

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

RAID ON PARADISE HALL.

The Lime Kiln Club suffers a loss of \$3,000,000—destruction of building.

The first thing in order when the meeting opened was a report as to the amount of damages sustained by the raid on Paradise hall. Brother Gardner said that a careful estimate had been made by the committee, and the damage would not fall far short of \$3,000,000. The club would have to bear every dollar of this loss, as the insurance only covered fire. Over 100 sacred and historical relics which could not be replaced for any sum had been destroyed. It was a hard blow at the purse of the club, but business would not be interrupted for a single hour. Even should the hall be destroyed the next meeting of the club would be held in the common council chamber, and permanent quarters would be had within a week. Nothing had thus far been heard of the vandals, and it was probable they made their escape, which they could not escape. The hall had been put in shape again, and during the next few days Giveland Jones and Dreadful Smith would protect it, one watching by day and the other by night. Each had been armed with a shotgun filled to the muzzle with buckshot, single nalls, marbles, carpet tacks and lead nickles, and the marauder who got within half a mile of one of them would never attend another war dance.

The destruction of relics was telegraphed over the country, and the many friends of the club hurried themselves to replace the museum. The following articles were received during the week:

Six swords which were more or less worn by Napoleon on his retreat from Moscow. Five relics from Valley Forge, all of which were used by George Washington.

Various cups, bottles, candlesticks, padlocks, book jackets and jack knives used by celebrated privateers as they sailed the raging main.

Tomato cans, clay pipes, poker chips and checker boards which were used by various crowned heads from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth century.

The secretary was instructed to return the thanks of the club to the various donors, and to publish an appeal to the country at large to contribute further objects of interest.

Letters of condolence were announced from several branches of the government, from a score of different societies, and from nearly 100 honorary members. It was noticed and whispered about that not one single missive had been received from a member of the legislature, and presently Waydown Bebeorson to a question of privilege and called the attention of the club to the fact that it was the intention of the club to have the Lime Kiln club, and exulted over the great disaster which had come upon it—Detroit Free Press.

Advice to Young Men. And then, remember, you have to work. Whichever you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work.

If you look around you, you will see that the men who are most able to live the rest of their lives without work are the men that work the hardest.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. It is beyond your power to do that. Men cannot work so hard as that. They die sometimes, but it's because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't go home until 3 a. m. It's the interval that kills. Work gives an appetite for meals; it lends solidity to the numbers; it gives the appreciation of a holiday.

There are men who do not work, but the world is not produced by them. It does not even know their names; it simply speaks of them as old So-and-So's boys. Nobody likes them, nobody hates them; the great, busy world doesn't even know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, take off your hat and make a dash in the world.

The busy you are the best devil you will be apt to get into, the greater will be your life, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Germany's Two Armies. The German army, when it is on a war footing, is divided into two principal parts. First, the field army, or campaign army, and second, the Besatzungs armee, or garrison army, which remains in the country. It is made up from the permanent organizations at the moment of mobilization.

The field army comprises the troops of the standing army placed on a war footing; the field reserve troops are organized at the moment of mobilization, with the reservists still disposable, and the best elements of the landwehr, with three special field formations exclusively destined to the artillery and engineering service.

The garrison army has three divisions, those intended strictly for garrison duty, those in charge of depots, and troops of the landsturm. These two armies have each all the necessary machinery of armament and service, such as transportation, rations and halting places, and they are furnished at the moment of mobilization with commanders, staff officers and everything necessary to their proper administration.—Berlin Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Robert Bonner as a Boy. When I was a boy, and before I had started out for myself, I was one of the laziest human beings that it was possible to imagine. I had a healthy and constitutional repugnance to work at any time. When I was about 14 or 15 years old, however, I went into the Hartford Courant office as a boy at a salary of \$30 a year and my heart, with an addition of \$10 each succeeding year. As soon as I felt that I had begun life myself an entire change was wrought in my nature. Some of my old associates would laugh at anybody now who told them that I ever had any disinclination for work. As soon as I found something ahead of me, something to accomplish, I started right out to accomplish it and to work with a will. I not only did the work that was laid out for me to do, but I learned everything that I could about the office, and when one of the printers suddenly withdrew, whose duty it had been to put the paper to press, I was the only one in the office who was competent to take his place.—New York World Interview.

