

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Gold and Silver Scarce in Portugal.

GERMAN CARPET-WEAVERS.

Mr. Gladstone Denies That He Knew of Mr. Parnell's Secret Whereabouts.

Prince George of Wales is to be made a commander in the royal navy.

Nordica will make a concert tour of the United States on her own account.

Gold and silver have almost entirely disappeared from circulation in Portugal.

Russia has not prohibited the exportation of rye before since the Crimean war.

Austria expects to reap a golden harvest out of the Russian rye prohibition with her abundant harvests.

The Princess of Wales found for the benefit of Mrs. Grimwood, the heroine of Manipal, amounts to \$7,800.

The famous Sevres porcelain manufactory is likely to be closed, the demand for its wares having fallen off.

The Portuguese are shamefully abusing the natives in Southwestern Africa, especially in Mozambique, and seize the women as slaves.

The English colonial office has just consented to the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong for one year as an experiment.

An Odessa Jew named Kaplan has secured the punishment of a police agent for assault, having paid the Chief of Police for protection.

Everything is quiet at Nankin, where the Viceroy is settling claims. His answer to the foreign Ministers' demands is eminently evasive.

The Manipur Regent in power at the time of the recent massacre in India and Prince Anzao Sena have been exiled for life, the death sentence having been commuted.

A mine of mercury, said to be exceedingly rich, has been recently discovered in Brazil. This is the only Brazilian mine of that kind of which we have any knowledge.

The Catholic papers at Treves urge the pilgrims not to buy relics from the Prefects, as they ridicule the holy coat now on exhibition there, although glad to profit by the exhibition.

Despite official denial it is still asserted that a government order has been dispatched to all Russian and Polish railways forbidding them to export any more wheat, rye or flour.

Loud complaints continue to be made of the management of the Bayreuth musical festival. It is alleged that the Directors reduced everything to a commercial basis, and a very sordid one at that.

The English government will call the attention of the United States government to the improper packing of cotton cargoes for England, which endangers the loss of the vessel while the cargo is in transit.

Spain has given Great Britain formal notice of its intention to terminate July 1 next the treaty by which the ports of Canada are admitted into the Spanish West Indies under the "favoured-nation" treatment.

No prima donna of English birth, it is said, has appeared this season at Covent Garden in London. Albani was born in Canada, Melba in Melbourne, Nordica, Emma Eames and Sybil Sanderson in the United States.

In the Breslau districts in Germany cotton-weavers are in a condition bordering on starvation. Eight of the largest mills have been closed, and some of the former employes have been glad to accept work breaking stone at 10 cents a day.

Premier Rudini of Italy has informed Germany, England and France that Italy would cooperate with those nations if combined action was necessary in China, but, if the powers declined to act, Italy herself would send a fleet to act independently and immediately to protect Italian subjects.

Twenty thousand men are required for the ships of the British navy now building, and no one can tell where they are to come. The navy has so lost popularity that prizes should be offered for the best suggestions as to how it can be restored to popular favor.

Gladstone has written a letter for publication denying that he knew of Mr. Parnell's secret whereabouts. He says he never communicated with him by letter except at his official address, the House of Commons. He was compelled last November to write to Justin McCarthy as the only means of reaching Mr. Parnell.

A sensation has been caused by the disappearance of the Registrar-General of Berlin, Germany, Herr Kannevessera. He had been gambling heavily of late, and in one instance won 24,000 marks in a lottery. It is believed that his losses on the turf exceed his winnings elsewhere, and that, finding himself unable to pay his debts, he has committed suicide.

An old woman died in the south of France, aged 83, and in "grateful recognition of the intelligent and devoted care of Dr. X., which had enabled her to reach a ripe old age," she left him everything in her will. After her death the executor unlocked the cabinet and found in it, unopened, unsealed and unworked, all the pills and potions prescribed for the deceased by Dr. X. during the past ten years. Is the will a forgery?

The ukase prohibiting the exportation of rye from Russia has gone into effect. The government is taking a number of other measures intended to protect the people from distress on account of bad harvests. Inland transportation rates for grain have been reduced, and free supplies of fuel will be provided in cases of necessity. To carry out this intention the central government has ordered a necessary number of trees to be felled in the crown forests to produce fuel sufficient for the destitute during the entire winter. The Governors of the twenty provinces like to suffer more have been instructed to set to work at the construction of new roads and the improvement of old ones in order to furnish employment for the peasantry. A sum of 15,000,000 roubles has been appropriated for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Electric Railways Continue to Multiply With Surprising Rapidly.

