

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. H. Taylor, pastor. Morning service 10:30; Sabbath school 12:15; evening service 7:30 o'clock. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Monthly covenant meeting Saturday before first Sunday in each month at 1 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC.—Rev. J. H. Taylor, pastor. On Sunday morning high mass at 10:30. First Sunday of each month low mass at 8 o'clock A. M. St. and Sunday of each month, a German sermon. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock P. M. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. G. A. B. Reed, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school after morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these meetings. Seats free.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. W. A. Wilson, M. A., pastor. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 12:15; evening service at 7 o'clock. Young people's meeting, Tuesday evening at 7:30; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Jesse C. Taylor, pastor. Service every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; Sabbath school Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 every Sunday morning. Service every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., with Lectures. Seats free; all welcome.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Oregon Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 3.
 Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
 Holds its regular communications Saturday evening 7:30 o'clock in the hall near the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, at 7 o'clock from the 2nd of September to the 2nd of March; and at 7:30 o'clock from the 10th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
 A. F. DAVIS, Secretary.

Meade Post No. 2, G. A. R., Department of Oregon.
 Meets first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, Oregon City. COXMAN, O. R.

Falls City Lodge No. 59, A. O. U. W.
 Meets every second and fourth Monday evening in Odd Fellows' building. All sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
 F. R. CHARMAN, M. W.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. A. McBRIDE,
Attorney at Law.
 Office in Bank Building, Oregon City, Oregon.

C. D. & D. C. LATOURETTE,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
 MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, OR.
 Furnish abstracts of title, loan money, fore-close mortgages, and transact general law business.

L. V. BARN, G. E. HAYES,
BARIN & HAYES,
Attorneys at Law.
 WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE STATE. Office opposite Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

W. C. JOHNSON, F. O. MCOWEN, C. M. IDEMAN,
JOHNSON, MCOWEN & IDEMAN,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
 Practice in all the Courts of the State.

LEANS MADE AND ABSTRACTS FORWARDED.
 Particular attention given to business in the U. S. Land Office, Oregon City.
 —OFFICES—
 Main street, Oregon City.

Bank of Oregon City

Paid up Capital \$50,000.
 President THOMAS CHARMAN.
 Cashier CHAS. H. CAUFIELD.
 Manager E. L. FASTHAM.

Deposits received subject to check. Approves bills and notes discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly. Drafts sold on Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and all principal cities of Europe. Telegraphic exchange sold on Portland, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

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 For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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 For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.

Time certificates of deposit payable on demand, but interest forfeited if drawn before end of term of deposit.

J. M. BACON,
 DEALER IN
Books and Stationery
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 OREGON CITY, OREGON.

E. B. CLEMENTS,
 DEALER IN
Fine Candies, Notions,
Tobacco and Cigars.
 At Wine's old stand, OREGON CITY, Oregon.

Hedges & Bingman,
Undertakers.
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS, and Caskets always on hand. Fine inside and outside trimmings. One magnificent hearse.
 Carpenter work of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch. Shop opposite Chamber's & Son's dry goods store.

C. H. L. BURMEISTER,
Jeweler and Optician
 I have on hand and for sale a full stock of
Gold and Silver Watches,
 Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Opera and Field Glasses, from the very best manufacturer. Also keep on hand a complete stock of

Spectacles & Eyeglasses.
 MAIN STREET,
 Oregon City, Oregon.

Woodburn Nursery,
 Keeps the largest stock of
Fruit, Shade,
Ornamental and
Nut Trees, and
Vines and Shrubbery
 On the Northwest Coast.

No aphids or lice on Trees.
PRICES:
 Apple trees—\$3 to \$10 per 100. Pear, Peach and Cherry, \$12 to \$15 per 100. Plum and Prune, \$5 to \$14 per 100. Heavy discount on 1000 lots.
 J. H. McFILLISTER,
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GEO. A. HARDING,
 Postoffice Block,
Drugs and Medicines
Toilet Soaps, Perfumery,
Fancy Goods, Brushes, Sponges
 AND ALL KINDS OF
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,
 Usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
 Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. The public will find my stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

ORIENTAL - - HOTEL.
 New Management and Refurnished.
A. T. Schoeps, Prop.
 Oregon City, Oregon.
 Central Location.
 First Class Accommodations and Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.
 Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

EAST PORTLAND MARBLE WORKS.
 L STREET, NEAR THE FERRY LANDING.
 Importer & Manufacturer OF
Tombs & Monuments,
 Cottage Monuments and Tablets of the best Italian and Vermont white and blue marble.
 California and Eastern granite. All work and material warranted to be the best quality.
Branch works at Oregon City.
J. B. Kelly, - - Proprietor.

