

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Satisfactory and Lasting Effect Upon Limonite Soils. An agricultural professor having been asked a question in regard to the effect of lime upon limonite soils, replies that it has no effect upon such soils and is not in any sense plant food, but acts only as it exerts a chemical effect upon organic matter in the soil, decomposing it and making it more quickly available.

There has been some controversy as to the nature of the tapestry, and as to its exact date. It is attributed by popular tradition to Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, who is supposed to have worked it with her ladies to commemorate the glories of her husband. Some writers suppose it to have been made at a somewhat later date than that of her lifetime. Mr. Freeman, however, probably the best authority on the subject, assigns the work to a period little after that of the conquest, but does not attribute its manufacture to the Queen. The tapestry was worked, as he thinks, for Olo, Bishop of Bayeux, half brother to William, on the mother's side. There are some reasons to suppose that English workmen were employed. Olo appears at least four times in the tapestry, and several of his vassals, otherwise almost unknown men, are represented. The tapestry itself was exhibited in the cathedral of Bayeux down to the time of the French revolution, being stored round the nave on certain fast-days. During the eight centuries which have elapsed since its completion it has escaped many dangers. The church was burned in 1106. It was pillaged by the Calvinists in 1562. In 1792 the tapestry narrowly escaped being cut up into coverings for carts for the French Revolutionary army. In 1803 it was carried to Paris and exhibited in the Musee Napoleon to fire the French heart for a new conquest of England. On being returned to Bayeux the tapestry was wound on two cylinders or windlasses in the town hall, and rolled from one to the other for the inspection of the curious. By this process it became somewhat frayed, especially near the ends. It was not till 1842 that the priceless relic was displayed to the public under glass, in a special museum of its own. Thence it was again removed in 1871, on the approach of the Prussian invaders. It was soon brought back, however, and stretched again in its museum, where it has been carefully copied several times.—Scribner's Magazine.

WORTH CONSIDERING. Sensible Suggestions for the Authorities of Villages and Summer Resorts. "I wish there was a committee on names appointed for every town," said a young lady recently to a committee whose duty it should be to see that not only streets, but all the hills and ponds and roads of the vicinity, had suitable names given to them, or old ones preserved. Then there would be fewer that were either very ugly or absurdly romantic, and, above all, there would not be such constant repetition. She then proceeded to argue in favor of the establishment of this novel committee. It was positively exasperating, she declared, to go into the country, summer after summer, and find in every place she visited the same regulation list of names! She did not believe she had ever stayed in a village that had not its Sunset Hill. Usually there was Willow Brook beside, and Mirror Lake, and she considered herself fortunate if she did not have to be shown a Rainbow Fall and a Crystal Spring, and, perhaps, a Smugglers Cave. As for the Lover's Lane, Lover's Dell and Lover's Leap, she was so tired of them that it would rather seem a pleasant variety to take an evening stroll along Higginbotham road, to see the Red Cow's Jump by moonlight! Then there was the Devil's Den; but why Pulpit Basin, Bridge, Bowling-alley and Ruchelwood, all with the same unappealing prefix? At least, however, these places were named after somebody that the people believed in; and when it wasn't Devil's Den, it was sure to be Elfin Grotto, which was a great deal sillier. Who ever heard of even a young and imaginative American that believed in elves? And why should a dark, damp, dirty cave be called a grotto—a name which suggests Caeri, and the magic of azee air and glittering walls? The young lady's idea is hardly likely to be realized; but the matter of names is worth considering, and it would be well if the authorities of our expanding villages and summer resorts, that seem to spring up in a night, would avoid afflicting the landscape with any noxious, smuggeries, elves and grottoes.—Youth's Companion.

When a man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth it had; and the horse closed its mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.—Town and Country.

John D. Van Gordon, sixty-nine years of age, of Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa., was killed by a bee sting on the wrist Wednesday morning. A few moments after he was stung the pain became so intense that he started for the house. As he entered the door he pronounced: "O, I'm going to die!" and immediately expired.

When does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him out, looks him through and then shuts him up.—Exchange.

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BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

A Quaint and Priceless Work of Not More Than Eight Centuries Old.