Senatorial Promulgation. A great many United States senators have different ways of promulgating the same words. Some of them send a day or two ago when Senator Riddleberger asked the chair if there was any precedent for certain action that had been taken, and Mr. Ingalls promptly replied that he knew of no such precedent. These senators were no wider apart regarding the promulgation of this word than other senators are on other things. For instance, there are four distinct senatorial ways of pronouncing the word finance. Mr. Sherman says finances, Joe Brown calls it finance, Senator Morrill pronounces it fin-ance, and President Ingalls comes out emphatically with fin-ance, putting the accent upon both syllables, and then says an authority upon such matters, and perhaps his pronunciation is, after all, the correct one. At any rate, when he uses the word he does it with no uncertain sound.—New York Sun.

The very important statement is made by United States Consul Willman at Singapore, that if an American house were to be established at Singapore, it would control at once not only all the shipments of tin to the United States, but the shipments of the \$11,000,000 of exports from the Straits settlement to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Alliance Paper on Senator Stanford's Presidential Chances.

A mysterious and fatal disease prevails among Connecticut cows. A new Presbyterian hospital has been built in New York for \$800,000.

General Miles is talking up a parade of Indians for the World's Fair. The press of New York still complains of that city's detestable dirty streets.

A movement is on foot in Texas to raise a monument to General Sam Houston. The shipments of grain from New York are now averaging 1,900,000 bushels a day.

Raiders of Nebraska have formed a political organization, and claim 40,000 votes.

The New York navy yard is to have a new dry dock to cost \$600,000. It will be 600 feet long.

Many young Englishmen and Americans hold commissions in the insurgent army in Chili.

Neal Dow believes in whipping. He would apply the Delaware remedy to Maine rumrunners.

A tar well, flowing at a rate estimated at 400 barrels a day, has been opened near Glasgow, Ky.

M. Eiffel, the famous tower builder, denies that he had submitted plans for a tower at the Chicago World's Fair.

A Kansas company has been conceded 2,000,000 acres of land in Nicaragua. It will colonize 3,000 families and raise coffee.

The engines of the armored cruiser Maine, the largest of the kind ever built in this country, work well on their first trial.

It is the intention of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy management to push their lines of steel to Helena and Butte, Mont.

The Tokio society for the encouragement of Japanese colonization in America has decided to establish a colony in California or Nevada.

In the last ten years the railroad system in Mexico has increased from 300 to 6,000 miles, and fully 4,000 additional miles are contracted for.

Chancellor McGill of New Jersey has decided that legal advertisements and other documents in that State published in any other than the English language are invalid.

The City Council of Cleveland has passed an ordinance reducing the price of gas from \$1 to 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The gas companies will fight the matter in the courts.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard University does not put faith in the government's rain-making experiments. The leading meteorologists of the country, he says, are not sympathetic with the movement.

The harbor of Benneville, Ga., which river and harbor bill estimates down as in need of \$3,000,000, has been cleared by private contract at a comfortable discount from those figures. The bill was \$6,000.

The special bicycle service by the corps of the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard has received a complimentary report, and the feature has been commended to the consideration of the war office.

Miss Helen Cloak, a full-blooded Indian of the Blackfoot tribe, has been appointed by Secretary Noble special allotting agent, and has begun her work in allotting lands to the Tonkawas on the Nez Perce reservation.

The National Economist on behalf of the Farmers' Alliance says Senator Stanford can never receive the farmers' votes for President or anything else. The only thing the two are agreed upon is an increase of currency among the people.

Constantine Ashoragan, a young man in New York who has been a millionaire twice and is now clerking for \$10 a week, is in need of an uncle. An uncle in Alexandria has died and left him a third of his fortune. Constantine says he will take care of this one.

