Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Sudden Uprising Among the Natives of Alaska.

AN ARIZONA JUDGE DEPOSED.

Miss Shelby of Portland to Touch the Button in the Launching of the Battle Ship.

Spokane and Portland are now connected by telephone.

Tacoma will ship about seventy cargoes or 7,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Two men, A. W. Ross and Mr. Williams, are reported lost on the Colorado desert.

Chris Evans is complaining of pain in his sightless eye. The ball that entered there is still in his head.

Secretary Herbert has ordered hard sandstone or granite to be used in the construction of the Port Orchard dock instead of Tenino sandstone.

E. W. French, Probate Judge of Yavapai county, A. T., charged with forgery and embezzlement, has been deposed and J. F. Wilson appointed to succeed him.

A submarine cable of 500 volts was laid between San Diego and Coronado the other day. It is to supply the force to run a new electric road at the latter place.

A 200-foot tunnel has just been completed at the Sultana mine in Grant county, and a contract is soon to be let for one 600 feet long. Exposures are satisfactory.

The coyotes in the Verde river section in Arizona are affected with hydrophobia to such an extent that it is dangerous to travel through that country and especially to camp at night.

Steps are about to be taken toward the construction of a fish ladder at the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City, for which the last Oregon Legislature made an appropriation of $10,000.

A London company is said to have bought the nickel mines in Oregon. It is believed the company will erect a plant to manufacture armor for battle ships and for other purposes.

The Farmers' Insurance Company at Spokane has been so managed that the stockholders have been deceived, and a receiver has been appointed. The company has out $218,000 worth of policies, with assets of $5,000.

A report comes from Los Angeles county, Cal., that a grove of bananas in the Cahuenga foothills will produce this season 250 bunches of good, merchantable fruit, and will yield, it is said, a handsome profit to the owner.

A bank in Arizona, which closed a short time ago, issued the following notice: "This bank has not busted; it owes the people $30,000; the people owe it $55,000; it is the people who are busted; when they pay we'll pay."

The Board of Public Works at Tacoma has discovered a shortage of 5,600,000 gallons of water daily in the water company's guaranteed supply, which was purchased recently by the city, together with the electric-light plant, for $1,750,000.

According to the report of Receiver Hadley the Oregon Pacific is running behind. He reports: June, earnings, $21,833.16; expenses, $25,617.41; loss, 3,784.21. July, earnings, $16,940.31; expenses, $23,581.67; loss, $6,641.36. August, earnings, $16,367.61; expenses, $19,238.51; loss, $3,870.90.

The Linn County Board of Equalization has assessed the Southern Pacific at $4,000 per mile on the road and $557 on rolling stock on the main line. The Oregonian and Lebanon branch was placed at $3,000 on the roadbed, and the Oregon Pacific will be about $4,300 on roadbed and rolling stock.

From authentic reports received at Portland by persons in a position to know it is believed that there has been a recent and sudden uprising among the natives of Alaska. Many persons were killed, among them being several missionaries sent out by the American Board.

The Southern Pacific Company ran a free excursion train out of Sacramento the other afternoon, bound for Reno, Nev. Between 300 and 400 Indians, who went there to pick hops, were provided with accommodations and sent to their homes in the Sagebrush State. They went in freight cars, and pulled out for the mountains cheering.

A letter received at Kaslo, B. C., discloses the fact that a young fellow who ran a restaurant in that town, and who died lately from fever and dysentery, was the son of an Irish Earl. The young man, who was always very reticent about his people, was a general favorite. His name was Charles Reginald Weatherly, and his mother is Lady Louisa of the same name.

Frank Shay, a Southern Pacific Company attorney and for many years Senator Stanford's private secretary, is considered to know better than any one else the value of the great estate left by Stanford. He says $55,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the value of the property. The assessed value of real estate owned by the late Senator is $3,230,000, and the market value probably $12,000,000.

Mayor Mason of Portland has selected Miss Eugenia Shelby to touch the button which will launch the battle ship Oregon. Miss Shelby is the sixteen-year-old daughter of Eugene Shelby, a Common Councilman of Portland and agent at that point for Wells-Fargo Express. The Oregon will be christened by Miss Daisy Ainsworth, a native of Oregon and the daughter of one of the pioneers of that State. Miss Ainsworth is now a resident of Oakland, Cal. Miss Shelby is a granddaughter of General Lane, who was appointed Governor of the Territory of Oregon by President Tyler in 1849.