There were 5,988 deaths in Boston this year up to August 1.

The opening of the new electric-car lines in Boston before snow flies is promised.

Three of the Georgia train robbers have been captured and all but \$1,500 of the money recovered.

Prairie fires have been started by homeseekers to drive off cattlemen and herds on the Cherokee Strip.

The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America in session at Philadelphia are wrestling with the color question.

Fully 2,000,000 feet of lumber are reported to have been stolen by Canadians from American forests in the last three years.

Mrs. Jackson, widow of the famous Confederate leader that for a pension account of her husband's services in the Mexican war.

It is announced that President Moffat of the Denver and Rio Grande railway has forwarded his resignation to the Board of Directors at New York.

British Columbia sealers have sent a protest in the shape of a memorial against the prohibition of seal-hunting in the Behring Sea to the authorities at Ottawa.

Electric railways continue to multiply with surprising rapidity. An estimate published in the Railway Age gives 400 lines now in operation and under contract, representing 3,000 miles and 5,000 cars.

Queen Victoria has telegraphed her condolence to the President on the death of Mr. Lowell, and this is said to be the first time England has so conspicuously recognized an American man of letters.

The Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners have addressed a letter to the Manager of the Union Pacific railroad, informing him that the entire line of the Kansas Central railroad must be rebuilt without delay with a new steel track.

The cattle disease which broke out in and around Emmetsburg, Ia., about five weeks ago still continues unabated, and veterinarians there are at a loss to find either a name, cause or remedy for the malady. So far nearly 100 head have died, and they are still dying at the rate of four or five a day.

Twenty-five locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio road have been equipped with smoke consumers, an invention of the superintendent of the motive power of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is said to be showing excellent results so far as it has been tested.

The Hudson River Tunnel Company is reported to have notified railway companies having terminals in New York that the first track of the tunnel will be completed within a few months, and the tunnel company is ready to negotiate with them for bringing trains to New York.

Although cars have been generally distributed by the railroads in Illinois, but very little fruit is flowing eastward from that State. Alliance leaders attribute this to the circular sent out from Washington advising the farmers to hold their grain. In the southern part of the State, where the yield was the greatest, only enough wheat has been threshed and sold to pay pressing debts, while the bulk of it has been put in storehouses to await higher prices.

At a recent session of the National Brewers' Association held at St. Louis the report of the committee on grievances was to the effect that the members of the local unions of the Pacific Coast should join the National branches of the order in San Francisco, and Portland without initiation fee, but paying the pro-rata tax from the date of admission. The President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Committee of that body were censured for failing to carry out the instructions given at the meeting in Detroit in December last to settle the troubles between the Pacific Slope and the National organization.

Francis Scott of California and Charles H. and Frank L. Cramp, the ship builders, have just returned from Europe, where they have been inspecting. C. H. Cramp said: "I do not think the new subsidy bill will help American ship builders to any great extent. It is too narrow in its scope. The bill is originally drawn might have assisted American builders, but the bill as amended does not mean much to benefit them. Ship builders in England do not seem to think the new subsidy bill worth their while troubling about. Builders are rather premature in talking about ships which will cross the Atlantic from harbor to harbor in five days. I do not think that we can look for over twenty knots a hour for the next ten years. The average speed is hardly nineteen. I do not think that the ocean express service, if it ever comes, will mean large boats. This means simply a question of crowding all but first class passengers of these fast vessels to make room for bigger engines and more coal."

SPORTING NOTES.

Mitchell Accepts Corbett's Challenge to Fight for \$25,000.

Mike Kelly has signed a contract to play with the Boston League Club the remainder of this season and all of next season. This contract calls for a salary of \$5,000 per annum and an additional sum in case of the success of the club.

In the tennis match for the championship played at Newport, R. I., between Hobart and Campbell the first set was won by Hobart—9 to 7. Campbell won the second set—7 to 5; also the third set—9 to 7—and likewise the fourth set—6 to 2—thus retaining the championship.

The report that Jack McAuliffe has malaria and would not make a final deposit in his match with Austin Gibbons has been disproved by the depositing of the money—\$500—at the Police Gazette office. The men are to be in the ring at 9 p. m. on September 11, the Granite Club giving a purse of \$4,000. Gibbons' money was also deposited.