The United States Supreme Court, which will hold a term in Washington in October, will have many important questions before it. It will pass upon the legality of the McKinley law and also upon the legality of Speaker Reed's quorum-counting process.

Numbers of Chinese are arriving in this country, says a Rochester dispatch, by way of Canada. The plan of their entrance is peculiar. They reach the towns lying along the Canadian border, and there is a permanent offer of \$100 to any one who will land them on United States soil.

SPORTING NOTES. Charles Mitchell Calls Jim Corbett's Challenge a Bluff.

L. J. Ross has publicly announced that he has determined to retire from racing and breeding and would sell out his entire establishment at Rosemead, Los Angeles county, Cal.

P. J. Burlo of the Manhattan Athletic Club's bicycle team broke the American record for half a mile on a Pneumatic Safety at Hampden Park the other day, making the distance in 1:08.3-5.

The \$1,000 deposited by Charles Johnson of Brooklyn on behalf of Sullivan to bind the match with Slavin to fight for the championship of the world has been withdrawn. The money has been in the New York Herald office since July 23, and the fact that it had been put up was immediately called to Slavin, Johnson at the time depositing gave notice that he would keep it posted until September 1, and has anxiously awaited advice from Slavin, but nothing has been said by the Australian.

A fight for the heavy-weight championship of Utah was decided at Utah recently in the presence of 1,200 spectators. The contestants were Jim Williams of Salt Lake, who has held the championship, and George Morrison of Ogden, well known in Denver. A purse offered by the Athletic Club of Ogden was supplemented by side bets, making a total of \$5,000. The battle was short. Morrison was outfought from start to finish and knocked out in the fifth round after receiving dreadful punishment.

The following letter was written by Charles Mitchell and published in the London Sporting Life: "Corbett's bluff is as funny to me as a pantomime. That young man is the particular party I am in search of, and don't forget it. As is well known, I announced my retirement after a draw with John L. Sullivan. It is equally well known that my hands in that fight were considerably damaged, and, alas, no matter, I have not, it must be admitted, got good tools to work with, but to show how highly I value Corbett's abilities as a pugilist, I will fight him for \$1,000 with fists and no bluffing. It was not my intention to fight again, as I have done my share; but when in my retirement people imagine that Mitchell will stand 'pat' and allow them to issue boastful challenges with impunity, and become so audacious as to show the public that there is still one left in England anxious to uphold the honor of the old country in any shape or form, that is to say, your very humble servant to command."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Germans Will Explore African Lakes.

THE BARMAIDS OF BERLIN.

Detonation of a Heavy Gun Smashes the Windows in a Passing Railway Train.

Bavaria's mad King is growing worse. The population of Russia is estimated at 110,000,000.

Police statistics are said to show that there are 130,000 paupers in Naples.

French newspapers are inclined to poke fun at London's proposed Eiffel tower.

Mr. Stead's defense of the Prince of Wales is said to have made converts of many.

They are talking of introducing the American trolley car on Edinburgh's streets.

General Latino Coelho, the celebrated Republican leader and poet of Portugal, is dead.

There are 18,000,000 farmers in France, the total population of the country being 38,000,000.

A bill is to be introduced into Parliament to limit the personal caricatures of the royal family in comic papers.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says the Sultan has declared his dominions within the zone of the Brussels spirit act.

Two thousand Frenchmen claim rewards for bravery displayed on the occasion of the St. Mande railway disaster.

Prof. Koch is still experimenting with his lymph regardless of the sneers of the French medical men, who are "not in it."

It is again denied that the King of Italy manifests any coolness to the American ladies in waiting upon his royal wife.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the effect that the Argentine Republic is opposed to the wholesale immigration of Russian Jews.

Unless new outlets for Russian cotton manufactures are created, there will be a wholesale dismissal of workmen from Russian mills.

The formation of an Irish club has been begun in London, the Irish population there—about 300,000—having no place of rendezvous.