In the whole composition are represented more than 620 persons, 183 horses, and 550 other animals, besides ships, boats, buildings, trees, weapons, tools and other objects. These figures are drawn and colored flat, without any attempt at shading, and in their spirited unorthodox manner, and in their work of a clever child. The faces, hands and legs of the human figures, when bare, are merely indicated by a line of stitches. Yet it is an instance of the durability of frail things that these faces and hands have, in many cases, retained for eight hundred years a decided expression. In the colored portions of the embroidery, where the linen ground is covered with long, worsted stitches, little attempt is made to imitate the lines of nature. There is nothing improbable, it is true, in the colors of the clothing, but those of the animals are not such as are found in the common varieties. In the absence of shading perspective, an attempt is made to supply their place by varying the color arbitrarily on the different parts of the same animal. Thus a light-blue horse may have his legs which are farthest from the spectator colored red, his ears green and his mane yellow. The hoofs on his blue legs may be red, and those of his red legs green. In spite of this grotesqueness, the general effect is good; and time, which will usually bring colors which lie near each other into harmony, however discordant they may have been at first, has mellowed and softened the whole.

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WONDERFUL LONGEVITY.

The Life-Prolonging Influence of Wise Regimen and Abstemious Habits.

The common idea is, that longevity depends entirely on inherited constitution. The man whose father and mother, grandparents and great-grandparents attained a high average age is supposed to have a much better chance of long life than one whose forefathers have been short-lived. Probably there is much truth in this; but it is not improbable, and the point seems worth careful study, that longevity is affected indirectly rather than directly by inheritance. It may well be that the descendant of long-lived folk is apt to be long-lived, not solely or chiefly because he inherits constitutional peculiarities tending to length of life, but because he inherits qualities leading to temperance and abstinence by which life is prolonged, or even simply because temperance and abstinence have been encouraged during his youth by example and precept.

Considering the question of longevity from this point of view, the case of Louis Cornaro, who has always been thought most instructive, becomes full also of encouragement. In the first place, it must be remembered that Cornaro (who was born at Venice about the year 1467) was a man of weak constitution. Moreover, from the age of eighteen to that of thirty-five he pursued courses that would have seriously taxed the strongest constitution. Life at thirty-five was a burden to him because of the disorders brought on by riotous living and indulgence in every kind of excess. The next five years were passed in almost unremitted suffering. He was told by his physicians, when forty years old, that nothing could prolong his life for more than two or three years, but such life as he had to live he might as well have had the years he had recently lived if he would adopt more temperate habits. If ever there was a case where inherited constitution and an intemperate life threatened an early death, this was one. But, as events befell, it turned out that if ever there was a case where life-preserving influence of wise regimen and abstemious habits was demonstrated, Cornaro's must be cited, as especially significant.

At the age of forty Cornaro began gradually to reduce the quantity of food, both liquid and solid, which he took each day, till at length he only took what nature absolutely required. He tells us that at first he found this severe regimen very disagreeable, and confesses that he relapsed from time to time to the high spots of Egypt. But by rousing his efforts after each failure he succeeded, in less than a year, in adopting permanently a spare and moderate system. By this time he was already restored to perfect health. But thus far he had only followed the counsel of the physicians somewhat narrowly, as they expected, or than is usual in such cases, and therefore with unexpected good results. It was after he had recovered his health that he went on to those experiments by which he seemed to show how life may be extended far beyond the Psalmist's allowance.

From temperance he proceeded to abstinence. Undeterred by the protests of his physicians as to the wisdom of such a course, he discontinued his daily allowance of food, until he had the yolk of an egg sufficed him for a meal! Throughout the time when he was thus reducing his allowance of food his health and spirits kept improving. Nay, he tells us that even his enjoyment in eating had increased, for he says he could now get more pleasure from a small meal of dry bread than he had ever obtained in the days of his excesses from the most exquisite dainties of the table. As regards regimen, Cornaro simply "avoided extremes of heat and cold, over-fatigue, late hours, excesses, and all violent passions of the mind;" he took moderate exercise in the open air; and his chief pleasures were those obtained from literary and artistic study, from the contemplation of nature's noble buildings, beautiful combinations of color and sweet music.

When Cornaro was within two years of four score his diet was regulated in quality and quantity, as follows: In four meals he took each day twelve ounces in all of solid food, consisting of bread (stale, of course, for he was no weak-minded), light meat, yolk of egg, and soup.—Richard A. Proctor, in Cosmopolitan.

Why Junkies Have Eyes. Chinese junkies and boats have eyes carved or painted on the bows, which are usually supposed to be a mere fanciful form of ornamentation. But they have a real meaning, as Mr. Fortune found. In going up one of the rivers from Ningbo, he was started one day by seeing a boatman seize his bow, but only to clap it over one of the "eyes" of the boat, while other boats on the stream were similarly blinded. Looking about for an explanation he saw a dead body floating past, and he was told by the boatman that if the boat had been allowed to "see" it, some disaster would surely have happened, either to passengers or crew, before the voyage ended.—All the Year Round.