Great interest in the San Francisco Midwinter Fair continues to be manifested by Eastern business men, who want concessions and are willing to pay for them. The German restaurant privilege has been applied for. A number of restaurants will be fitted up in gorgeous style, and will surround the electrical tower. The building space for Santa Barbara has been laid out by Engineer O'Shaughnessy, next north of the Hawaiian exhibit, and will occupy 4,000 feet, containing aquatic specimens and features of Santa Barbara. The electrical theater and hunters' hall has been placed south of the administration building.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

It has been figured that Philadelphia took about 480,000 baskets of peaches this season.

The Aztecs filled quills with gold dust, sealed them and passed them from hand to hand as coin.

New York claims the distinction of being the only State that produces both rock and brine salt.

A paper has been invented in Germany from which ink writing may be erased with a moist sponge.

The aniline dyes were invented in 1826, and now over $7,000,000 worth are annually used in the United States.

Female tramps are disposed to claim their share of a business which has heretofore been monopolized by men.

The largest gold coin in circulation is the "loof" of Anam, which weighs as much as 325 United States dollars.

Pennsylvania ranks first in the cigar output of the country. New York, Ohio and Florida follow in the order named.

The largest gold nugget ever known was the "Sarah Sands," found in Australia. It weighed 233 pounds 4 ounces troy.

Reports of increase of street railroad earnings where electricity has superseded mule power in large cities average 90 per cent.

More than 10,000 tons of salmon were packed by the canneries on the Frazer river, B. C., this season. It took nearly 30,000,000 cans.

Among the curious products of the State of Maine are wooden bottles. These are made not for liquids, but for pills, powders and tablets.

Cuba has 192 coffee plantations, 700 sugar plantations, 4,500 tobacco estates, 3,200 cattle farms and 1,700 small farms devoted to various products.

The silver product of the United States is about 8½ per cent of our total mineral production, which according to the census was in 1880 $587,230,062.

Commander Ludlow of the Mohican, which has been patrolling Behring Sea all summer, estimates the product of pelagic sealing this year at 60,000 skins.

The stoppage of silver mining will reduce our annual supply of gold by one-third. Just about 33 per cent of the yearly yield of gold is taken out of silver mines.

A telegraphic printing instrument, recently perfected, threatens not only to supersede the telephone as at present employed, but to revolutionize telegraphy in general.

Counting the bearing and non-bearing orange trees in Florida, there are estimated to be 10,000,000 trees. California is credited with having 6,000,000 trees and Arizona about 1,000,000.

One tow boat on the Mississippi in a good stage of water can take from St. Louis to New Orleans a tow carrying 10,000 tons of grain, a quantity that would require fifty trains of ten cars each.

The whaling industry has fallen off so much as to play but a small part in the world's commerce. The latest figures obtainable show the production to average between 15,000 and 20,000 tuns of 252 gallons each per year.

F. P. Loomis, formerly United States Consul at St. Etienne, says that from an investigation he made he finds that about 95,000 Americans of the better class visit Europe every year, and that they spend about $100,000,000.

Erastus Wiman is reported as saying in a late address that there are $455,000,000 in the forty-one savings banks of New York and Brooklyn, held by more than 1,000,000 depositors, and the capital of all the national banks in the country is only $700,000,000.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mrs. Blount, the ex-Minister's wife, says that some of the native women she met in Honolulu were as cultivated and refined as any women she ever saw.

Five Irish Peers take their titles from places that are not to be found on the map of Ireland. These are the Duke of Aberdeen, the Earl of Sheffield, the Earl of Darnley, Viscount Bangor and Viscount Hawarden.

A brother of the King of Siam, with a numerous suite, is expected to arrive in Italy shortly. After visiting Naples and Rome the Siamese Prince will proceed to Monz, where he will be received by King Humbert.

William F. Weeks, the New York lawyer who embezzled millions of his clients' money, and who is now a fugitive from justice located in Costa Rica, was one of the original owners of the townsite of Everett, Wash. He is still interested in a great deal of property in that vicinity.

Mrs. R. R. Phillips, a respected resident of Salem, Mass., has just recovered from an eighteen months' sickness, during which time she was given up for dead twice. She makes the startling claim that she died and came to life again. Mrs. Phillips also alleges to have got a glimpse of heaven.