—Naval academies and school-ships turn out some pretty good skippers, but old cheese can doubly discount them when it comes to quantity.
 —“Well, I never quarrel with any one,” remarked a quiet, but cross-grained and sarcastic individual in a down-town office the other day. “No, perhaps not,” remarked a gentleman seated near, “but you give others plenty of opportunity of quarreling with you.” Did you ever have such an acquaintance?—Philadelphia Call.

BOOKS THAT SELL.

Prior and Fancy Binding the Chief Elements of Literary Success.
 “Copyright has a great deal more to do with it than any thing else,” said a Broadway bookseller when he was asked what kind of books he sold the most of. “It is a matter of price, with the average public, I mean. Fined English works outsell the books of American writers, because there is no copyright on the English books, and they are accordingly low priced. A new American book will occasionally sell well for a few weeks, but I am talking about average sales. Next to the Bible, Shakespeare and Dickens, the best selling book is Tennyson's poems. There is no copyright and they can be gotten out very cheaply. You can get a first-rate edition of Tennyson for one dollar. After Tennyson in popularity come Thackeray, Walter Scott, Milton, Byron and miscellaneous English poets. The American poets are slow selling, because they are copyrighted and dear. Longfellow is still the best selling American poet, and after him comes Whittier, Bryant, Aldrich and Bret Hartke.

—Next to cheapness, gaudy binding seems to be the principal attraction. When the two are joined nearly any sort of a book can be made to go, I remember the experience of a publisher, a friend of mine, that proves the truth of my view. He bought at an auction sale for a song plates of Southey's "Thalaba" which ones formed a part of a complete set of plates of Southey's works. My friend issued an edition of "Thalaba," which you know, is a lurid nightmare which no one understands and no one but the proof-reader has ever read through, bound it in an elaborate and attractive style, and threw it on the market as a holiday gift book at \$1.50. It sold like hot cakes. Of course no one that bought it ventured to unravel the delicious puzzle the book contained, but it was poetry, it bore the name of a well known author, it was bound in a style that made it a good portable ornament, it was cheap—and that was enough.

Copper is the best-selling American novelist. The copyright on his books expired long ago. The best selling single work ever written by an American is "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is still protected by a copyright, and which still sells, summer and winter, thirty years after its appearance, as though it was just out. My! my! but there has been money made out of that book. Met. Stone has made more from it than from all her other works together, and three or four publishers have got rich from it.
 “The introduction of the cheap paper editions has revolutionized our business, and that of the juvenile book writer as well. A dozen years ago we used to sell thousands of sets every year of books by Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger, Jr., Elijah Kellogg and others. Now we very rarely have a call for any thing of the kind. The cheap paper libraries of detective and hunting adventures have driven the other and better books out of the market—the worse for the growing generation's morals, I should say.”—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

POTATO CULTURE.

The Soil and Climate Best Suited to the Growth of Many Tubers.
 But a small portion of the territory of the United States is adapted to the profitable production of common potatoes. It is true that they can be raised in every State and Territory, but in several of them the yield is ordinarily small and the quality poor. The largest crops are raised in the northwestern portion of Maine and the smallest in the southwestern portion of Texas. Good potatoes are produced in all the States and most of the Territories that border on Canada. In all of them, when the facilities for transportation are good, potatoes constitute a paying crop to raise for the market. In Ansoniak County, Maine, five hundred bushels of potatoes are not unfrequently raised on an acre of ground. Their quality is so excellent that they bring a high price in the market. Beaver Island, situated near the north end of Lake Michigan, furnishes the finest late potatoes that come to this market. In high northern latitudes it is practicable to plant potatoes in the fall and to dig them in a year from the following spring. On the islands in the great lakes snow generally falls to a considerable depth before the soil is frozen, and it protects from injury the potatoes that are in the ground.