Miss Birdie McGinnis, one of the reigning belles of Austin, is not a bad looking girl, but intellectually she is subject to a slight discount.

At a social gathering she was introduced to a distinguished journalist from San Antonio. "Allow me to introduce you to Mr. Scoop, one of the most celebrated newspaper writers of the day," said her friend. "Newspaper writer?" exclaimed Birdie. "I didn't know they wrote newspapers. All the newspapers I've seen were printed."—Texas Siftings.

By passing hydrofluoric acid gas free from water, through glass tubes lined with platinum, and cooled by immersion in liquid ethylene, Professor Kolszewski, of Krakow, finds that it becomes liquid. On allowing it to evaporate the liquid hydrofluoric acid solidifies at -102.5°. At -90° phosphoric acid hydrogen liquefied, and began to solidify at -133°. Antimony at -102° and melted at -91.5°.—N. Y. Independent.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

La Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Judge Rea, of Minneapolis, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Polydore de Keyser, Esq., a Roman Catholic, has been elected Lord Mayor of London. Smith Heth-vington, of Nevada City, Cal., was blown to pieces by the explosion of a giant powder.

It is reported from London that Jennie Lind had a stroke of general paralysis. Her mind is unimpaired. The President has appointed Whitaker M. Grant, of Iowa, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Alaska.

A French fishing boat has been sunk in the British channel by a collision. Eighteen of the persons aboard were drowned. The yacht Volunteer again defeated the Thistle. No sporting event for years has been watched with such interest as the above race.

George Francis Train has interested himself in behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists. He is making rambling, incoherent speeches. A Chinese transport has been wrecked on one of the Pescadore Islands, and 300 soldiers and the captain and crew, with the exception of one man, were drowned.

John Swinton has declined the nomination of the Progressive Labor Party for Secretary of State, of New York, on account of poor health. J. E. Hall has been chosen in his place. In the United States Court at St. Louis, Miss Phoebe W. Cousins took the oath of office as United States Marshal, to succeed her deceased father, Judges Miller and Brewer were on the bench, and the former benevolently expressed the hope that during her term of office the new marshal may not have to hang anybody. Miss Cousins is the first woman who has ever held the office of marshal.

Alfred Warner, of Trenton township, Kentucky, Iowa, went to a shanty on his farm occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Black. Finding the doors fastened, he entered through a window and was horrified to discover the dead bodies of Mrs. Black and her two children, aged 11 and 13, on a bed. Word was immediately sent to the coroner at Mount Pleasant. He summoned a jury who decided that Mrs. Black murdered her children and then committed suicide by taking arsenic.

A miraculous escape from a horrible death occurred in a sawmill at Tacoma, Wash. Mr. F. W. Sullivan, a house mechanic, was engaged in repairing the saw dust carriage when the machinery started up and an endless chain commenced to move. In some manner Sullivan became entangled in the chain, and was hurled along toward the mill, and forced through an aperture but eight inches square, out of which sawdust is forced. His escape from instant death was deemed most marvellous by those who witnessed it.

At Hamilton, Ont., Wm. Nicholas's two daughters, Alice, aged 12, and Susie, aged 8 years, were taken with symptoms of typhoid fever, and a doctor prescribed some white powder. Each took one of the powders and both died. The physician thought he had administered quinine but the druggist clerk had put up morphine powder. Mrs. Rymal, of Mill Grove, also died suddenly. She was the doctor's patient and was given some of the fatal drug. As the doctor has a large practice in the country, and chills and fever have been prevalent, other cases may yet come to light.

A woman recently arrived at New York, calling herself Caroline P. Guelph, who claims to be a daughter of Queen Victoria. She says she has only recently discovered her parentage, having been educated in a Paris convent, and receiving regularly from England a liberal allowance of money. It was only when this allowance was suddenly discontinued that she investigated its source and discovered her royal lineage. In support of her claim she says she has letters from John Brown and Englishmen of high rank who were in the confidence of the Queen. The woman bears a wonderful likeness to the pictures of Victoria.