Belva Lockwood confesses to 63 years of experience in this wicked world. She was born in New York, taught school at 14 and was married at 18. Her youthful characteristics according to her own acknowledgment included a fondness for walking on top of rail fences, a fearlessness of snakes and an inability to keep her face clean.

Alexander Herbert Bailey, the lost Englishman for whom search has been in progress for several years past by the solicitor of an estate in England, of which Bailey is the heir, has been discovered at last. He has recently been peddling books for a Chicago publishing house and posing as a spiritualistic medium for recreation through Washington county, Pa.

Mr. Balfour, who will, it is thought, be Premier of England some day if his health lasts, is also thought to be the most interesting bachelor in England. He is handsome, his face being uncommonly refined and clever in expression; and for a statesman he is young, his years counting 45. He is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, and an unmarried sister presides over his household.

Victor Herbert, the composer and violoncellist, is the new leader of Gilmore's band. People are wondering what so fine a musician as Herbert will do in such a position, to which the members of the band have elected him, with Mrs. Gilmore's hearty approval. Mr. Reeves, who has been leader since shortly after P. S. Gilmore's death, will return to Providence and resume the control of the band which so long bore his name.

An American who was recently a guest of Prof. John Stuart Blackie thus describes him: "An erect figure, not tall, but above the medium height. White hair falling about his neck. The bluest blue eyes I ever saw, with a keen, merry expression in their searching depths. Eyes that have never used glasses despite their owner's 84 years. A face alternating between ruddy and pale tints, like a mixture of heather red and white. A pleasant speech, with a quaint twist of Glasgow in the accent. Quaint, unconventional, honest manners, all the more elegant by reason of their very simplicity."

EASTERN MELANGE.

Colorado Miners Unfavorable to a Sliding Wage Scale.

THE POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA.

Immigration Into Canada—Choice Lands in the Red River Valley of North Dakota.

The harvest of the Florida orange crop has commenced.

A dispatch from Fall River says that all the mills are running.

Horses and cattle are dying of drouth in various parts of Texas.

The Indians are costing the government about $7,000,000 per year.

Mob law was strongly condemned by the Knoxville (Tenn.) Presbytery.

James A. Garfield is to have a monument in Fairmount Park, Philadephia.

Congressman de Armond proposes a tax on all incomes in excess of $10,000.

The report of the Utah Commission says that polygamous marriages are a thing of the past.

Over one-fifth of the whole number of people in the United States have visited the World's Fair.

Georgia negroes will form an association to prevent lynchings and other outrages upon the race.

Secretary Lamont has appointed a board to appraise Fort Bliss in Texas, with a view to its sale.

Ex-President Harrison is said to have received $1,660 for a recent magazine article on the World's Fair.

More than 4,000,000 words have been used in Congressional debate since the silver repeal question came up.

Several pupils in Philadelphia, ranging from 9 to 12 years old, have been arrested for carrying revolvers to school.

More than one-half of the Cherokee Strip boomers have already left their claims and gone back to their old homes.

Virginia comes up smiling with the largest peanut crop for years. Norfolk reports 500,000 bushels more than last year.

The Missouri State Board of Railroad Commissioners and the express companies are preparing a new schedule of rates.

Railroad trains will shortly be lit by electricity. The New York Central railroad is probably the first to use that system.

Representative Cooper of Texas has introduced resolutions in the House referring the question of silver to a vote of the people.

Immigration into Canada has proven a failure the past year, a decrease of 25 per cent compared with the previous year being shown.

Kansas farmers have been taken in by swindlers, who sell a compound alleged to double the amount of butter from a given amount of cream.

A Kentucky Congressman wants the government to pay rent for the schoolhouses and churches used as hospitals by the armies during the war.

The canal between Georgia Bay and Lake Ontario, which will shorten the Chicago route to the seaboard by over 1,000 miles, is nearing completion.

In Maryland the finest varieties of peaches are selling in the orchards at 25 cents a bushel. Prices are so low that it does not pay to ship them to market.

The Chicago grand jury has found indictments against twelve men who are charged with arson. They were combined to insure houses and then burn them.

A whistle that will make itself heard for twenty-five miles has just been finished by John Bowman, and it will adorn the car shops at Third and Berks street, Philadelphia.

