition that the deceased had no living relatives.

The Chicago and Erie railroad refuses to permit the Standard Oil Company to parallel its pipe from Lima, O., to Chicago, and the Standard has been put to enormous expense securing right of way off railroad territory.

Statistics furnished by the Iowa Board of Health show that insanity is increasing in rate, especially in the rural districts. The total number of cases increased from 1,323 in 1880 to 1,940 in 1890.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin on the subject of horticulture throughout the country. California stands third in the list of States in the total value of plant sales. New York and Pennsylvania alone exceed her in that particular.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## Electric Launches Popular on the Thames.

## NAVAL OFFICERS IN TURMOIL.

### The Suppression of the Opium Trade in India Will Provoke a Revolt Among Warlike Tribes.

London will have a new Thames tunnel.

A London firm published 77,000,000 tracts in a year.

Have guns fire nine times in three-quarters of a minute.

The Miners' Convention at Paris represented 1,000,000 men.

The law business in Scottish courts shows a steady decrease.

King Humbert has 2,000 blood horses in his three stables near Pisa.

Gladstone says labor organization has saved England from revolution.

A large number of the members of the British Parliament are ill of gripple.

The Eiffel tower at Paris has been opened to the public for its third season.

Telephone connection between Christiana and Stockholm will soon be established.

The Pope has established the Bishopric of Zanzibar, and will shortly appoint a Bishop.

The Austro-German treaty has been signed for a period of twelve years, beginning in February, 1892.

Queen Victoria has commanded strict enforcement of the new regulations limiting presentations at court.

French naval officers are in a turmoil over the oppositions worthlessness of many of their torpedo boats.

A strong war feeling has been aroused in Berlin by the proposed maneuvers of the French near the German frontier.

Five English Generals were retired week before last through non-employment, and not one under the age clause.

# PORTLAND MARKET.

## Prices of Wheat Still Continue Too High for Export Purposes.

WHEAT—The market remains in a dormant condition. A few parcels are offering, but prices are not considered above an export basis, and purchases, only made when urgent wants must be supplied, are few and far between. Shippers generally have sufficient on hand to meet present and near future requirements, and evince no disposition to operate unless at concessions, which sellers are apparently unwilling to grant. Quotations under existing circumstances are impossible.

FLOUR—Quote: Standard, \$5.25; Walla Walla, \$5.00 per barrel.

OATS—Quote: 65¢ per bushel.

HAY—Quote: \$16.47 per ton.

MILKSTUFFS—Quote: Bran, 21¢; Shorts, 24¢; Ground Barley, 43¢; 34.00; Chop Feed, 42¢; 25¢ per ton; Barley, 11.25¢; 1.30 per ton.

BUTTER—Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 27.5¢; fancy dairy, 22.5¢; fair to good, 17.5¢; common, 15.5¢; California, 22.5¢; 24.5¢ per cwt.

CHEESE—Quote: Oregon, 14.5¢; California, 12.5¢ per cwt.

EGGS—Quote: Oregon, 17¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Quote: Old Chickens, \$4.50; young chickens, \$2.00; fair to good, \$1.00; Geese, \$2.00; Turkeys, \$2.00; Cabbage, \$1.50 per cwt; Early York, \$2.00; Cauliflower, \$1.00 per dozen; Celery, 90¢ per dozen; Onions, 4.5¢ per sack; Carrots, \$1.00 per sack; Beets, \$1.50 per sack; Turnips, \$1.75 per sack; Potatoes, 50¢ per cwt; New Potatoes, 1.5¢ per cwt; Parsnips, 4.5¢ per cwt; Lettuce, 15¢ per cwt; Asparagus, 4.5¢ per cwt; Spinach, 15¢ per cwt; Squash, 2.5¢ per cwt; Green Peas, 5.5¢ per cwt; String Beans, 15¢ per cwt; Klubarb, 4¢ per cwt; Artichokes, 40¢ per cwt; Parsley, 25¢ per dozen; Radishes, 20¢ per dozen bunches; young Onions, 20¢ per dozen bunches.

FRUITS—Quote: Los Angeles Oranges, \$2.25; 2.50; Riverside, \$3.00; 3.25; Naveline, \$4.50; 5.00 per box; Sicily Lemons, \$4.50; California, \$4.50 per box; Apples, \$1.00; 2.50 per box; Bananas, \$2.50; 3.50 per dozen; Pineapples, \$5.00 per cwt; Strawberries, 15¢ per cwt; Cherries, 25¢ per cwt.

