EUGENE CITY GUARD.

J. L. CAMPBELL, - - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gypsies Kidnap Two Boys in Washington County, N. Y.

A new railroad between Chicago and St. Louis is talked of.

Week before last 5,500 Italians sailed from Genoa to the United States.

Business has been resumed on the old Chesapeake and Ohio canal in West Virginia.

It is said the Alliance circulars sent from St. Paul are having some effect on the market.

A New York inventor makes serious charges against the management of the patent office.

The postoffice in Chicago does a larger registered-letter business than any other in the country.

Each of the members of the famous Economite community in Pennsylvania is worth $1,000,000.

Great preparations are being made for the holding of "The German Day" in New York on October 4.

A man has been stealing hogs near Havana, Ill., by first chloroforming them, so they would not squeal.

Hon. Bayliss Hanna, Minister to the Argentine Republic during the Cleveland administration, is dead.

The Treasury Department has shipped recently to the West for use in moving the crops $2,800,000 in small notes.

A treasure of $60,000,000 in gold is supposed to be buried near Warrensburg, Mo., and parties are searching for it.

The Indiana Farmers' Alliance has declared a boycott on a farmer who will not join the order, and his wheat stands unthreshed.

The historic and romantic Fort Laramie in Wyoming is now nothing more substantial than a mass of ruins half hidden by ivy.

Mississippi Valley lumbermen have obtained 1,000,000 acres of land granted to the Central Military Land Company by the State of Oregon.

The total receipts from customs during the month of July were $23,953,386, or $8,485,232 less than the receipts during the same month of last year.

Careful New York financiers are said to be taking gold loans at a much lower figure than they will accept currency loans on account of the free-silver agitation.

A new scheme has been put in operation, by which it is expected that agricultural specimens from every county in the country will be shown at the World's Fair.

The Chicago Drainage Commission has fixed upon a route for the canal between Chicago and the Summit, and has decided to issue $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

It is reported from Boston that a kindling-wood trust has been formed there, and the product of all the factories in Boston and vicinity will be handled by one firm.

The redemption of 4½ per cent. bonds will not begin until September 2, the date of their maturity. Up to date about $11,600,000 of these bonds have been continued at 2 per cent.

John M. Samuels of Kentucky is prominently spoken of for chief of the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair, but the *Inter-Ocean* says Mr. Shorb of California still has a good chance.

Gypsies kidnaped two boys in Washington county, N. Y., the other day, but were overtaken by a mob of citizens and compelled to release the lads. The offenders narrowly escaped lynching.

The emigration from Germany to America during the first five months of the present year amounted to 55,567, or nearly 10,000 more than the largest total during any five months of the last five years.

The Sugar Trading and Finance Company of Central America—capital, $25,000,000—has been organized. The company will buy and sell sugar and other products, and will establish agencies in the West Indies for that purpose.

The cattle baron has passed away in Texas, and his immense pastures are being cut up into farms. A 20,000-acre pasture was cut up into farms a few weeks ago, and it realized at auction an average of between $7 and $8 an acre.

Land Commissioner Carter thinks the only relief the Kaweah colonists have is through Congress. He thinks they should be compensated for improvements made; but there is but one course to pursue now, and that is to enforce the law.

The drought in Connecticut is startling, and the heat is intense. The rivers, ponds and mill streams are lower than for years. Many mills have been compelled to stop. The loss to crops and wages, if rain does not fall soon, will be great.

C. P. Huntington and associates of New York have purchased the Texas Trunk railroad, extending from Dallas to Cedar in Kauffman county, Tex., a distance of fifty-two miles, and will, it is said, immediately commence building in the direction of New Orleans.

SPORTING NOTES.

An Epitome of What is Occurring in the Sporting World.

Jim Corbett has deposited $1,000 with the New York *World* to fight any man above ground, Queensbury rules, either to finish or limited number of rounds. He prefers Slavin or Mitchell.

The California Athletic Club has received a cablegram from Ted Pitchford, the English pugilist, offering to meet Bob Fitzsimmons for any purse the club might offer. The Board of Directors will consider the matter at its next meeting.

Jimmy Carroll, who is acting as manager for Aleck Gregains, met Young Mitchell and tried to open negotiations for a match with Mitchell after the latter's battle with Reddy Gallagher. Mitchell's reply was that, win or lose, he would retire after the match with Gallagher.