The indebtedness per head in Colorado is $206. Even Kansas, which has always been an insatiate borrower, has only succeeded in running up a mortgage debt of $170 per head.

A Rochester man has devised a plan by which a trolley street car can be stopped almost instantaneously, or within a space of three feet, while the car is going at full speed.

Bartholdi's magnificent statuary group which is at present on exhibition at the World's Fair will be kept at Chicago. The work is of bronze, and is composed of heroic figures of Washington and Lafayette.

The silver-mine owers at Aspen, Col., have proposed a sliding scale of wages to the men, but the latter are not disposed to accept it, and work will not be resumed until the price of silver justifies the old wages.

The New York World boasts of having given away in charity on a recent Sunday morning a pile of bread "20 feet long, 6 feet high and 6 feet wide," and "did not have enough to give each hungry man a loaf."

A bill appropriating $3,447,945 for the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania from Union and Confederate troops during the late war was reported favorably in the House by the Committee on War Claims.

Sensational newspaper writers are attributing to New York bankers and to the United States Treasury officials threats to "turn the screws" and bring on another financial convulsion if the Senate does not soon pass the repeal bill.

During the month of October the State of North Dakota will offer for sale nearly 100,000 acres of the choicest lands, all located in the famous Red River Valley. State owns 3,500,000 acres, being a part of the grant of land donated by Congress.

Oklahoma had a population in 1890 larger than Wyoming when admitted as a State, and with the increase since and the sudden addition of fully 60,000 more on the opening of the Cherokee Strip it must have now a population of over 130,000.

Elder Roberts of the Mormon Church complains that he was barred from participating in the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, notwithstanding the belief was entertained that all religions could have the right and privilege to be heard.

It is reported that the crops of peaches and grapes in Michigan this year are too great to be moved. The various transportation companies that are engaged in carrying the product to Chicago and other markets are overwhelmed with offerings of material to be carried away.

A party of negro miners passing through Chicope, Kan., from a visit to Wier were called "scabs" by a lot of boys, and stones were thrown at them, when one of the negroes fired his pistol at the boys, wounding one. Much excitement resulted, and the negroes were taken to Pittsburg, Kan., to avoid trouble.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Senator Dolph has introduced a bill to ratify the agreement with the Indians on the Siletz reservation, Oregon, for the cession of their lands not needed for allotment.

Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for the trial of the new cruiser Olympia, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The trial will take place about November 1 over a forty-mile course in Santa Barbara Channel between Point Conception and Santa Barbara.

According to a Treasury statement issued by Secretary Carlisle the amount of money in circulation in the United States October 1 was $1,701,939,918. The average circulation per capita, estimating the population at 67,306,000, is therefore $25.28, a net increase in circulation during September of $21,377,247. The greatest item of increase was gold coin, viz., $14,829,741.

President Cleveland has signed the proclamation setting apart a large tract of land as a forest reserve under the act of March 3, 1891. The reservation will be known as the "Cascade forest reservation." It extends from the Columbia river 200 miles southward, about twenty miles wide, taking in the Cascade Range. Hereafter no settlement will be allowed within its boundaries.

Secretary Hoke Smith has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The appropriations asked aggregate $176,779,134, as against $180,087,030 for the current fiscal year. The principal item is the army and navy pensions, which foot up $160,000,000. This is a decrease of $5,000,000 from the present fiscal year.

Representative Henderson has had prepared for introduction into the House a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate and report on the transactions of the sugar trust, with power to sit during the session of Congress, to send for persons and papers, to secure the aid of the Department of Justice and, if the facts warrant, to report a bill to annul its corporate existence.

Judge Charles D. Long of Detroit, and a member of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has filed a petition for a mandamus in the District Court to compel the Commissioner of Pensions to pay his (plaintiff's) pension, which, he holds, is illegally suspended. This will bring out the whole question of the action of Pension Commissioner Lochren in suspending pensions. The Commissioner is cited to show cause October 19 why the writ should not issue.

Representative Hermann has favorably reported to Congress his bill from the Committee on War Claims, requiring the adjudication of claims for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States. This especially refers to horses and other property lost, and which the department has heretofore declined to consider because of the statute of limitations. It is of interest to claimants in the Indian wars of the Pacific Coast.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are making progress with the tariff bill. The ground work is understood to be free raw materials, with compensatory reductions on other materials. There is a growing impression that the consequent deficit in the receipts will be met by increased internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco. Carlisle is understood to favor an increased tax on whisky to $1.20, calculating this will increase the revenue $30,000,000.