A German expedition has been organized to explore the African lakes. Lake Victoria will be sounded and its banks thoroughly explored.

Italy's deficit for the last fiscal year was \$18,000,000, and in spite of all the talk as to economic reforms the standing army is being increased.

The French Foreign Minister Ribot has advised Serbia to adopt a pacific attitude and refrain from offensive demonstration against Bulgaria.

Renewed efforts are being made to secure the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick, who is confined in an English prison for the murder of her husband by poison.

By order of the German Emperor the Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued a decree forbidding the use of baptismal names of a political character.

Sally, the famous chimpanzee in the London zoological gardens, is dead. She was the most popular figure in the gardens since Barum took Jumbo to America.

The detonation of a new heavy caliber gun at Ingolstadt recently smashed all the windows of a railway train that was passing the artillery range at the time. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

The grand prix de Paris will in future be worth over £10,000, as the French Jockey Club has added a sum of 150,000 francs to it, while 50,000 franc more are contributed by the principal railway companies.

The Paris waiters, who have formed a trade union, are now discussing their ultimatum with the restaurant keepers. They not only insist upon their right to wear beards and no uniforms, but also to smoke when not actually serving.

A Russian press censor permitted the following item to appear in a Moscow paper: "It is our opinion that Russia needs new railroads, and she will have them." For this the censor was suspended for three months and the editor fined \$300.

The barmaids of Berlin have started an organ, the Herzbatt. It offers opportunities for literary work and for the disclosure of cases of ill treatment. The subscribers form a material aid society to help needy members, to secure places and to appeal to the courts if necessary.

In November next there will be held at the Crystal Palace in London an international exposition of electricity, which will last several months. It is projected in consequence of the successful one held at Vienna, and will be subject to the same conditions.

The Belfast Medical Inspector, Dr. Stafford, asserts that the recent deaths, practice of drinking ether is "gross exaggeration." For example, instead of 26,000 gallons forming the annual consumption about Kilrea and Loch Neagh, only about 140 gallons were sold last year.

A letter from an officer on an English war ship at Valparaiso asserts that Balmaeda insulted and quarreled with the American Minister, Patrick Egan, and the French Minister. The latter refused to accept an apology, but Minister Egan renewed his relations with the government under threats from Senator (today) that if Mr. Egan gave Balmaeda trouble they would send him home aboard an English war ship.

The Reichsrecht Blatt publishes an order to the effect that the prohibition of the importation of swine, pork and sausages of American origin shall no longer be enforced when such live hogs or hog products are furnished with official certificates stating that they have been examined in accordance with American regulations and found free from qualities dangerous to health. The Chancellor has sent instructions to the proper officials that an order be given immediately to that effect.

While conducting experiments with a view of determining how a weak solution of cocaine would prove efficacious as a local anesthetic, Dr. E. C. Sleight of Berlin made a rather remarkable discovery. He found that a simple water injection in the skin with a syringe renders the flesh at that point insensible, and the effect of water is to create a slight swelling, resembling that caused by the sting of a gnat. The space marked by the swelling remains insensible to pain for some minutes, so that an incision can be made without causing the slightest pain.

PORTLAND MARKET.

A Resume of the Condition of Its Different Departments.

Business has been very active in the wholesale line. Receipts of vegetables and fruits were heavy. Peaches are a drug in the market, and are very cheap. Butter and cheese are plentiful, and have a good demand. Eggs are still scarce, and the price will probably go higher. Millstuffs are scarce, and are quoted at nominal prices. Oats are plentiful, and have a downward tendency. White sugars have advanced 1/2c in Eastern Oregon, but no changes have been noted on prices here. Chickens are plentiful. Sides, bacon, hams and lard are firm and higher. Canned meats are cheaper. Hops are quoted at nominal prices.