Hanlan and O'Connor have issued a double-scull challenge to the world. They will row three miles against any other double for from $500 to $5,000 a side. If any two Australians will come to this country they will guarantee them two single sculling races for $2,500 a side, and will allow $2,000 for expenses if a double-scull match is made for $3,000 or more a side.

C. W. Williams having been asked to enter Allerton in a free-for-all for $10,000 with Stamboul and Palo Alto, the race to take place in San Francisco and Allerton have $5,000 expenses, telegraphed as follows: "I decline, as Allerton will not leave Independence this season." Williams says he will give Nelson, Stamboul or Palo Alto, each or all of them, $5,000 for expenses to come to the October meeting at Independence, Ia., and trot against Allerton, and that he will give $10,000 to the winner.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Governor of South Carolina Explains Why He Uses Railroad Passes.

Governor Tillman of South Carolina, who has been taken to task for using railroad passes, explains that he saved money for the State by their use.

Philip D. Armour is said to be the largest individual commercial operator in the world. His transactions last year reached the enormous aggregate of $63,000,000.

The Shah of Persia is developing into a kodak fiend, and his courtiers all say that his pictures are wonderful successes. It wouldn't be healthy for them to say anything else.

John A. Riley, brother of James Whitcomb Riley, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bradstreet Company for the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

The Czar is one of the few living banqueters, it is said, who can "drink a toast" according to the old style, swallowing toasted apple, liquor and all from the brimming cup.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Packard, who reside on a farm near New Hartford, Ia., are the parents of twenty-nine living children. The eldest is 49, and the youngest is 16 years of age.

Mlle. Darnova, a wealthy and refined Russian lady and a relative of the Czar's Minister of the Interior, has commenced her big task of walking from Kieff to Moscow and thence to Paris.

Robert T. Barker of New Bedford, Mass., read the Bible through for the first time in 1808. Since that date he has read it ninety-nine times. It usually takes him two months to read it from beginning to end.

President Diaz is again well enough to attend to executive business, but he bears traces of recent suffering. His wife wishes him to go to Europe for a rest, but his ambition keeps him at home and will for some time yet.

General Booth now has a large number of the London poor at work on his "home farm" at Hadleigh, Essex, and as soon as accommodations are ready the number will be increased. The scheme is watched with a good deal of interest.

The Pope does not speak English "better than many Englishmen," as is stated in a paragraph now going the rounds. He does not speak the language at all, and holds converse with English-speaking people through an interpreter in Latin.

Lady Aylesbury is one of the most extraordinary figures in London society. She is nearly 80, and wears a wig of corkscrew curls. She is noted as the possessor of a sharp tongue, and her language is at all times picturesque and vigorous.

Bismarck since he has retired from his official duties in Berlin has devoted himself largely to developing his business enterprises. In Friedrichsruhe, especially during the last year, his factories have been enlarged and run to their full capacity. His potteries have had more orders than they could fill.

John C. Calhoun, grandson of the South Carolina statesman of that name, declares that alternate generations in his family smoked and eschewed smoking. He never touches a cigar himself, and he says the great apostle of nullification never did, either; but his father and great grandfather were inveterate smokers.

Ex-Speaker Reed has apparently been getting gay during his trip abroad. A New York paper records that on his return "his suit of clothes was distinctively American in cut, wherever it was made, but his silk hat, with a narrow brim, was plainly built on a British block. He wore it on the back of his head."

Secretary Foster's fondness for baseball is said to be developing into a mania. He goes out to the Washington ball grounds whenever there is a game on, and when the Cincinnati team was playing at the capital promptly on the stroke of 4 every afternoon the Secretary would make a bee line for his hat and coat. A moment later he could be seen chasing a car with the agility of a schoolboy.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

A Desperate Gang of Criminals Arrested for Abduction.

The Atlanta *Journal* printed a story to the effect that J. O. Wynne, business agent of the Georgia State Alliance Exchange, was over $20,000 short in his accounts.

At Griswold, Larimore county, N. D., William Boelter killed his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herman Boelter, set fire to the house and then took his own life. Both bodies were found in the ruins.

The body of Cora Farthing of Lewiston, N. Y., an unusually handsome young woman, was found in the Niagara river at Lewiston under such circumstances as to give rise to the theory of murder.