A terrible domestic tragedy occurred at Haverhill, Mass. Two years ago, Emma, eldest daughter of James H. Abbott, a disolute shoemaker, married against his will. He never forgave her. While the rest of the family were absent she came to the house to nurse. Coming home, filled with rum, and finding her alone with the sick woman, Abbott brained her with an ax and then blew his brains out. Unable to prevent the crime or give an alarm, Mrs. Hicks had to remain over an hour with the dead. When the family returned and discovered the crime the unfortunate woman was a raving maniac.

The worst wreck that ever occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad happened near Jackson, Tenn. An entire passenger train, except the engine, was hurled from a trestle while running forty-five miles an hour, and over thirty persons were injured, though by what seems almost a miracle, none were killed. The coaches were thrown forty feet from the track, and some turned completely over. The scene was almost indescribable, women and children screaming for help and release from the closed cars. All were, however, rescued, and medical attendance given. Of the injured four or five may die; ten others are in a serious condition, and the remainder are only slightly injured.

"—I see that between sixty and one hundred persons in different parts of the country have been poisoned by eating ice-cream." She (turning pale).—"Did any of them die, George?" He—"No; but some of them were very sick." She (color slowly coming back).—"One can not be too careful, George, where one eats ice-cream. Hereafter let us stick to Delmonico's.—Harper's Bazar.

Each of the 670 members of Parliament represent a 33,000 electors. In this country the touch of gold will turn many a man to anything.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Feeding Horses. If the stomach of the horse were more fully understood its feeding would be more carefully attended to. The benefit that comes from food comes through the process of digestion that is carried on in the stomach, and even while the process of feeding is going on. In comparison with the stomach of the horse is quite small. It is claimed that the stomach of the ox has a capacity of 250 quarts, while that of the horse is only about sixteen quarts; so as a consequence whatever is in the stomach after it is filled must be expelled into the intestines if feeding is continued. In that case, if the process of digestion is incomplete the result is an expulsion of the food without serving the purpose for which it is intended. For that reason in the use of concentrated food in connection with a fodder, there must be an exercise of judgement or the feeding will do little good. Thus oats may be fed to a horse, and followed by hay to such an extent as to expel the oats wholly from the stomach, in which case the only benefit derived is from the amount of digestion going on during the period of eating. The office of the stomach being to digest the nitrogenous portion of the food, and as a stomach full of oats contains about four or five times as much nitrogenous matter as when filled with hay, either the stomach must secrete its gastric juice five times as fast, or the period of digestion must be five times as long. If a concentrated food like oats is to be fed with hay the latter should be fed first and then the grains, thus giving ample time for digestion between feedings.

How to Save Garden Needs. Peas and beans should be left on the vines until the pods are well wrinkled, when they should be picked and spread until they are quite dry. Small quantities may be shelled by hand, large crops are threshed with a flail. Keep them in a dry place. Melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin seeds should be taken only from ripe, perfect shaped specimens. In a small way the seeds may be simply taken out, spread out on plates or tins and dried. Larger quantities have to be washed before drying, to remove the slime that adheres to them. When the seeds are thoroughly dried, tie them in bags, and keep in a dry place secure from mice and rats.

Beets, parsnips, turnips, carrots, onions, cauliflower and cabbage will not produce seed until the second year. Set out in early May strong, well-matured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry, then beat out the seeds and toss in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.

Those who feed grain in addition to grass, and feed it intelligently, so far as we have ever heard, then give an opinion, believe that it pays. One prominent feeder says that he finds that it requires only half as much grain to fatten an animal on grass as it does to fatten on it in winter or dry food.

Wet, muddy feet and legs are fully as injurious to the lower orders of animal life as they are to men. Instinct teaches the animal in a state of nature to avoid such unwholesome exposures, but man has obliged them to grovel in such miserable places and is therefore responsible for the result.

Finely chopped clover hay moistened with water that has been slightly salted, and sprinkled with corn meal, makes an excellent food for old stock that cannot well masticate hay. It should be fed in connection with mixed ground grain also, with a small allowance of linseed meal.

Store beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips in bins in the cellar, and pack them in dry sand or earth and they will keep well for winter use. This method will enable the farmer to use them at any time, which will not be the case if they be stored in mounds in the open air.

Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock it is so essential, for the reason that this is fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting disease germs from impure food.

Hogs are excellent gleaners of wheat fields. We have never observed any ill effects upon the animals if there is plenty of clover and water as well as some wheat in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubbles.

A few lumps of charcoal with a box of wood shavings placed in the hog pen will prevent many ill arising from indigestion in hogs. The charcoal should be fresh. Old charcoal may be renewed by heating it in the stove for a few minutes.