WHEAT. The market is quieter and generally easier. Offerings are moderate, but asking prices are above a parity with market values. Wheat is coming down quite freely, and local stocks are accumulating.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, ETC. WHEAT—Valley, \$1.55; Walla Walla, \$1.45@1.47 1/2 per cental. FLOUR—Standard, \$5.00; Walla Walla, \$4.00 per barrel. OATS—Old, 45@50c; new, 40@42 1/2c per bushel. HAY—\$12 @ 14 per ton. MILLET—Valley, Bran, \$22@23; shorts, nominal, \$25@26; ground barley, \$1 @ 3 1/2; chop feed, \$22@26 per ton; barley, \$1.20@1 1/2 per cental. BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30@32c; fancy dairy, 27c; fair to good, 25c; common, 15@20c; California, 22 1/2@24c per pound. CHEESE—Oregon, 12@12 1/2c; California, 12c per pound. EGGS—Oregon, 20@22 1/2c per dozen. POULTRY—Old chickens, 45.50; young chickens, \$2.50@4.00; ducks, \$4.00 @ 6.00; geese, nominal, \$7.00@8.00 per dozen; turkeys, 15c per pound. VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 75c@1.00 per cental; cauliflower, \$1 @ 1 1/2 per dozen; Onions, 80c@81 per cental; beets, \$1.25 per sack; turnips, \$1.00 per sack; new potatoes, 45@60c per cental; tomatoes, 50@75c per box; lettuce, 12 1/2c per dozen; green peas, 3@4c per pound; string beans, 2@3c per pound; radish, 3c per pound; cucumbers, 10c per dozen; carrots, 7c per sack; corn, 7@8c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound. FRUITS—Sicily lemons, 47@48; California, \$4 @ 6 per box; apples, 50@55c per box; bananas, \$3.50@4 a bunch; pineapples, 45@7 per dozen; apricots, 85c@1 per box; peaches, 40@85c per box; blackberries, 6@7c per pound; plums, 25@30c per box; watermelons, \$1.50@3.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.50@1.75 per dozen. \$2 per crate; grapes, Tokay, \$1.30 per box, \$1.25 per crate, box \$1; pears, \$1.25, Bartlett, \$1 @ 1 1/2 per box; nectarines, 60@75c per crate; crab apples, 3c per pound; pumpkins, \$1.50 per dozen. NUTS—California walnuts, 11 1/2@12 1/2c; hickory, 8c; Brazil, 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, 21 1/2c; Rio, 23c; Mocha, 30c; Java, 25 1/2c; Arbuckle's, 100-pound cases, 25 1/2c per pound. SUGAR—Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; cube crushed and powdered, 6 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5 1/2c per pound. BEANS—Small white, 3 1/2c; pink, 3 1/2c; 4 1/2c; bayos, 4 1/2c; butter, 4 1/2c; limas, 4 1/2c @ 6c 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, 2 1/2c; peaches, \$2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.80; plums, \$1.37 1/2; straw berries, \$2.20; cherries, \$2.00 @ 2.50; blackberries, \$1.90; apricots, \$1.75. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.35 @ 1.65, according to quality; tomatoes, \$1.00 @ 1.25; sugar peas, \$1.25; string beans, \$1.10 per dozen. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.50; peaches, \$1.65; plums, \$1.20; 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. Meats: Corned beef, \$2.10 @ 2.25; chipped beef, \$4.40; lunch tongue, \$3.30 @ 4.00; 25c; deviled ham, \$1.75 @ 2.75 per dozen. SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 47 @ 55c; half-barrels, 50 @ 58c; in cases, 55 @ 60c per gallon; \$2.25 @ 2.50 per keg. California, in barrels, 50c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg. Rice—\$5.25 per cental. DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 10 @ 11c; Petite and German, 9 @ 10c per cental; raisins, \$1.75 @ 2.25 per box; plumper dried pears, 10 @ 11c; sun-dried and factory plums, 11 @ 12c; evaporated peaches, 18 @ 20c; Smyrna figs, 20c; California, figs, 30c per pound. The Meat Market. BEEF—Live, 2 1/2 @ 3c; dressed, 5 @ 6c. MUTTON—Live, sheared, 3 @ 3 1/2c; dressed, 7c. HOGS—Live, 6c; dressed, 6c. VEAL—5 @ 7c per pound. SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 13 1/2 @ 13 1/4c; other varieties, 10 @ 12c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 @ 13c; smoked bacon, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound. LARD—Compound, 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2c; pure, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; Oregon, 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2c per pound. Hides, Wool and Hops. HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 8 1/2 @ 9c; 1/3 loss for cuts; 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 @ 3 1/2c per pound. Wool—Willamette Valley, 17 @ 19c; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 16 1/2c per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage. Hops—Nominal; 15c per pound.