Francois and Rosalie Schneider, living in the suburbs of Vienna, have been accused of decoying servants to their house by advertisements and murdering them. Seven bodies were found buried beneath the house.

Jennie Anderson lives alone in Galveston, Tex. She was startled by the appearance of a negro in her bed chamber. She snatched a revolver from a bureau, and after inflicting a flesh wound on herself killed the negro by shooting him through the heart.

Wolf Falk, the theatrical agent, arrested on complaint of Hermann, the magician, who charged him with stealing $30,000 from him while Treasurer of the Bush-street theater, San Francisco, has been discharged from custody by Governor Hill of New York.

Princess Milena, wife of the reigning Prince of Montenegro, has subjected herself to a severe surgical operation in the clinic of Heidelberg. The Princess is now 45 years old, but she has been married thirty-one years. As Milena Petrowna Bukotitisch in 1847 she was called the loveliest and most beautiful woman in Europe.

A picnic of colored people at Hunt's Grove, twenty miles west of Cincinnati, ended in a bloody riot. The trouble began by a fight between two women about a lover. They fought each other with razors till both were exhausted from loss of blood. Ida Griffin, one of the combatants, was dangerously wounded. The sight of blood infuriated a number of negroes, most of whom were drunk, and a general battle was begun, in which one was mortally wounded, one killed and several badly wounded.

The most desperate gang of criminals in Detroit has been arrested, charged with the abduction last March of Joseph Perrien, one of the wealthiest millers of the Northwest and a highly respected citizen of Detroit. The gang includes Johnny Considine, Billy Considine, Thomas Kennedy, Frank Griffiths, James McDowell and Edward Kent. They have long been the terror of Detroit, and the Considines, at least, have criminal records in Cleveland, O., Marquette, Mich., and other places besides their native heath. Perrien, it will be remembered, was released by the gang after twenty-four hours' captivity.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Phylloxera Destroys the Tokay Vineyards.

A GOVERNOR TO BE BOILED.

Lord Salisbury on the Continent—Emperor William to Visit the World's Fair.

The projects to draw Switzerland into the dreibund have failed.

Dillon and O'Brien are meeting with good receptions by the Irish people.

The German budget for the fiscal year shows $3,029,040 over the estimate.

The famous Tokay vineyards in Hungary have been almost destroyed by phylloxera.

France will paint all her gunboats a dull sulphurous gray to render them indistinguishable.

Prince Bismarck thinks the reduction of the corn duty in Germany a disaster for that country.

Italy has concluded a loan of $10,000,000 with a Berlin syndicate. Triple alliances come high.

Chili threatens to declare war against Bolivia, because the latter has recognized the Congressionalists.

The government has prohibited gambling in the casinos at the watering places in the north of Spain.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming's relatives and friends are being socially ostracized for their loyalty to him.

The Dominican government has made no offer to the United States in regard to the leasing or cession of Samana Bay.

The Governor of the Bank of England says there is no basis for the report that financial disaster is impending in England.

Lord Salisbury has departed for the continent, where he will spend part of his vacation in interviews with continental statesmen.

If Europe is at peace at the time of the Columbian exhibit, it is believed at Berlin that Emperor William will come over and see America.

The adulteration in coffee in France has reached such alarming proportions that it has become a subject for investigation in the Chamber.

Cuba's total production of sugar and molasses for 1890 was 768,550 tons. Of the exports from the island over 90 per cent. came to the United States.

It is reported that General Prophete has sailed from Kingston with a body of men to inaugurate a revolution against President Hyppolite of Hayti.

Several British vessels which harbored refugees during the Congressional attack on Pisagua have demanded compensation from the Chilian authorities.

It is suggested that the whole of England's 100 first-class torpedo boats, which have been replaced by larger boats, be turned over to local volunteer crews.

M. de Freycinet, French Minister of War, has decided to cashier all officers of the French army who act as agents for firms manufacturing war materials.

The British government is said to be taking active steps toward learning from the inhabitants of Wales where they would like to have their national capital.

The Indian government has notified its intention erecting a memorial at the public expense to mark the spot where the victims of the Manipur massacre are buried.

A charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Lady de la Zouche, a society lady in London, was dismissed by the Court amid great applause by the visitors.

Moltke's diary will appear serially in a London illustrated weekly. The privilege of making extracts from the diary was first offered to the London *Times* for £1,000.