The charges made by the citizens of Oklahoma City of alleged misconduct on the part of Captain D. F. Steele of the United States army (retired) in connection with the opening of Oklahoma to settlement had their effect in the issuing of an order by the Secretary of War for the court-martial of Captain Steele. He is charged with fraud in his official capacity, while in command of the troops in 1892, to secure control of some of the best land sites in the Territory and with making a bargain with an auctioneer by which he purchased at the very lowest price government buildings and other property sold when the military camp was broken up. The court-martial will meet at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Strenuous efforts have been made by those favoring and opposing the McCreary substitute for the Geary bill to agree upon a time when the bill shall be considered. It is feared that there will be no quorum in the House as soon as the vote is taken on the Federal election law repeal bill. Efforts will be made to take the bill up as soon after this vote as possible. Some of its opponents want it put off till November 1 to wait for a quorum. There is little doubt expressed that the bill will go through as soon as a vote can be reached. Several Western members are preparing speeches which will severely arraign the administration for the non-enforcement of the Geary law.

In his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Prof. Putnam in charge of the ethnological exhibit of the World's Fair denounces as falsehoods the charges by Mrs. Sickles, Chairman of the Universal Peace Union, that brutal and cruel exhibitions of the Indian sun dance were given at the fair. The accusations are characterized as misrepresentations; he says there has been no representation of the Indian sun dance and there has not been a single Indian belonging to the United States who has taken part in any exhibition except the Navajos, who have been quietly sitting in a hut weaving and making silver work. Indians from Vancouver Island, who are entirely outside the jurisdiction of the United States, have given exhibitions, performing ceremonial songs and dances.

Secretary Carlisle has sent to the House his reply to the resolution of that body asking him why 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion were not purchased during July and August as required by law. The reply says, as the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, the Secretary of the Treasury after an examination of the offers and quotations each day should determine what in his judgment is a fair price. He either has to purchase 4,500,000 ounces at the dealers' prices, no matter how unreasonable or exorbitant, or he must employ such means as are at his command to ascertain the actual market price. The effort of the department since June 12 has been to simply ascertain the fair market price of bullion each day it was offered for sale, and when ascertained to make purchases at that price.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to report favorably the McCreary substitute for the Everett bill. As agreed on, it extends the Chinese registration period six months from the passage of the act. It strikes out the word "white" from the Geary act so as to permit the testimony of anybody except Chinamen to be adduced to prove "Chinamen are entitled to register." It defines a Chinese laborer. Geary offered his amendment requiring photographing in connection with the identification clause, but only secured three votes in its support. The majority deemed the regulations of the Treasury Department sufficient. Geary cast the only adverse vote. He declares the bill's teeth are drawn, that it is a makeshift in keeping with the course of the administration, and that he will fight it tooth and nail.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

General Paralysis of Manufacturing in England.

LADY COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The Fastest Cruiser Afloat—Women Eligible to Office—Revolution in Argentina.

Parliament will meet again on November 2.

Queen Victoria has added a typewriter to her secretarial staff.

A new great seal for Ireland has just been ordered at a cost of £440.

In England there is a feeble movement in progress against tipping.

The British Labor Congress has agreed that the day of strikes has passed.

The King of Sweden used the telephone for the first time a few days ago.

Egypt's cotton crop this year will be 50,000,000 pounds larger than in 1892.

Widespread suffering has resulted from the strikes in the English coal mines.

It is estimated that there are less than 10,000 paupers in the Japanese Empire.

The French government charges women a tax of $10 each for wearing trousers.

The Pope has postponed indefinitely his encyclical concerning social questions.

There are associations in Great Britain which insure against elopement, matrimony and twins.

The Argentine government announces that the revolution in the Republic approaches its end.

Experiments made in tobacco cultivation throughout Europe have not given much promise of success.

Under extreme pressure Siam has agreed to sign both the treaty with France and the convention annexed.

Local telegrams are now being transmitted through pneumatic tubes in most of the principal cities of Great Britain.

Worn sovereigns and half-sovereigns to the amount of £16,000,000 were withdrawn from circulation last year in England.