Through the London Herald Mitchell formally takes up Corbett's challenge to fight for \$25,000. He is ready to deposit the money as soon as Corbett by cable announces his acceptance. Mitchell says he has English friends willing to back him for \$100,000 against Corbett. It must be a fight to a finish, and Corbett can decide whether the fight is to be in America or England.

Backers of Henry Peterson, the San Francisco oarsman, and Charles Dutch, the Australian sculler, who went to San Francisco to row him, met the other night to make the much-talked-of match. Peterson was unable to decide just when he can row, so he had not yet definitely been from Boston whether he can obtain a new shell in time for the race to take place in October. He expects a decisive answer soon from Rudnick, the famous Boston builder. If, as expected, the boat can be finished by the first week in October, Peterson will agree to Dutch's proposition that the race take place about the middle of the same month. It was decided to meet on Saturday and draw up the articles of agreement and put up the first deposit.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Truck Farming Near Large Cities.

HOW IT PAYS BIG MONEY.

Where Land is Plowed in Summer a Drag Should Follow Closely After the Plow.

"If I could only get a corner on the truck farms of this country," said a New York marketman with a turn for statistics, "I wouldn't trade jobs with Vanderbilt or Gould if they'd roll both their jobs into one. What do you think the truck farmers pulled out of us dealers here and there about the country and carried home with them the last year? Only a little more than seventy-six million and a half. That's all! Out of that they had to pay their help, of course, which cost 'em something like \$9,500,000. So they were left with 217,000 men, to say nothing of the 10,000 women and 15,000 boys that help out with the work. And their seeds knocked about a million and a half more out of the proceeds, and they had to put up a trifle of 100,000,000 for fertilizers. But after taking all that out they had a good round 450,000,000 put away in the sock for a rainy day. Yes; you give me a corner on the truck farms of the country and you can have, if you want it, that Gould and Vanderbilt make, if you want it.

"Speaking about truck farming—and, by the way, there are over half a million acres of good land in the country that don't do anything else but raise garden and field truck for markets with a capital invested of over \$100,000,000, and a call on 70,000 horses and mules, and about \$9,000,000 worth of implements to help do the work—where do you suppose all of these nice, bright, green plants and tempting cumpsters you see in the big restaurants and the well fruit-store windows in the spring, before the snow is gone, and for which you have to put down a good half dollar before you can get one—where do you suppose they come from? I knew you'd say Bermuda, or some other place down South."

These early cumpsters come from a climate about as near like Bermuda as California is like Minnesota. These cumpsters come from New England, from the cold and storm-tossed coast of Maine and Massachusetts, and even from New Hampshire. The growers of cumpsters in New England get more out of an acre of land than the growers of any other crop in this or any other part of the country. The latter figures being made up for an acre of cumpsters, but they also have 272 acres that they grow them on. Of course you will understand that these cumpsters are not grown outdoors. They are the products of the green-houses, and New England is the only truck-growing district where the raising of cumpsters in this way has been made a successful and standard branch of the business. In other parts of the country the cucumber crop averages a net profit of from \$25 to \$250 an acre, the latter figure being made in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, but we never get any of their cumpsters here. New England heads all other vegetable-growing districts in return for all of her truck products, the least she makes being \$100 an acre on watermelons, which is \$20 more an acre than the highest price Southern watermelon growers receive for their crop. As a matter of fact, the Southern watermelon-growers are doing very well, as well if he can get a net price of \$150 a carload for his crop, and a car will hold the yield of three acres. New England gets nearly \$100 more an acre for her celery crop than the crack Michigan celery-growers get for theirs. In the matter of tomatoes New England finds no difficulty in selling her crop for \$300 an acre, the next highest price being paid to New Jersey and Long Island, whose tomato farmers average \$150 an acre for their crop. But it is curious that cold New England should lead the country on early vegetables, isn't it?

Early String Beans.

There are some crops which farmers at a distance from market can grow with profit if they have rich, early land, capable of bringing the crop forward rapidly. Beans to be used green require rich land. It can hardly be made too rich for them, the warmth from heavy manuring carrying them along while the weather is still much too cold for beans thus cared for to make any growth. The first string beans in market this year are a ready sale at \$4 per bushel, or more commonly \$2 for a market basketful. The best variety is Golden Wax, it being productive, and its golden pods being always salable. Two or three pickings can be made, and the land cleared in time to plant turnips or late cabbage. After the price gets low, as it does later in the season, it is too bulky a crop to bear long carriage.