A letter from Teheran says that the Shah, having become enraged against Abdullah Khan, Governor of Mazanderlan, has condemned that ruler to be boiled alive.

Queen Victoria has caused some surprise by the emphatic demand that the greatest honors shall be shown to the French naval visitors when they arrive at Portsmouth.

This year the population of London has increased in a somewhat lower ratio than that of England and Wales as a whole, the first time that such a circumstance has occurred.

The European residents in the districts in China that are threatened by mobs have organized for defense, and propose to make it warm for the rioters if they make an attack on them.

The German Emperor's palace has hitherto depended on candles for its illumination, no gas having been admitted. Now, however, the whole of it has been fitted with an electric-light plant.

Prince Borghese and family have disappeared from Italy since his failure became known. His liabilities amount to 27,000,000 lire. The crash is causing failures among other aristocratic families.

A report from Paris says much concern is felt in Berlin at the bad health of the Kaiser. It is stated the abscess in the Emperor's case is continually growing worse and is gradually developing in the brain.

The London *News* says it is not many years since Europe was practically independent of American supplies. This season it is clear that without America's help Europe would be on the verge of starvation before next harvest.

No rainfall in Chingleput and North Arcot districts in India has caused the loss of crops and many cattle. Many of the people also have died from starvation. In most of India rain has fallen, and other districts have been relieved.

The meeting of Dillon, O'Brien, McCarthy and Sexton to deliberate on the future leadership of the Irish National party resulted in an agreement that Dillon should be formally invested with the leadership when Parliament reassembles.

A tremendous plethora of novels is reported in Paris. For example 45,000 copies of the last production of a popular writer have been returned to the publishers. It is said that another publisher has 3,000,000 volumes on hand, which are unsalable.

The Belgian military authorities have discovered that various songs used in the army are not quite proper, and several poets and composers have been applied to to supply the army with some unobjectionable songs in French and Flemish to take their places.

A Guatemala newspaper claims that the family of General Barrundia, who was killed aboard a Pacific Mail steamship in the port of San Jose de Guatemala by soldiers, has won a claim against the United States and will be paid $800,000 indemnification.

PORTLAND MARKET.

A Resume of the Condition of Its Different Departments.

An unusually heavy amount of trading was done in the wholesale line. Business in every line was very good. Receipts of fruits were heavier than at any previous time this season. Watermelons, cantaloupes, grapes and peaches are plentiful. Produce is coming in freely, and the market is in much better condition than it has been. Eggs are in sufficient supply to satisfy the demand. Butter has declined 5 cents all around. The drop is occasioned by large receipts of Eastern stock. From now on Eastern butter, owing to the superior way in which it is packed, will be carried in heavy supply, and the Oregon product will be forced into the background. If farmers would use more care in putting up their butter, it could easily control the market instead of inviting Eastern competition and thus lowering prices.

WHEAT.

The local market has a firm tone in sympathy with foreign advices, but trading as yet is very quiet. Public cables report cargoes firm, but not quotably higher. Liverpool spot wheat is firmer and options fractionally higher, with the exception of October.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Valley, $1.45; Walla Walla, $1.35 per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, $4.85; Walla Walla, $4.60 per barrel.

OATS—Old, 45@50c; new, 42½c per bushel.

HAY—$12@14 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $22@23; shorts, nominal, $25@26; ground barley, $30@32; chop feed, $22@26 per ton; barley, $1.20@1.25 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 25@27½c; fancy dairy, 25c; fair to good, 20@22½c; common, 15@20c; California, 22½@24c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 12@12½c; California, 12c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 20c per dozen.

POULTRY—Old chickens, $6.00@6.50; young chickens, $2.50@4.00; ducks, $4@6; geese, nominal, $8 per dozen; turkeys, 15c per pound.

VEGETABLES — Cabbage, $1.00 per cental; cauliflower, $1@1.25 per dozen; Onions, 1¼c per pound; beets, $1.25 per sack; turnips, $1.00 per sack; new potatoes, 50@60c per cental; tomatoes, 75c@90c per box; lettuce, 12½c per dozen; green peas, 3@4c per pound; string beans, 2@3c per pound; rhubarb, 3c per pound; artichokes, 40c per dozen; cucumbers, 10c per dozen; carrots, $1@1.25 per sack; corn, 15@20c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 3@4c per pound.