EGGS—Quote: California Walnuts, 11.5¢; Hickory, 8.5¢; Brazil, 12¢; Almonds, 16¢; Filberts, 15¢; Pine Nuts, 17¢; Peas, 17¢; Peanuts, 8¢; Hazelnut, 8¢; Peanut, 8¢.

EGGS—Quote: Salmon, 8¢ per pound; Halibut, 12.5¢; Cod, 10¢; Sole, 10¢; Flounders, 10¢; Shad, 12¢; Carp and Catfish, 8¢; Canned Salmon, Standard No. 1, \$1.35 per case; No. 2, \$2.25.

HORS—Nominal. Quote: 20¢ per pound.

WOOL—Quote: Willamette Valley, 18.5¢; Eastern Oregon, 15.5¢ per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.

HIDES—Quote: Dry Hides, selected prime, 8.5¢; 9.5¢ per cwt; Green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4¢; under 55 pounds, 3¢; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 30¢; medium, 60¢; long, 90¢; 1.25; shearings, 10¢; Tallow, 10¢; Choice, 3.5¢ per pound.

IRON—Quote: Iron, \$3.00; Steel, \$3.10; Wire, \$3.75 per keg.

**The Merchandise Market.**  
COAL OIL—Quote: \$1.95 per case.  
RICE—Quote: \$6.00; 6.75 per cental.  
HONEY—Quote: 16¢ per lb.  
SALT—Quote: Liverpool, \$16, \$16.50; 17; stock, \$11 per ton in carload lots.  
COFFEE—Quote: Costa Rica, 22¢; Rio, 23¢; Mocha, 30¢; Java, 25¢; Arabica, 28¢; 27¢ per cwt.  
BEANS—Quote: Small Whites, 31¢; Pink, 34¢; 35¢; Doves, 34¢; Butter, 4.5¢; Lima, 4.5¢ per pound.  
STARCH—Quote: Golden O, 5.5¢; extra C, 5.5¢; dry granulated, 5.5¢; cube crushed and powdered, 5.5¢ per pound; confectioners' A, 6.5¢ per pound.  
SYRUPS—Eastern, in barrels, 47.5¢; half barrels, 50.5¢; in cases, 55.5¢; per gallon; \$2.25; 2.50 per gal; California, in barrels, 40¢ per gal; 42.25 per keg.  
DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm. Quote: Italian Prunes, 10.5¢; 12¢; Pitted and German Prunes, 10¢ per pound; Raisins, 22.5¢ per box; Plum-dried Pears, 10.5¢; sun-dried and factory Plums, 11.5¢; evaporated Peaches, 18¢; 20¢; Smyrna Figs, 20¢; California Figs, 20¢ per pound.  
CANNED GOODS—Market steady. Quote: Table Fruit, \$2.25; Peaches, \$2.50; Blackberry, 2.50; 2.75; Plums, \$1.95; Blackberries, \$2.25; Raspberries, \$2.75; Pineapples, \$2.75; Apricots, \$2.40. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.50 per dozen; Peaches, \$1.65; Plums, 1.25; Blackberries, \$1.65 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.35; 1.65, according to quality; Tomatoes, \$1.15; 1.65; Sugar Peas, \$1.40; 1.60; String Beans, \$1.10 per dozen. Fish: Salmon, \$1.25; 1.50; Sardines, \$5.00; 6.00; Lobster, \$2.25; 3.25; oysters, \$1.50; 3.25 per dozen. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, 8.25; Crown, 7.75; Highland, 8.75; Champion, \$6.00; Monroe, \$6.75 per case.  
EGG—Quote: \$1.75 per sack.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## Scientific and Practical Knowledge.

## MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

### Orange Judd Says Good Strawberries Can Be Raised Cheaper by the Bushel Than Wheat.

Scientific and Practical Knowledge. The production of food—agriculture—is one of the exact sciences. Its laws are settled, determined, positive and reliable. If all the laws which our investigations have found out are obeyed strictly, agriculture never fails us; it is as sure in its results as that fire will burn. The laws are few and simple. Place a good seed in good soil, prevent any interference with its growth, gather the produce when ripe, and we have obeyed all the laws; we have conducted its progress scientifically, and have reaped a harvest—the result of applied science; that is, we have gained knowledge, have set it to work, have raised an ear of corn and have grown a dinner.

Grass lands pay well for good care and management. Growing timothy hay for market pays good dividends in many localities. Timothy is not regarded as the best grass, but as the most salable. Its clear, healthy-looking stems and leaves commend it to buyers, and it is always in demand. A good, well-managed grass farm ought to pay largely in almost any section.