Central American Coast Traffic. Most of the coastwise traffic, the carrying of goods of American or European production, to the various trading posts along the shore, and the bringing back fruits, rubber, sarsaparilla, palm nuts, skins, and such other products as the Indians gather in the forests lying eastward from Trujillo, is done by the aid of dories. These are no more than canoes, hollowed and leaven from Spanish cedar, mahogany or other trees. Some of them are of good size, six or seven feet beam, forty or fifty feet over all and four or five feet deep. Of course they are buoyant, and under the management of the Caribs make good weather of it even in rather rough water. But on a wind, they slide as fast to leeward as they can force ahead. I am not sure that they do not, as a matter of fact, go two miles to leeward for every one they go ahead, with a head wind. Of course they are practically useless, except when the wind is fair.—E. W. Perry's Honduras Letter in Chicago Times.

Originated in America. Of all the common garden vegetables, only two of them, the potato and two kinds of beans, are certainly known to have originated in America. All the others, unless the sweet potato be also accepted, were introduced from Europe, and Europe got much of them from the East.—Good Housekeeping.

BETRAYED BY A WOMAN.

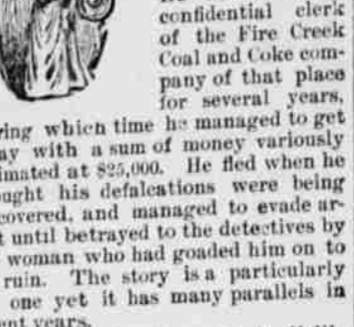
IT IS OFTEN THE CASE WITH FUGITIVES.

THE CASE OF J. L. REARDON RECALLS ANOTHER.

That Took Place in Chicago Some Years Ago—It Sent a Prominent Citizen and an Ex-Soldier to an Entirely Grave.

FEW DAYS AGO J. L. Reardon, of Fayette, W. Va., was arrested in Chicago on a charge of embezzlement. He had been the confidential clerk of the Fire Creek Coal and Coke company for several years, and during which time he managed to get away with a sum of money variously estimated at \$25,000. He fled when he thought his defalcations were being discovered, and managed to evade arrest until betrayed to the detectives by the woman who had grieved him on to his ruin. The story is a particularly sad one yet it has many parallels in recent years.

The woman in the case is Nellie



Writing for a Living. "The magazine has come to be the pathway that leads into literary society," said an editor of a leading periodical to the writer yesterday.



Gage, who helped him to squander most of the money. She was sought out by a private detective, who played the part of a foolish young man of immense financial resources. In the meantime, she had told her old victim to flee but kept up an occasional correspondence with him. It was not long before she had told of his whereabouts to her newly made love who immediately sent her a telegram to Chicago requesting his arrest. Reardon was found almost starving to death. In his pocket was found a pawn ticket, for a ring belonging to his mother, who is a department clerk at Washington. He was taken back to Fayetteville, where his trial is now in progress. Millie Gage is one of the witnesses against him.

Some years ago a Chicago woman was the means of sending a fugitive to the place of solitary confinement where John Bardsley, late city treasurer of Philadelphia, is now located. The man in this instance was W. K. Irace, who had been manager for a wholesale coffee house of Philadelphia. One day he turned up missing, going to Chicago where for three years he managed to elude arrest. His short-are ran away up into the thousands.