FRUITS — Riverside oranges, $3.50; Sicily lemons, $7@8; California, $5@6 per box; apples, 75c@$1.25 per box; bananas, $3.50@4.00 a bunch; pineapples, $5.00@7.00 per dozen; cherries, $1.10@1.25 per box; apricots, 85c@$1 per box; peaches, Alexander, 75c per box; California Crawfords, 90c@$1; blackberries, 6@7c per pound; plums, 25@60c per box; watermelons, $2.00@3.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, $1.50@1.75 per dozen, $2.00 per crate; grapes, sweetwater, 75c@$1 per box, $1.00@1 10 per crate; muscat and black, $1.25 per crate; pears, $1.25; Bartlett, $1.50 per box; nectarines, $1.25 per crate.

NUTS—California walnuts, 11½@12½c; hickory, 6½c; Brazils, 10@11c; almonds, 16@18c; filberts, 13@14c; pine nuts, 17@18c; pecans, 17@18c; cocoa nuts, 8c; hazel, 8c; peanuts, 8c per pound.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21½c; Rio, 23c; Mocha, 30c; Java, 25½c; Arbuckle's, 100-pound cases, 26¼c per pound.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4⅝c; extra C, 4⅞c; granulated, 5⅞c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¼c; confectioners' A, 5¾c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, 3¾c; pink, 3¼@3½c; bayos, 4¾c; butter, 4½c; limas, 4¾@5c per pound.

HONEY—18@20c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, $16, $16.50@17; stock, $11@12 per ton in carload lots.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, $1.65, 2⅛s; peaches, $2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.85; plums, $1.37½; strawberries, $2.25; cherries, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, $1.90; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.50@3; apricots, 75c. Vegetables: Corn, $1.35@1.65, according to quality; tomatoes, $1.10@3.25; sugar peas, $1.25; string beans, $1.10 per dozen. Pie fruit: Assorted, $1.50; peaches, $1.65; plums, $1.25; blackberries, $1.65 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 85c@1.65; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; oysters, $1.50@3.25 per dozen. Salmon, standard No. 1, $1.25@1.50 per case; No. 2, $2.55. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, $8.10; Crown, $7; Highland, $6.75; Champion, $6; Monroe, $6.75 per case.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 47@55c; half-barrels, 50@58c; in cases, 55@80c per gallon; $2.25@2.50 per keg. California, in barrels, 30c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 10@11c; Petite and German, 9@10c per pound; raisins, $1.75@2.25 per box; plummer dried pears, 10@11c; sun-dried and factory plums, 11@12c; evaporated peaches, 18@20c; Smyrna figs, 20c; California, figs, 9c per pound.

RICE—$5.50 per cental.

The Meat Market.

BEEF—Live, 3c; dressed, 5@6c.

MUTTON — Live, sheared, 3@3¼c; dressed, 7c.

HOGS—Live, 6c; dressed, 8@9c.

SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 13½@13¾c; other varieties, 10@12c; breakfast bacon, 12½@13c; smoked bacon, 10@11¼c per pound.

LARD—Compound, 9¼@11¾c; pure, 12@12¼c; Oregon, 10½@12½c per pound.

Hides, Wool and Hops.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 8½@9c; ½ less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@$1.25; shearlings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

WOOL—Willamette Valley, 17@19c; Eastern Oregon, 10@16½c per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.

HOPS—Nominal; 20c per pound.

A Chivalrous Brother.

Lady—How nice it is to have a brother, as you have. Flossie! I suppose he always takes your part, doesn't he?

Flossie—Yes'm—when the cake is passed.—Burlington Free Press.

Couldn't Tell.

Stranger (trying to be friendly)—How is your health?

Dyspeptic (gruffly)—How do I know? I haven't had any for the last five years.—Time.

Bud with a Thorn in It.

"How much older is your sister than you?"

"I don't know. She loses a year annually. I expect we shall be twins before long."—Boston Journal.

Love and Philosophy.

He—Will you marry me?

She—No, but——

"Then will you help me get Miss Richer?"—Time.

His Affection.

She—Do you love me, George?

George—Love you, darling? Why, I love you as I love my—my—myself.—Time.

FARM AND GARDEN

Hints for the Good Wife of the Farmer.

RICE GOOD FOR INVALIDS.

How to Make Delightful Muffins—Ice Absorbs the Flavor of Meat, Cucumbers, Etc.