Drugging After Plowing.

In all cases where the land is plowed in summer a drag or harrow should follow closely after the plow to smooth the surface. Early in spring an excess of moisture in the soil is common, and there to have rough furrows to dry out the superfluous moisture more quickly is an advantage. But even then harrowing the furrows down should be done before they get very dry. In summer, where soil especially is plowed under, the heated air under the furrow often retards fermentation, and if the plowed land is left long without dragging it may become so dry that seeds to germinate in it. A very light rain soaks down better into a smooth surface, because it does not give bulk enough to spread it out, so that it cannot soak inside the hard lumps.

Cut Barley While Growing.

One of the secrets of barley-growing is to cut it before the straw turns white. A little white at the upper part is enough. All the rest that will ever come to the berry is then in the plant, and separating it from the root appears to concentrate it there where most needed. Early-cut barley is also less likely to stain than that allowed to become dead ripe.

The Word "Volapuk."

Charles E. Sprague lectured before the Language club, at Columbia college, on Volapuk, the new universal language. Professor Sprague said the proper pronunciation of the word was vol-in-pek, giving the sound of "v" as in old. The new language does not aspire to displace national vernaculars, but to facilitate international correspondence. It will be most useful in commercial correspondence. Already 1,500,000 persons have studied it and 300,000 have acquired proficiency. It has 20,000 words.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

PORTLAND MARKET.

A Resume of the Condition of its Different Departments.

Business has been very active this week, especially in the vegetable and fruit line. The amount of trading was in excess of any previous week this year. In other lines trade has been very good. The local demand for flour is steady, and the export demand for China and San Francisco is larger than the supply. Receipts from the Valley and Eastern Oregon were very light. Prices have advanced, and dealers look for higher quotations. Oats are more steady, owing to light receipts and a large demand for Millstuffs are scarce. The demand for potatoes is fair and the supply very large. Vegetables and fruits are in large supply. The butter and cheese markets are firm. Eggs are steady and in fair demand, receipts being light. Chickens are very plentiful, but find a fair sale. Very little is doing in dried fruits. The local demand for wool is fair, holders are firm, and buyers are not very willing to purchase. The hile market is weak.

WHEAT.

Telegraphic advices report all markets dull and easier. English cargo market is neglected and 64 per cent cheaper. Mark Lane spot market is dull and tending lower; Liverpool spot is weaker, and futures at the close showed a decline of 1/4 @ 1/2 c per cental.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 52 1/2 @ 1.55; Walla Walla, \$1.47 1/2 @ 1.50 per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, \$5.00; Walla Walla, \$4.60 per barrel.

OATS—Old, 45 @ 50c; new, 40 @ 42 1/2 c per bushel.

HAY—\$12 @ 14 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$22 @ 23; shorts, nominal, \$25 @ 26; ground barley, \$ 0 8/32; chop feed, \$22 @ 25 per ton; barley, \$1.20 @ 1.25 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30 @ 32 1/2 c; fancy dairy, 27 1/2 c; fair to good, 25c; common, 15 @ 20c; California, 22 1/2 @ 24c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 12 @ 12 1/2 c; California, 12c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

PORK—Old Chicago, \$5.50; \$5.50; young chickens, \$2.50 @ 3.00; ducks, \$4 @ 6; geese, nominal, \$8 per dozen; turkeys, 15c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, \$1.50 per cental; cauliflower, \$1 @ 1.25 per dozen; Onions, 1 1/2 c per pound; beets, \$1.25 per sack; turnips, \$1.00 per sack; new potatoes, 60 @ 65c per cental; tomatoes, 60 @ 57c per box; lettuce, 12 1/2 c per dozen; green peas, 3 @ 4c per pound; string beans, 2 @ 3c per pound; rhubarb, 3c per pound; cucumbers, 10c per dozen; carrots, \$1 @ 1.10 per sack; corn, 10c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2 @ 3c per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$7 @ 8; California, \$6 @ 6 1/2 per box; apples, 7 @ 8 @ 1.25 per box; bananas, \$3.50 @ 4 a bunch; pineapples, \$6 @ 7 per dozen; apricots, \$3 @ 4 per box; peaches, 60 @ 85c per bushel; blackberries, 6 @ 7c per pound; plums, 25 @ 30c per bushel; watermelons, \$1.50 @ 2.50 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per dozen; cherries, \$2 @ 2.25; blackberries, \$1.00; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.00 @ 3; apricots, \$1.75. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.35 @ 1.50, according to quality; tomatoes, \$1.00 @ 1.25; sugar peas, \$1.25; string beans, \$1.10 per dozen. Pie fruit: Asorted, \$1.50; peaches, \$1.65; plums, \$1.25; blackberries, \$1.05 per dozen; Fish: Sardines, \$3 @ 1.50; lobsters, \$2.30 @ 3.50; oysters, \$1.50 @ 3.25 per dozen. Salmon, standard No. 1, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per case; codfish, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per case. Eggs: Eagle brand, \$8.10; Condensed milk, \$1.40; brand, \$8.10; Cream, \$7 @ 8; brand, \$6.75; Champion, \$6; Monroe, \$6.75 per case.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 47 @ 55c; half-barrels, 50 @ 58c; in cases, 55 @ 60c per gallon; \$2.50 @ 2.50 per keg. California, in barrels, 35c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