He assumed the name of Rogers and secured a situation as salesman for a similar concern in Chicago. There he made the acquaintance of one Lillie Blake, the beautiful wife of Maj. E. H. Blake, of Rand, McNally & Co. Blake

Adulteration of Olive Oil. Cottontail oil enters even more largely into the adulteration of olive oil than that of lard, of which, as now put upon the market, it constitutes fully 40 per cent, according to Mr. Fairbanks' recent testimony. The refining of cottontail oil is now carried to great perfection, and so clear is the color thus insured that in using it for the adulteration of olive oil there is no longer any reddish tint to indicate its presence, which can only be proved by chemical analysis. The extent of this adulteration is sometimes found to reach and even exceed 75 per cent. One mode of readily testing for this adulteration is by the use of nitric protide of mercury, the yellow simple salt of this chemical combination being employed. About one-seventh to one-sixth of an ounce of this dissolved in a cylindrical test glass is dissolved to one-fifth of an ounce of nitric acid.

On this solution the oil to be tested is poured in such quantity that the test glass is about two thirds full; the two fluids are then shaken together for about five seconds, the changed in color being at once noticed. Treated in this solution cottontail oil becomes dark brown or almost black, but after a short time the solution becomes colorless and clear. Pure olive oil has a greenish or light yellow tinge, while the solution under the layer of oil assumes a dark red or brown color. Mixed with 50 per cent of cottontail oil the olive oil assumes in this process a brick red to a brownish red tinge, and a mixture of 25 per cent, makes orange yellow to red yellow.—Chicago News.

In the Cape Colony Parliament. The majority of both houses are Dutch, and many of them understand English very imperfectly. They are elected by ballot, according to the law of the colony, in the village in which they live, and as they are chosen according to their popularity as "good old fellows," very little opposition is offered. Many of these old fellows come to Cape Town to sit in parliament after days and days of travel over the "veldt" in their "togs" wagons, drawn by fourteen oxen. In some cases these wagons are staked out in the market square of the city, and afford a dwelling place in which the owner's family lives, and to which he returns nightly to rest after his day's labor in wrestling with his ancient enemy, the English.

During a sitting of parliament many of these Dutch members become tired and weary and drop off to sleep; others sit with their eyes and mouths wide open, trying to keep track of what is going on. When a vote is taken, however, all are wide awake, and all vote the same way—i. e., on the Dutch side of the question. Notwithstanding this closeness among the Dutch, the English generally manage to pass such laws as they wish, and practically control all government matters. One might think from this that the opportunity for intense corruption existed, but such a thing as corruption in office has never been known. The laws are well framed and perfectly executed. Jury trials, embezzlement, public moneys, etc., are unheard of.—Cape Town Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Caught on the Wing. There are nearly six thousand pieces in a modern locomotive. Two-year-old apricot trees at San Bernardino, Cal., are laden with fruit this year.

A fast stallion who has taken to hating his driver and won't trot for him any more is a York county, Maine, curiosity.

The great herds of cattle in southern and eastern Oregon are being bought up and there is likely to be an advance in prices.

At Epoust, X. Y., a few days ago a dog owned by O. D. Wakeman found a pocketbook containing \$400 in bank notes. That is quite a valuable dog.

Three prospectors in Death Valley were nearly dying of thirst when their mule started off on his own hook and soon led them to water. And yet the mule is generally regarded as a Kentuckian.

Here He is Again. A certain Dunkirk man was so mean that every one shunned him and he grew poorer and poorer from day to day, until at last his hat refused to fit him and his shoes rubbed him openly. One morning in winter a lady passing his house saw a strange sight. Standing on the porch was the old man, throwing crumbs to a flock of sparrows, who chirped and danced and pecked at the food in high glee. Moved to compassion for her previous bad opinion of him, the lady said, pleasantly, "Good morning, Mr. Newcomb."—feeding the birds, I mean. The old man looked up surlily and then went on throwing the crumbs. "Buff," he growled, "I'm stinnin' 'em."—Nawla Courier.

PRECURSORS OF THE PIANOFORTE.

Some Fine Old Instruments Which