A cheap and excellent mixture for colds in poultry: "Put a tablespoonful of tar in a quart bottle, and 20 drops of carbolic acid and one teaspoonful of crude petroleum. Add hot water, shake well before using, and give a teaspoonful."

A fast man is usually very slow when it comes to paying his debts.—Pittsburgh Dispatch. The man who preps a wheelbarrow sees his work ahead of him all the time.—Boston Courier. Goethe once said: "We ought to look at some picture every day." But then, that was before the old man saw the pictures in the daily press.—New Age.

In ancient times, it is said, any thing that Midas touched was turned to gold. In these days, the touch of gold will turn many a man to anything.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Medford. A black bear weighing 400 pounds was killed near Astoria. The receipts of the State Fair foot up to between \$14,000 and \$15,000. At Grant's Pass about 200 pupils are in attendance at the public schools. The Bandon Recorder has suspended publication until the arrival of an editor.

The corner stone of the new Masonic hall at Pendleton was laid by the Grand Lodge. A majority of the farmers around Prineville are sowing wheat instead of rye this fall for hay. Adolph Dauth took a dose of "Rough on Rats," with suicidal intent, and died in a Portland hotel.

A large school building is being erected at Newport. It will be sixty feet long and thirty-six feet wide. Jas. Johnson's barn, near Carlton, was burned by tramps with all its contents, including several horses; loss, \$3,000.

Linkville is to have a court house to cost \$7,500, which, when completed, will be the most costly building in the county. Aaron Broyles, a pioneer farmer of Columbia county, was accidentally shot and killed by his grandson near St. Helens.

A Wood's sawmill, near Hood river, was burned with its contents. The loss was \$18,000, with but \$3,000 insurance. J. E. Logan, who has a ranch on the Clatskanie, killed a catamount near his house, measuring seven feet eleven inches.

Charles Manciet, aged 29, was shot and instantly killed by a drunken man named Wm. Dillon, in the Argonaut saloon, Portland. Two Swiss families have bought 220 acres of the Starkweather farm near Oswego, for \$11,000, and will place it in the highest state of cultivation.

R. E. Maple, the murderer of D. I. Corker, at Lafayette, has been sentenced to hang. The death will be fixed by the judge in the death warrant. There are several cases of diphtheria at Roseburg. Two deaths from the dreadful disease have occurred, and it is feared several others will not recover. Jason Wheeler, Indian Agent at the Warm Springs reservation, has tendered his resignation on account of a dispute between him and settlers over a boundary line.

Dr. S. W. McDowell, who has made himself famous by contesting the election of various congressmen, judges, etc., was committed to the insane asylum from Salem. An application has been made for a postoffice at the North Fork bridge over the John Day river, near the line between Umatilla and Grant counties. The new postoffice will be named Doran, and will be in Umatilla county.

The State Press Association meets at Albany on October 14. J. B. Fithian, of the Portland World, will deliver the annual address, and Sam Simpson an original poem. Others will deliver short addresses. It promises to be an interesting event. The Portland Board of Trade committee has raised \$3,920 for the purpose of sluicing out St. Helens and Walker's Island bars. The O. R. & N. Co. subscribed nearly one-half the amount. The steamer Walla Walla will be put to work at once.

A. W. McDonald, a telegraph operator, fell into the river at the foot of D street, Portland, and was drowned. Hugh Brady, a longshoreman who recovered the body, has rescued or recovered fifty persons from the river during his residence of several years in Portland.

The running expenses of Morrow county for the past year were about \$13,000. The indebtedness to Umatilla county was paid last year in scrip upon which 8 per cent. is being paid. This amounted to \$5,800. The assessor found \$1,100,000 of taxable property in Morrow county this year, being nearly \$300,000 more than last.

The United States mail on route No. 41,212, from Baker City to Canyon City, was robbed by two masked highwaymen. Three locked pouches were taken, also money and a watch from the passengers. At the point where the robbery took place was twenty-five miles southwest of Auburn. The pouches taken have not yet been recovered.

Last fall a dam on the narrow gauge went over the incline at Fulquarts landing into the Willamette river, where it remained until last winter, when the floods of the Willamette lifted it out of the mud and carried it over the falls at Oregon City. Here a steamboat fastened to it and towed it to an incline at Oregon City, where it was got out, not much the worse for its swim down the river.