RICE—\$5 @ 25 per cental.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 10 @ 11c; Petite and Common, 10 @ 10c per pound; raisins, \$1.75 @ 2.25 per box; almonds, 2 @ 2 1/2 c per pound; sun-dried and factory plums, 11 @ 12c; evaporated peaches, 18 @ 20c; Smyrna figs, 2 @ 3c; California, figs, 3c per pound.

Hides, Wool and Hops.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 8 1/2 @ 9c; 1/2 for cattle; gross, selected over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 3 @ 5c; me ditino, 6 @ 8c; long, 9 @ 11.25; shear, 10 @ 12c; tallow, gold to choice, 3 @ 3 1/2 c per pound.

Wool—Willamette Valley, 17 @ 19c; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 16 1/2 c per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage.

Hops—Nominal, 2 @ 2 1/2 c per pound.

The Meat Market.

BEEF—Live, 3c; dressed, 5 @ 6c.

PORK—Live, sheared, 3 @ 3 1/2 c; dressed, 7c.

HOGS—Live, 6c; dressed, 8 @ 9c.

WOLVES—5 @ 8c per pound.

SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 c; corned beef, 10 @ 12c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 @ 13c; smoked bacon, 10 @ 11 1/2 c per pound.

LARD—Compound, 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2 c; pure, 12 @ 12 1/2 c; Oregon, 10 1/2 @ 12c per pound.

Beautiful Sunset Phenomenon.

Following the disappearance of the upper limb of the sun's disk at sunset, there has been observed the phenomenon of a beautiful green ray, its flash being as rapid as that of lightning, and only visible under rare conditions of clearness of the sky. The explanation offered for its appearance is that of the simultaneous contrast of colors, the theory propounded originally by M. Chevreul—Globe-Democrat.

A Confederate Copper Cent.

A copper cent in the possession of a Chin-lua, Fla., citizen is said to be more than worth its weight in gold, because it was coined for the Confederate government during the rebellion, from a die which was captured by the United States authorities after the war. The coin had been struck off. It is thought that only twenty of these coins are now in existence.—Chicago Herald.

A Streak of Luck.

Mrs. Portly Poupous—Oh, Bridget, you have broken that magnificent Japanese vase.

Bridget—Sure, mum, isn't it lucky that there was nothing in it.—Texas Siftings.

POINTS ON SHOOTING.

FOR THE GUIDE OF FALL SPORTSMEN.

E. H. Gilman Furnishes a Timely Letter on the Manner a Gun Should Be Handled—Forecast for the Season's Sport.

Let me tell you how to learn to aim a shotgun. It is a very simple thing when you have mastered it. Lift the weapon with both hands, the right grasping the stock just below the guard, the left supporting the barrels. Look with both eyes at the object to be shot at, and at the same time bring the mid-rib of the barrels straight under the line of vision of the right eye. Pull the trigger instantly. When you are ready to go into the field to shoot game you must keep well

in mind the following rules for handling your gun:

1. Never let the muzzle of your piece point at any person.

2. Always carry your gun with the muzzle pointing away from you.

3. When climbing a fence put your gun over first, after taking out both shells.

4. Never drag a gun towards you. Nearly half the accidents that have happened to boys from the handling of guns have been owing to the neglect of the fourth of the above rules.

Most boys know that it is considered unsportsmanlike to shoot at any bird when it is not flying, or at any hare or rabbit that is not running. It is the law of "polite shooting" that the game must have a fair chance to escape, especially when the shotgun is used.