Both meadows and pastures must be well cared for at this season—protected from the stamping of stock while the ground is soft—and receive needed attention in the way of fertilizing, draining and clearing of stones and other obstructions. The yield of many an old pasture might be largely increased, if not doubled, by the application of some fertilizer. Whenever practicable, provision should be made for watering and shading pastured stock, and thus prevent them from suffering during hot weather.

**Making Good Butter.**  
Skill in the management of the cows, the milk and the cream will be rewarded with good butter, no matter what kind of churn is used. It is generally conceded in these latter days of advancement that one without a dash is best. The conclusion caused by the peculiar motion of the swing and the box churn is supposed to be more conducive to the perfect functions of butter globules, and the buttermilk is more thoroughly washed out than when the old-style paddles are used. Good butter, however, is not dependent upon the kind of churn; its qualities are regulated vastly more by the handling and manipulation than by any implement employed in its production. Proper food for the cows, constant observance of cleanliness, correct ripening of the cream, observance of temperature, pure air in the dairy room and common-sense methods applied in all the details of butter making will result in uniformity and satisfaction both to the maker and consumer.

**An Immense Strawberry Crop.**  
A prominent fruit-grower of Western New York from a single patch of sixteen acres sent to market in one year, 1,300 bushels of strawberries. The entire crop was sold at an average price of 12 1/2 cents per quart, realizing the sum of \$5-20. This may be taken as an instance of the profitability of thoroughly scientific fruit-growing.

Good strawberries can be raised by the bushel, says Orange Judd, cheaper than wheat. The space necessary to supply a family need not be large. We have averaged one quart to 2.16 square feet, or at the rate of 630 bushels per acre. The Ohio Farmer says that, if strawberries are well set in the fall, they will fruit the next season, as it is the fall growth of roots which supports the plant for the next year's fruiting. J. J. Thomas recommends in planting to make a little mound under the roots and spread them evenly upon it and then carefully cover them. Thus treated, they grow twice as well as when planted as they usually are.

**Timely Care of Live Stock.**  
Work horses need plenty of strengthening food, regularity in feeding and watering and good care. Guard against galls by keeping the harness clean and soft. Many horses work best when they are barefoot. Protect teams from drafts when they are heated. Give brood mares roomy quarters, watchful care and treat them gently and kindly. Cows require extra care at this season. Give those about to come in good roomy quarters, and treat them kindly. Guard against abortion and accidents. To prevent garget and other troubles rain their food, though plenty of good sound hay may be given safely. Keep all the good heifer calves, and remember that teaching them to feed from the pail saves trouble.

Sheep should be kept in dry yards to protect their feet, and also guarded against storms. Ewes and lambs need good shelter and liberal rations to prevent suffering and keep the bag full. Spring lambs, well cared for and fed liberally, will soon sell at a profit.

Pigs and poultry both pay for good care and keep. The pigs need exercise, and will do good by destroying many insect enemies if allowed to take it in the orchard. Give breeding sows bran and other cooling food, but no corn or meal. Poultry "shell out" the profits now, if ever; so care well for the birds if you want fresh eggs and chickens galore. Protect them from vermin by using kerosene upon the roofs and walls of the poultry house; and do whatever else that will tend to promote their comfort, health and consequent productiveness.

Reports from Jackson's quarters are that he is covering twelve men a day at an easy gait and punches the bag for about an hour. His ankle is still swollen, but not to such an extent as to prevent his training, yet he finds some pain there whenever he does too much.

The challenge game of billiards between Jack Schaefer, the world's champion, and Eugene Carter at Central Hall, Chicago, was easily won by Schaefer. The score was: Schaefer, 800; Carter, 481. Though beaten, Carter had the best run—211. Schaefer's highest was 104. About 2,500 people witnessed the contest.

# BRONCHITIS.

## Symptoms and Treatment of the Affection in Its Early Stages.

During the winter season bronchitis is one of the most common affections. It is essentially an inflammation of the bronchial tubes, but it rarely occurs alone; the mucous membrane lining the throat and upper part of the windpipe are, as a rule, affected about the same time.