About a third of the whole State of Oregon yet remains unsurveyed, and there is only \$3,000 appropriated for surveying public land in this state this year. The surveys this year will comprise three fractional townships near Burns, Grant county, in all about 95 miles. Near Bandon, Coos county, about 15 miles will be run to close some unfinished work. Near Chilo, Curry county, 178 miles will be done; near Union Peak, Clatsop county, 127 miles; and near Florence, Lane county, 92 miles. This will probably use up the appropriation.

Michael Dolan, a laborer, residing at Turlock, Cal., was killed while working on a railroad bridge across the Stanislaus river, by getting his head between two timbers. The engine started ahead, jamming the timbers together and crushing his head.

The body of a well dressed man, about 35 years of age, was found in the Catholic cemetery at Marysville, Cal. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He is reported as saying his home was in Eastern Oregon.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Ben Boyd was shot by Burris Lathers at Healdsburg, Cal. Mariano Elias, a wealthy Mexican, was killed at Nogales, A. T. J. T. Brown was shot and killed by Wm. Purvis near Placerville, Cal. Sexton & Ellsworth's sawmill, in Colfax, W. T., was burned with a loss of \$6,000.

R. H. Odair, a prominent citizen of Riverside, Cal., was found dead in his room at a hotel. Hugo Faschner, of San Francisco, killed himself to escape creditors who were bothering him. Two boys named West, aged 7 and 14 years, were drowned in Lewis river, near La Center, W. T.

James Fisher, a miner working in the Vancouver Company's mine, was instantly killed by a fall of coal. The President has appointed Chas. Force, of Kentucky, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lewiston, Idaho. George H. Gordon, a wealthy young Englishman, was accidentally killed while hunting near Laramie, Wyoming.

Colonel M. E. Ball, U. S. Attorney for Alaska, died on board the Ancon on its last trip from Alaska, of pneumonia. Fourteen hundred tons of ore are shipped daily from Anaconda, Montana, and 510 men find regular employment.

Alfred Haas, a despondent restaurant proprietor, ended his troubles by blowing out his brains with a revolver at San Francisco. The notorious shell-game swindler, McAvery, was shot, probably fatally, by a stranger who had been swindled at Santa Monica, Cal.

The freight house and five cars were burned at Battle Mountain, Nevada. The fire was started by a tramp who was put off by a train. Wm. Watten, driver of a street car, was kicked by a horse at Sacramento and instantly killed. Deceased's family lived near Stockton.

Two young men named McArdle and Readson, from San Jose, were murdered in bed in Indian valley, Monterey county, Cal. A man was killed at Silver City, Idaho, by falling from a trestle and breaking his neck. His name was Alexander Ducheneau.

At San Francisco Otto Manser, aged 17 years, was instantly killed by falling under a loaded car, the wheels of which passed over the boy's head. Sprague is to have a \$20,000 mill. The merchants guaranteed 50,000 bushels of wheat as an inducement for the location of the mill at Sprague.

Dr. Davidson Scott, a prominent physician of Spokane Falls, committed suicide. His wife had recently died, and this fact with loss of money led to the deed. Joseph Trotter, a teamster, tied his team near the river bank and went in bathing, near Stockton, Cal. He stepped into a deep hole and was drowned.

Captain J. D. Young, city editor of the Sacramento River Union, has been appointed State Printer by Governor Waterman. Young was State Printer under Governor Perkins. Arthur Weston, aged 24, was drowned while crossing the Sacramento river in a boat, near Orland, Cal. He and his brother Frank were crossing on a hulning trip, when their boat capsized. Frank swam ashore.

Customs Officer C. J. Milks, of Tacoma, has made a seizure of 4,000 Manila cigars, found secreted in the hold of the bark Discovery, that recently arrived from Honolulu. They had not paid duty as required by law. Midway between Lewiston and Astoria, Idaho, is a large basaltic cliff, which is the home of a countless swarm of swallows. They not only have possessed themselves of every hole, nook and cranny, but have studded almost the entire face of the immense wall with their nests, which must number away up in the millions.

Eight small boys, all between the ages of eight and twelve years old, boarded a small and leaky scow in San Francisco bay, and soon drifted far out into the stream. A strong ebb tide carried the boat seaward and it was lost to sight in the darkness before the alarm was given. Parties started out immediately and searched most of the night, and the following morning they were picked up by an Italian fisherman just outside of the heads and taken back to the city. All were cold, hungry and wet from the night's exposure, but not suffering otherwise.

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