Target practice is well enough to train the shooter in aiming, but there is no way of learning to shoot game save going into the field and banging away at it.

Even after you have learned to control your nerves you will find it very hard at first to hit your bird, because you will forget to aim ahead of it if firing across your line of sight, or above if firing, or below if firing downward.

In hare shooting it is necessary to "allow" for running by aiming a trifle above the game when it is running straight away from you. This is because your line of sight is above it as you stand.

The shotgun requires the very best of care in order to do good work. It must be kept perfectly clean and must always be loaded to suit it, "habit," as I call it. By this I mean that each gun has a capacity or quality for shooting a certain load best, and any other load will lessen its effectiveness. By a little experi-

Antiquity of Faith Cures.

The power of mind over body for disease or for health is no new notion. The medicine man has practiced for ages among savage tribes. In the temples of ancient paganism even the first cure by treatment which suggests an early form of mesmerism. A disease, which is an illusion, may be cured by a remedy which is an illusion. Imagination which cures imaginative diseases, may aid in curing most actual disease. Every physician knows the importance of mental states in curative processes. Even a broken bone will knit better under the influence of a happy mind. Cancer may be removable only by a knife, but the best plaster afterward is an easy mind. Cholera germs are most actual physical forces, but they find no condition for action in the man whose nerves are braced by fearlessness. The mind cure has systematized common sense concerning mental influences on the body. The philosophy of the power of mind over matter is as old as Plato and the Hindus. It is exaggerated and sometimes caricatured in the metaphysics of this new system.—Rev. R. Heber Newton.

Bad Air in the Cities.

Large parts of our town populations never have sufficient oxygen; their lives are feeble and full of suffering, and numbers die before their time. Such facts are painful to contemplate, but a knowledge of them puts the wise man on his guard, and he may do much for himself. In the choice of a house he will remember the advantage of a great air space around it, and of plenty of space within it, so that bedrooms may not be crowded together. If a large house is beyond his means, he will take care that the rooms are not crowded with furniture, for every piece of furniture excludes an equal bulk of air. When he enters the house he will see that at all times as much fresh air from the outside is admitted, by means of open doors and windows, as can be allowed without inconvenience from cold; and as often as possible he will have a flow through, to clear out the air, wherever foul air may linger. Pure air and good food make pure blood, and only pure blood will give good health.—Chambers' Journal.

Novel Use for Ballast.

A novel suggestion has been made with a view to utilizing the great masses of lead which are carried as ballast by some of the great oceanic steamships. It is suggested that they may be used to reverse the purpose of electrical accumulators, which could be made to carry several horse power, and this force, by the intervention of a motor, could be applied to the working of the windlass, hauling in the main sheet, as well as furnishing light. Although startling in its novelty, the plan is thought to be practicable.—Globe-Democrat.

American House Decoration.

According to the description of a student of decoration, the interior of the American house seems to belong to all nations. The hall is English, the tea room is Japanese, the dining room Spanish or Flemish, and the drawing room Louis Quinze.—Chicago Times.

Also, Big Bills.

Mr. Dingbat—Miller's bill again, eh? When will you ever learn to practice economy? You ought to remember that fine feathers don't make fine birds.

Mrs. Dingbat arranging her bonnet—No, Ezra, but they make fine hats.—Lawrence American.

Gusty Footwear.

Father—Ernest made an awful racket when he went out last night. He must wear big shoes.

Clara—You're mistaken, papa. He had very light shoes on last night. I think he said they were lace ones.—Boston Herald.

BOOK COLLECTING MANIA.

Something About How Old Books and the Collectors of Them.

"Rare book collecting is coming more and more into favor among Americans," said a Nassau street dealer the other day. "There are comparatively few stores in New York where scarce books are sold, though the trade has, to be sure, increased greatly within the last ten years. In London you can find an old book dealer almost every other block, and little obscure volumes, or to sit under their benches during the evening and pore over Gutenberg Bibles or tomes from the press of Caxton. If they have ever been inclined to the formation of a library, it has generally been toward the purchasing of standard sets, while your rare book collector, when he is not busy with the collecting for himself, he must have each separate work in its originality, so that you look at his book shelf, you will at once think to yourself that they form a very uneven and heterogeneous mass of printing and binding.

Collectors are particular about possessing only a first edition, principally because it is the only true production of the author's thoughts when