Excellent early potatoes are raised in nearly all the Southern States. It is very difficult, however, to keep them any considerable length of time. If planted in early spring, the mature in midsummer. If they are dug at that time, they soon wither. If they are allowed to remain in the ground, they sprout, or “take a second growth,” which ruins them for eating purposes. In some cases a late crop of potatoes may be raised in the South, but its success will depend on the season. Localities liable to severe and long-continued droughts are very unfavorable to raising good crops of potatoes. A moist climate and a temperature nearly even throughout the growing season are favorable to potatoes. A continuous growth from the time the tubers sprout till the new ones are of full size is what is wanted. This is insured by moisture and an even temperature. An excess of growth caused by lack of moisture or an excess of heat injures the quality and lessens the yield of potatoes. The quicker a crop of potatoes is raised the better will the quality be likely to be and the larger the yield. The largest crops of potatoes are raised when the growing season is quite short or when

the climate is cool and moist from the time of planting to that of harvesting. For producing a crop for the market late varieties of potatoes are generally more profitable than early ones. Not many years ago, early potatoes raised in the North brought good prices. But such is not now the case. Every city market is supplied with potatoes raised in the South long before those raised here are in a condition to dig. Early potatoes have ceased to rank as luxuries several weeks before any raised in the North are at a state to harvest, and their price has fallen. Early potatoes can not be depended on to keep in good condition during the winter, and they are not wanted in the spring except for planting. Potatoes that ripen in October, if properly taken care of during the winter, will be in excellent condition in the spring. They can then be sent to market, and will ordinarily bring good prices. Every farmer should raise some early potatoes for his own use, and he may find it profitable to raise some to sell in towns not supplied with those produced in the South. The main crop, however, should be of the late varieties, which are as a rule much the most productive. The varieties that give the largest yield are those that continue to produce tubers till quite late in the summer.

Observations in most parts of the country show that what is called “new land”—that which has not been cropped many years—is best for producing potatoes. They require considerable potash, in which old soils are likely to be deficient. A stiff clay soil is not suitable for producing potatoes, though it may contain much potash. It is likely to be too compact to allow the tubers to freely expand in it. It becomes very hard in a dry time and sticky in the fall when the potatoes are dug. Sandy soils, if well fertilized, are good for producing early potatoes, but large crops of late potatoes can not generally be raised on them if the season is dry. The quality of potatoes is likely to be influenced by the character of the soil in which they grow. Dry, mealy potatoes of sweet, nutty flavor are not produced on moist land or on that on which rank manure has been applied. They are only raised on soil quite rich in potash and lime and which owes its fertility chiefly to well-rotted vegetable matter, like leaf mold. The best fertilizers for land that is to be devoted to potatoes are well-rotted stable manure, forest leaves, horse manure and ashes. Rank manure is likely to produce “scab” and to impart a bad flavor to potatoes.

Clean culture is necessary to the production of large crops of potatoes, as weeds and grass take nutriment from the soil that should go to the potato plants. Clean culture will also render the harvesting of the crop an easy matter. There is no more disagreeable work on a farm than digging and picking up potatoes on land nearly covered with rank grass and weeds. Many good tubers will be cut, bruised or lost if the land where the potatoes grow is covered with vegetation at the time of harvest. The land, too, will be in bad condition for a crop the following year. If it is kept clean, however, it will be in excellent condition for most any kind of a crop. It may not be advisable to use the plow or cultivator between the rows of potatoes after the period of blossoming, which is about the time the tubers are formed, as they should not be disturbed. It is better to use a sharp hoe for scraping the sides of the rows, and not to allow it to enter the soil to a greater distance than is required to kill the weeds. This is the plan usually pursued in cultivating sweet potatoes, and it works well with common potatoes.—Chicago Times.

Milk in Siberia.