When potatoes are freshly gathered the skin is best rubbed off with salt in a coarse cloth. Wash very clean, and let them remain for about half an hour in salt and water.

There are many simple and effective disinfectants, among which are coffee pounded and burned on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor of the sick room.

Rice is the least nitrogenous of all grains. It is a good addition to bread, and is especially serviceable to combine with highly nitrogenous foods, such as peas, beans and lentils. It is particularly adapted to invalids, as it is one of most easily digested substances known.

To cool your face and prevent an oily appearance put a few drops of aromatic ammonia in your morning bath. When the face becomes overheated and "shiny" during the day, wet a corner of a towel with alcohol and mop it softly, letting it dry by evaporation or with little rubbing.

The most delightful muffins are made from the fine flour ground from the whole wheat. This is a dark flour. It differs from Graham in that the bran mixed through the Graham gives a coarse texture to any bread made from it. The fine part of Graham flour is coarse like a meal. Entire wheat flour, on the contrary, is as fine as any bolted flour, all parts of the kernel being powdered. The brown bread and muffins made from it have the sweet, nutty flavor of the kernel.

Do not lay meat, fish, cucumbers or anything else directly on the ice, as it absorbs flavors readily and will impart them to the drinking water. The compartment for ice should be so constructed that no food will come in contact with it. The refrigerators should be kept entirely for milk, butter and water, though sealed and air-tight cans even of salmon, lobster, ham, etc., may be kept in the upper part without spoiling the butter or milk, and of course without affecting the water, unless one should be stupid enough to put them in the water tank.

Flowers should be gathered early in the morning while wet with dew or late in the evening after sundown. It is better for the plant and for the flowers cut that they be removed by scissors or a sharp knife than wrenched off with the hand. It is far better if they are kept for some time to change the water daily and clip the ends of the stems each time. Rare roses and valuable flowers should be covered with paper and set in the ice box at night. A few drops of ammonia or a little salt in the water is said to materially assist in keeping flowers fresh.

It is not everybody who can make a bed well. Beds should be stripped of all belongings and left to air thoroughly. Don't, however, leave a window open directly upon the bed and linen, with a fog or rain prevailing outside. It is not uncommon to see sheets and bedding hanging out of a window with perhaps rain not actually falling, but with 90 per cent. of humidity in the atmosphere, and the person sleeping in that bed at night wonders the next day where he got his cold. A room may be aired in moist weather, but the bedling and bed must not absorb any dampness.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

The value of ashes depends, of course, largely on the composition of the burned substance that produces them. They may contain more or less of potash or phosphate of lime, according to the kind of wood that is burned. Wood ashes are generally valued according to the amount of potash they contain, but some kinds of wood contain appreciable amounts of phosphate of lime, and are there ore more valuable. Pear-tree wood and trimmings of grape vines are said to contain more phosphates than woods of other fruits, and all fruit-tree woods have more phosphates than woods from forest trees. Burned bones have their chief value in the phosphate they contain, but burned bone, unless it is dissolved by sulphuric or carbonic acid, is not available as plant food. Caustic potash has, however, some power to make other mineral plant food available, probably by its effect in making it ferment and liberating carbonic-acid gas. Leached ashes after long exposure to the air absorb ammonia, and thus make them often a better fertilizer than before their potash was leached out of them.

Wool-Growing and Climate.

Wool is emphatically a product of Northern climates, as cotton is of the tropics. There is especial adaptation of product to the need of the people inhabiting these respective regions in this provision of nature for the products respectively produced by each. It is impossible to grow cotton in Northern localities, because the season is not long enough. There is equal disability in Southern localities to produce the best qualities of wool. This is shown by the demand from Australia, a semi-tropical country, for the American Merino rams bred by Vermont and Western New York breeders. Years ago Australian woolgrowers thought by crossing with American-bred sheep they could make their flocks all that was needed to produce good wool. For a time they succeeded; but of late years a renewed demand has come for the American-bred Merinos to improve still further the native stock, which under the influence of climate shows a constant tendency toward deterioration.

Plant Strawberries Early.

There is no need to allow the new plant on strawberry runners to attain large growth before transplanting it. In fact, the smaller the set the surer it is to live, and the quicker it will begin to develop fruit buds for another year. The early-set strawberries require a good deal more work to keep them free from runners, but they well repay extra trouble.

Had a Portion.

"Haven't you got any flies to this stage?" asked the low comedian of the stage manager.