In the majority of cases an attack of bronchitis is preceded by a cold in the head. The inflammation, which starts in the nose, travels downward, affecting the throat more or less, and very soon enters the bronchial tubes. When these are reached there are added to the symptoms of a cold a sense of tightness and soreness or rawness in the chest. Those unpleasant feelings are aggravated by the cough, which is at first dry, hacking and quite constant. As a rule, the person who is suffering from an attack of bronchitis is somewhat feverish, or, at least, inclined to be chilly. He has less appetite than usual, feels dull and heavy and disinclined to exertion. Those who have bronchitis generally complain of a dull, aching pain in the back and limbs.

The cough, which is at first dry and painful—as some say "tearing"—generally loosens up in from one to two days, and then the patient "rattles" quite freely. The coughed up mucus is generally of a yellowish or greenish color and salty taste; but they become quite yellow. As soon as the patient "raises" easily he is at once relieved; the pain and soreness disappear, and he goes rapidly on to recovery.

Acute bronchitis is usually caused by taking cold. If one is suddenly chilled, an attack is very likely to occur. By too severe and sudden cooling of the body the blood is driven from the surface to the internal organs. The lining membrane of the bronchial tubes is very easily congested in that way. Considering all things, it is practically certain that bronchitis is more prevalent after sudden changes in the weather and when the same is moist and cold.

When an attack of this disease comes on the sufferers who treat themselves as a rule, direct their efforts entirely to stopping the cough, without giving much thought to the trouble that excites it.

The remedies which they usually take, while bringing, perhaps, some relief, yet more often do more harm than good, and really in the first stage of acute bronchitis there is seldom great need of what passes under the head of cough medicines.

While there is soreness or rawness in the chest, the patient should be confined to his bed and kept on a light diet. Mustard poultices should be applied morning and night, and left on until the morning when it is intolerable. After they are removed, a towel wrung out of warm water should be applied, and over that a dry one laid, and then several folds of flannel.

In the meantime, unless the cough is incessant, there will scarcely be any need to give medicine for it, and, certainly, if any are used, they should be wisely selected. Flaxseed tea is an excellent drink, having a soothing effect on the inflamed parts, and is in considerable quantities each day.

If the patient is not under the care of a physician, and will not consult any notwithstanding his cough is very troublesome, keeps him awake, etc., he might have put up at the drugger's a mixture of the sweet spirit of niter, a few drops of opium, and a few drops of etheric oil of peppermint, and a few drops of oil of cloves. Of this mixture the dose for an adult is one teaspoonful, and it may be taken every two or three hours in a wine glass of water.

After two or three days, when the cough has become soft and loose, and the soreness and rawness in the chest has disappeared, then, instead of the medicine advised, the sirup of wild cherry bark should be taken, in teaspoonful doses, every three or four hours. There is much to raise, it will be well to take also of the sirup of squilla one-half a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

If one guards against exposure the infection is likely to subside quite rapidly, less and less is raised until finally the amount of secretion is near that of health and the cough disappears.—Yankee Blade.

**The Story of a Play.**  
One of the most successful of recent plays fell into the hands of Charles Overton, who offered it to A. M. Palmer, manager of the Madison Square theatre, and whose judgment as to the value of a play is second to no one's. While Mr. Palmer admitted that the piece possessed many elements of success he did not think it was a piece destined to have a long run. However, he agreed to take the risk of it being a success, provided Mr. Overton would permit him to produce the piece at the Madison Square theatre without having to pay any salary. After that, if successful, Mr. Palmer agreed to send the play out on the road. Every one familiar with theatrical affairs knows that "Jim the Penman" is one of the strongest plays of the road today, and will also remember the phenomenal run it had at the Madison Square theatre. It is estimated that Mr. Overton and the Madison Square theatre company together have made over \$800,000 out of it.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Times.

**The White Slaves of London.**  
A committee of the house of commons has for some time been investigating the "sweating" system as practiced in London workshops. It has been learned that thousands of work girls are obliged to stay up till 13 or 1 o'clock at night, working in the most unwholesome places, and frequently for as little as 5 shillings a week, or even less.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**When a Man is a Lion.**  
Unless you know that a man is a habitual liar you have no right to call him a liar of any sort. This is a definition handed down by an Ohio court. A man who lies a few times is no more a liar than the man who drinks now and then is a drunkard.—Chicago Herald.

**Hard to Kill.**  
Killing an elephant is by no means an easy task. One of the two Indian elephants given by the Prince of Wales to the Berlin zoological gardens some years ago lately killed his keeper, and the authorities decreed was prepared, and on the morning as Boston walked out of his cage the nose was nearly dropped over his head and forty-two men prepared to draw it tight. But the great brute, feeling some discomfort, snapped the wire in a second and is still enjoying existence.—New York Evening Post.