In winter time milk goes to the buyer in a chunk instead of a quart. The people in Siberia buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick which comes as a handle to carry it by. The milkman leaves one chunk or two chunks, as the case may be, at the houses of his customers. The children in Irkutsk, instead of crying for a drink of milk, cry for a bite of milk. The people there in the winter time do not say, “Be careful not to spill the milk,” but “Be careful not to break the milk.” Broken milk is better than spoiled milk, though, because there is an opportunity to save the pieces. A quart of frozen milk on a stick is a formidable weapon in the hand of an angry man or boy, as it is possible to knock a person down with it. Irkutsk people hang their milk on hooks instead of putting it in pans, though, of course, when warm spring weather comes on, they have to use the pans or pails, as the milk begins to melt and drop down the hooks.—Christian Union.

Double Work for Drummers.

Brass Band Director—Well, are you all ready for the parade?
 Performer—The second cornet isn't here; he's sick.
 “Oh?”
 “And the first cornet told me to tell you maybe he couldn't get here; he's got rheumatism in his fingers.”
 “Well?”
 “That's all, except the tenor horn says he hasn't had time to practice and can't play a note.”
 “Too bad. Say, you fellows with the bass drums, you'll have to work hard to-day.”—Omaha World.

AN ILL-STARRED LOVER.

An African Romance That Ended With a Great Tragedy.
 When the doctor was within a few miles of Wambago his rafters deserted him, and he had once more to take his journey on foot. Arrived at the village, which is in the country of the Jakongos, he saw a strange spectacle, one, however, which is somewhat common to the travelers in this continent. It was an execution. The manner of it was similar to that practiced in many savage tribes the world over. The culprit or victim was kneeling on the ground when the doctor arrived, his hands and feet bound. His neck was entwined with the forked branches of a tree-top that had been bent over until it reached the ground. It was held in that position by a dozen or more slaves. At the word they let go their hold, and the tree, springing up to its original position, took with it the body of the victim, effectually breaking his neck in the rise. Dr. Harrison sent his child to learn the cause of the execution, and when he returned he told the dismal romance:
 “The victim was a young man named Mbando. He was a stalwart youth and a member of the King's body guard. His official duties brought him frequently into view of the King's daughter Fwalla. The young girl fell desperately in love with Fwalla, and her presence with his eyes whenever she was near it seemed unobtainable that the girl returned his ardor, for she took every possible opportunity to be near him, yet they never spoke a word together. Great hopes arose in the heart of Mbando. He thought that the time might come when he could do the King some extraordinary service, and thus gain the privilege of asking for the hand of Fwalla. But ere this time occurred, for the tribe was at peace, having conquered the depraved and dark arts of the tribe down the river, one of the high chiefs and a favorite of the King, brought gifts and laid them before the King's house, in token of his love for Fwalla. The girl, of course, was not consulted at all in the matter, and the King told the chief that his suit would probably be favorably considered; for, although little time is wasted in Africa in preparing for a wedding, the King never moves hastily, as it would not comport well with his dignity.”—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A tattooer is making a fortune among the workmen of New York City. He does his work during the noon hour.

COZY ROOF GARDENS.

How a Sensible New York Capitalist Makes His Money Endurable.
 “No, I am not going to the country this summer,” said a rich and decidedly original friend of mine, the other day, in New York, in response to the stereotyped question which greets every body in the summer season. “I shall spend a month in the mountains in the autumn when the foliage begins to turn, but the summer I shall spend in my roof garden.” I suppose I stared at him blankly, for he laughed, and added: “Yes, my roof garden; come up and see it. All the advantages of the country, no mosquitoes, no malaria, cool air, large airy bedrooms, house with all modern improvements, and all that sort of thing. Come up and dine with me and I will show you.”

When I had ascended the staircase and stepped through the gentle I could hardly believe that I was on the top of one of the commonplace brown-stone houses of fashionable New York. The flat roof had been covered with a narrow slatted flooring. Potted plants and shrubs in boxes delighted the eye, relieved the sharp angles of the eaves, and hid the chimneys. A large marquee, such as we see on country lawns, protected us from the sun, and rugs, canvas-chairs, hammocks, two or three small bamboo tables, and a multitude of Chinese lanterns made the roof seem a bit of fairyland.

“What do you think of it?” he said, gayly, as we seated ourselves and his wife made coffee in one of those French balance coffee-pots which make the best coffee in the world. It was charming, and I told him so.