"Well, no," said the theatrical manager, apologetically, "we haven't got them yet, but we mean to have them soon—we've got the wings."—The Jury.

Experience Makes Fools Wise.

Wife (severely)—I didn't hear you when you came home last night, James. You evidently came in without noise, and did not wake me up as you usually do.

Husband—My dear, I'm learning sense.—Boston Courier.

TESTING DRINKING WATER.

Unsatisfactory Results Which Are Sometimes Obtained—Remarkable Tests.

We are giving more and more attention to the purity of drinking water as it becomes more apparent that infection of almost every kind travels by water. It becomes of the highest importance to know whether the tests usually resorted to for the detection of organic impurities are trustworthy. If dangerous impurities slip past these tests, they afford no protection against the transmission of disease germs. The Sanitarian prints a paper by Dr. J. A. Tanner, of Boston, giving results of some of his experiments in this direction, which may almost be called startling.

Dr. Tanner declares boldly that the chemical processes relied upon for testing water are "as apt to condemn a good water as they are to commend it, and to commend an impure water when they should condemn it," and his statements go far to support his theory. For example, if 5 per cent. of milk or any beef extract be added to a gallon of distilled water the processes will condemn it as impure because it contains organic matter. Add a few million of disease germs to a gallon of distilled water and none of the processes will discover them, because the quantity of organic matter is not large enough. Yet the one mixture is entirely harmless, and the other, if we accept the germ theory, is dangerous. The combustion process relies upon the proportions found of carbon and nitrogen; the ammonia process upon the presence of free ammonia and albumoid ammonia; the permanganate process upon the amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter. All of these tests are extremely delicate, and a slight inaccuracy is enough to cause an impure water to be rated as pure, or the opposite.

The fact that they disagree wildly in their results with the same water is enough to shake faith in all of them. Dr. Tanner shows this by reference to the investigation conducted by Professor J. Mallet for the national board of health some years ago, with which he was connected. Nineteen samples of natural water, believed from actual use to be wholesome, were examined by these processes. They agreed that ten were potable and three were not, but as to six, or one-third of the number, they disagreed totally. Then nineteen samples were taken of "natural waters which there seemed to be fair grounds for believing have actually caused disease." But only four of these were rejected as unwholesome; as to nine, or one-half, there was no agreement, and six, or one-third, were pronounced wholesome by all the processes. Then twenty samples were taken of natural water of doubtful but suspected character, and as to these the results were really more unfavorable than as to the waters known to be dangerous.

The most remarkable of all the tests were with twenty samples of good water, to which were added various pollutions, such as sewage from various sources, black vomit and like offensive and poisonous substances. Only eight of these samples, less than half, were condemned by all the processes; as to nine the reports did not agree, and three the processes actually concurred in pronouncing good. Water, to which enough of a weak mixed sewage from a large public sewer had been added to create, it was believed, serious danger of typhoid, was pronounced to be of "great organic purity" by two processes, and "good" by the third. A larger admixture of the same sewage, as much as 5 per cent. was pronounced of "medium" quality by two processes, and "bad" by only one. Even more striking examples could be given. Yet the same processes condemned as impure the Lake Drummond water from the Dismal swamp, which is in part the water supply of Portsmouth, Va., and the Cochituate of Boston, simply because of the presence of vegetable matter contributed by leaves, roots, etc.—New York Tribune.

Mountain Climbing for Invalids.

Oertel has extended his advocacy of mountain climbing, as a curative agency, to other forms of heart disease besides such as are dependent upon or associated with corpulency—namely, to all forms of "weak heart," and also to valvular defects. For this purpose he prefers resorts surrounded by mountains, on the sides of which graduated walks, of increasing difficulty, and extending up to between three thousand and four thousand feet can be mapped out. "It is by no means a matter of indifference how you walk up these ascents. It is to be done in a strictly prescribed manner. The hills are to be ascended slowly, and the pace must be as even as possible, with no talking and no interruptions. This may not be attainable at first, but it is the end to be aimed at.