“It costs no more than a week at a fashionable hotel would, and it is much more comfortable. My cooking stove, there are no unpleasant people, no wild rushes for trains or boats, no stuffy little hotel rooms, no impatient waiters. We have a cool breeze here every night, and a fine view. See there where the Brooklyn bridge stretches across the river like a necklace of diamonds. That cluster of brilliants is the light tower in Madison square, and the one just below it is Union square. The little spark off in the bay is the statue of Liberty, beyond are the electric lights at St. George and Erasmus, Staten Island. Over there is the Casino, with its man colored lights on the roof garden for which I got my idea, and beyond it are the twinkling lights of Jersey City and Hoboken. I think it is rather jolly myself.” he concluded, modestly.

It was awful jolly, and I wonder the more people do not follow my friend's example. During the evening half dozen people dropped in and were shown up to the roof. Ices were served and when I strolled down the hot street again I could hardly realize there was such a jolly little park big up in the air, where all the comforts of the city and country could be combined into such a unique and delightful whole.—Cor. Chicago Times.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.
 It is reported that beyond Wady Halfa 100 lives have been lost in floods caused by the rising of the Nile.
 John Kernaghan was hanged in the county jail at San Francisco for the murder of his sister-in-law, Martha Ann Hood, October 29, 1885.
 A negro named Joe Dixon, who shot a woman at Ouray, Col., was drowned in the jail at that place by firemen who were putting out a fire started by lynchers.
 The new dynamite gun was tried at Fort Lafayette in presence of the Secretary of the Navy and foreign representatives. Two shots tore an 80 ton schooner to pieces a mile and a quarter distant.
 The British steamer Romeo, Capt. Williams, from New Orleans, Aug. 30, for Koenen, grounded at Villequier and capsized. An engineer and fireman and thirteen of her crew and passengers were drowned. The Romeo is a total loss.
 W. B. Horton, post trader at San Carlos, A. T., was shot and killed by an Apache scout. He was standing in front of his store when the Indian stole up and shot him through the side. The Indian attempted to escape, but two hours after was taken, shot, and lived two hours.
 A horrible accident on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, near Dubuque, Iowa. The north and south bound passenger trains collided at full speed. Five persons were killed outright and many were injured. All the passengers were seriously injured.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.
Range For Poultry.

It is desirable, where it is possible, to give fowls ample range. The care is reduced to the minimum in such cases, and the expense of keeping is much less. But range is not absolutely indispensable. The number of fowls which can be kept in health and made to pay in very limited quarters is much larger than many, perhaps the most, suppose. But to do this it is necessary to supply what fowls upon a good range obtain for themselves. Fowls upon an extensive range obtain plenty of exercise, by which their health is promoted. Fowls in narrow quarters must be induced to take a corresponding amount of exercise if they are to be kept equally healthy. To do this various expedients, like burying grain, hanging up articles of food just within their reach, and a constant turning up of the soil must be resorted to. Fowls upon an extended range obtain a variety of food, especially of green food and insects. Fowls in narrow quarters must be furnished with a variety of food, especially of green and animal food. This is not difficult, but it is very often neglected. Fowls upon an extended range obtain clean ground, good dusting places and the like. The first is obtainable by constantly stirring the soil, using insecticides and the like, and the second by furnishing a box provided with road-stuff, sulphur, and so forth. In brief, if quarters are kept clean, variety of food furnished and exercise promoted, fowls may be kept in close confinement and their health will remain vigorous. Some of the finest specimens have been raised in narrow quarters. But much greater care is necessary to produce the same results. It remains exceedingly desirable, where practicable, to furnish a good range, but there are many men who are deterred from keeping fowls simply from the mistaken notion that what is desirable is also indispensable. This notion ought to be removed, because it is wholly false. It is difficult to imagine any man, living outside of the compact parts of a city, who cannot keep a few fowls if he is willing to take the necessary care. But if a man who has but limited space desires to keep fowls, he should understand that he must supply the things necessary to health which fowls having a free range are able to obtain for themselves.