"Then the pace and the breathing must, in a sort of way, keep time; with one step the patient should make an inspiration and with the next an expiration; both acts should be equal and regular in length, neither longer nor shorter than the step. One foot is raised with the beginning of the inspiration and put down as it ends; the other foot makes its step, in the same manner, with the expiration. These precautions must be minutely observed, or palpitation and difficulty of breathing will be induced. The patient may lean on a stick, but he must not pause often in his walk; but he may rest for half an hour or an hour after the completion of one of the appointed tasks. The cure will be slow and gradual, requiring great patience; it should last from four to six weeks, and it may have to be repeated several times in the year."—Home Journal.

The Czar Chopping Wood.

The yachting party of the czar and his family has been quite an idyl. The imperial party picnicked on an island; a boat was filled with provisions and all requirements for a good lunch, but no attendants were allowed to land, the czar and his family having resolved to enjoy themselves al fresco and all alone. And they actually laid the cloth, lighted the fire and cooked the fish and made the tea themselves.

It must have been a grand sight to see the autocrat of all the Russias with his coat off, making up the fire. He owned afterward to having grown very tired over chopping the wood and being on his knees trying to make it burn up; the princesses came and had a blow at it, now and again, to encourage him, and the czarina busied herself meanwhile cutting the bread. Ah! how good it must have tasted, that luncheon on a little island all to themselves, and far from the din of a court, the strife of politics, the fear of conspiracies; and how loth the parents and children alike must have been to leave it and realize that their summer holiday was nearly over!—London Modern Society.

There are 800,000 freight cars on the various railroad lines in the United States.

VIRTUE.

Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps;
And pyramids are pyramids in vales;
Each man makes his own stature, builds his own
Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids,
Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.

—Young.

Saving a Life.

It is the practice of some writers of serial stories to begin the publication of their romances before the end is written. In the early stages of the story they do not know any better than the public who read it how they are "coming out." This is especially the case in France, where nearly every newspaper has a feuilleton or department in which a continued story is published.

It is related by M. Aurelien Scholl that when Paul Duplessis was publishing a serial romance in The Patrie newspaper he was visited one evening by Millet, the artist.

"By the way," said Millet, after a little conversation, "I am seeking a piece of information. You know that in The Patrie this morning you left the countess in the most alarming situation. She had fallen into an ambush, and was surrounded by those who have every motive to cause her to disappear."

"Yes."

"Well, does she die?"

"Yes; she meets her death at the point of the Corsican's poignard."

Millet struck the table with his fist. "No luck for me!" he exclaimed.

"Why, what is it to you?"

"Oh, nothing but ten louis—that's all! I made a foolish wager with a devoted reader of your stories that the countess was necessary to the 'working out' of the romance, and that she would get out of the scrape."

"Dear me!" Duplessis exclaimed. He drew out his watch. "Only 5 o'clock," he said. "There's time enough yet."

"Time for what?"

"Time to get into a cab and go to The Patrie office and save the countess's life!"

"Truly? Would you do that?"

Duplessis shook the artist's hand solemnly.

"It's very little to do for a friend," said he.

He rushed away to the newspaper office, overhauled his proofs and made the grumbling printers turn the countess's distressing death into a marvelous rescue.

Touching Loyalty.

The grand old Douglas motto, "Tender and True," was once touchingly illustrated by the representative of another Scotch family. The Duke of Athole had a disease which was certain to end fatally. When he was assured that he would soon be taken away he called on all his tenants and bade each one farewell with a cheerfulness that testified to his peace of mind. During his last days there occurred a touching incident.

Queen Victoria visited Blair-Athole to bid adieu to the dying duke. She had returned to the station, where a crowd of persons had collected, but in sympathy with the solemnity of the occasion they maintained perfect silence.

The train was about to start when there was a shout of "Stop! Stop!" and a brougham was seen driving rapidly from the castle.

Out of it, wrapped in flannels, staggered the duke. He went to the door of the royal car, knelt, kissed the queen's hand, waved his cap and cried out, "Three cheers for the queen!" Then re-entering his carriage he drove back to the castle, and never left it again alive.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Many people wondered why Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are never to be seen acting unless in each other's company. The reason is that when they married they made a vow never to be parted when playing—a vow they have kept to this day, with what happy results everybody knows.

A want of quickness in the sense of smell must be caused by anything which shuts off the air from the olfactory nerves—a polypus, for example, or facial paralysis, which interferes with nasal dilation and the necessary muscular effort in smelling.

In Genoa the wives and daughters of the fishermen get from the factor patterns and thread, hand spun flax or silk, and return the same weight in lace, receiving therefor such a price as pays them wages of five to ten cents a day.