Chinch Bugs.
 A writer in an exchange makes the following points on the chinch-bug question:
 1. That it is useless to attempt to raise spring wheat or barley where chinch bugs have been present in any considerable numbers the preceding year, unless we have reason to believe that they have been killed off by heavy rains.
 2. That in case the season should be favorable to the propagation of the chinch bug, we always have it in our power to get rid of these pests by the abandonment of these two kinds of grains for one or two years. But to make this course effective there must be a concert of action by farmers over a considerable section of country.
 3. That the presence of chinch bugs the preceding year will not prevent the raising of corn or any of the winter grains.
 4. With regard to oats the testimony thus far is that if this grain be sown where the chinch bugs abound, and especially if it is sown exclusively, it will be damaged to a greater or less extent the first year, but that the bugs probably will not continue to breed in to any great extent in the succeeding years.

Fire Culture.
 A fruit-raiser has the following to say about fire culture:
 “I have been for the past fifteen years in the experimenting and the testing of different varieties of figs and the soil best suited to their growth. My observations have been that they do well on most any kind of soil. I have some growing on high, dry, sandy soil where it is twenty feet down to water, also some growing on stiff adobe not more than five or six feet to water, and they will grow vigorously and well. To start a fig to make a tree, its head should be as high as that of an apple or peach tree, say three feet from the ground. Be careful to keep off all sprouts that may start from the root, and especially as much as in clipping off all limbs that may put out on the under side of the first limbs that you let start for the head of your tree. Should they be allowed to grow, they will soon, after commencing to fruit, have the most of the trees spread out on the ground. Young trees, well cared for, will commence to ripen fruit the second year, and will begin to pay the third year. They will increase in value yearly, without failure, for a period I am not able to say.”

Dragging a harrow over the plowed ground is one of the hardest tasks that horses have to do in farm work, and teams are often imposed upon while doing it. The walking is hard for both driver and horse, and the former is often tempted to ride either on the harrow or on one of the horses, not thinking or caring what the consequences really are.
 Spinach is believed to act as a stimulant on the kidneys. Dandelion as a tonic and laxative. Asparagus as a blood cleaner. Tomatoes are attributed a special action on the liver. Beets and turnips are said to be tonics. The red onion a nerve of some value in sleeplessness and neuralgia.
 Some of the peach growers about Nevada City, Cal., get \$400 per acre for their fruit, sold on the trees, this year.

The steamer City of Peking, which sailed from San Francisco, took to China a complete set of mining machinery to be used in developing gold mines in the north of China. This enterprise has been started by Chinese capitalists, with the consent and under the protection of the government. This is the second fully equipped quartz mill machinery shipped from this country to the celestial empire.

The annual convention of the National Association of Union Prisoners of the War was held at Chicago. John McElroy, of Washington, presided. The committee on pensions reported a draft of a bill to give prisoners of the war who were ninety-day men a half pension, 120 days men a two-thirds pension, and a full pension to those who served longer. It also provides \$2 a day pension for each day's confinement in a rebel prison.

A special from Lincoln, Neb., says: “A workingman named Smith was terribly mutilated. Hanging from a telegraph pole, and being along the ground, was a broken telephone wire which had become crossed, or in connection with one of the electric light wires. As Smith was passing along the street he saw the wire burning, and was attracted by the strange appearance and evidently took hold of it to ascertain what it meant. The shock he received was terrific. He could not loosen his hold on the wire, and burnt his hands to the bone. In his writhings and contortions the charged wire came in contact with his head, burning out one of his eyes and laying the side of his face open. Wherever it struck his body it cut like a knife. Smith is now lying at the hospital, and it is feared he will not recover.”

A cyclone visited Brownsville, Tex., carrying destruction in its path. Rain accompanying the storm deluged the country for miles. The loss to property and crops is very great. The village of Santa Cruz, opposite Brownsville, was entirely submerged for several hours. The Rio Grande rose rapidly and raged like a sea, backwater overflowing many miles of fertile country. The wind reached a velocity of over eighty miles an hour, blowing a perfect hurricane for a couple of hours. Rainfall during the night, by actual measurement, reached ten inches. The floods did almost as much damage as the wind. In Brownsville seventy small houses were blown down, and 300 others partially unroofed. In Matamoros dozens of houses of the better class, and two hundred smaller ones, were prostrated, while four to five hundred others were unroofed. In the country, on the American side of the river, incalculable damage was done. Countless cattle and sheep have been lost. Crops of cotton, corn and sugar cane are completely prostrated and destroyed.