The women of Iceland, who have had municipal suffrage ever since 1882, have now been made eligible to municipal offices.

Prof. Koch, the great bacteriologist, has got himself into trouble by divorcing his wife and marrying a Berlin variety actress.

There is little doubt that the whole Austrian Cabinet will resign if royal sanction to the civil marriage bill is withheld.

A million acres of oats were grown this year in Scotland, and only 280,000 acres were devoted to all the other grains together.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company, London, seized and destroyed 199 tons of fish as unfit for human food.

The coercive measures against the young Czechs, the Nationalists of Bohemia, continue to be enforced with increasing rigor.

A number of smaller coal pits in Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, England, have reopened at the old rates of wages.

The vintages in France and Italy this year are unusually good. In France the output and quality of champagne will be exceptional.

Germany's foreign trade for the first seven months of the year shows a heavy falling off in imports and a considerable increase in exports.

So vast are the ruins of Pompeii that they cannot all be excavated at the ordinary rate of progress before the middle of the next century.

The Moslems plant a cypress tree on every grave immediately after the interment, which makes the Moslem cemeteries resemble forests.

The three British battle ships now under construction have been modified as regards armor in view of the information gained by the loss of the Victoria.

A new street railway is being laid in Cairo, Egypt. Passengers will hang to the same kind of hand straps with which cars are luxuriantly furnished in the cities of America.

The fastest cruiser afloat is the Yoshino, which has just been constructed by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. for the Japanese government. This vessel attained a speed of 23.031 knots.

A projected canal from Marseilles to the Valley of the Rhone is attracting the attention of French engineers, and they are at present engaged in seeking an outlet on the Mediterranean coast.

The bicycle has become so popular in France that the railroads are making special accommodations for carrying the machines and storing them at stations for the use of travelers seeing the country roads.

Mme. Lambert de Rothschild is among the latest enthusiasts for bicycle-riding in Brussels. She goes regularly to the Bois de la Cambre to practice. Bicycle-riding has created quite a furore in the city among the gentler sex.

An international exhibition will be held at Vienna from April 20 to June 10, 1894. The exhibition will embrace economical food supply, army sustenance, life protection and means of transport and a special sports exhibition.

Hardly ten years ago the first step was taken in Germany to bring the whole body of wage-earners under compulsory State insurance. To-day nearly 13,000,000 laborers are actually insured against sickness, accident, invalidity and old age.

Some one seems to have told the Sultan that chlorate of potash is a dangerous explosive. Consequently no druggist or pharmacist in Constantinople is allowed to possess or sell it. The Grand Master of Artillery alone is allowed to have it in keeping.

The authorities at Port Darwin, Australia, have notified the steamship companies that in future the strictest interpretation of the Chinese restriction act will be enforced. This being so, no steamer having on board more than two Chinese passengers can enter Port Darwin.

The general paralysis of manufacturing in England is costing the country millions weekly. Nothing like such misery and disaster has ever been known before in England. There is no parallel for it anywhere, save perhaps in some peculiarly savage and widespread phase of devastation by war.

Throughout the east of Europe and in Roumania there has lately been organized a system of lady commercial travelers, whose mission it is to supply wedding trousseaux, layettes, mourning outfits and other goods. These ladies hail from Paris, and carry with them specimens and samples from the first French houses.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT — Valley, 95@97½c; Walla Walla, 85@87½c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, uncovered, 14½@15½c per pound; covered, 14½@15½c; breakfast bacon, uncovered, 16¼@17½c; covered, 16½@17c; short clear sides, 15½@16c; dry salt sides, 14@14½c; lard, compound, in tins, 10½c per pound; pure, in tins, 13@14¼c; Oregon lard, 11½@12½c.

BAGS AND BAGGING.

Burlaps, 8-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6c; burlaps, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6½c; burlaps, 11½-ounce, 45-inch, 7½c; burlaps, 16-ounce, 60-inch, 11c; burlaps, 19-ounce, 76-inch, 14c; wheat bags, Calcutta, 22x36, spot, 8c; 2-bushel oat bags, 7¾c; No. 1 selected second-hand bags, 7c; Calcutta hop cloth, 24-ounce, 10c.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'92s, 10@16c per pound, according to quality; new crop, '93s, 11c for inferior to 17½c for choice.

WOOL—Prices nominal.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3½c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Standard, $3.00; Walla Walla, $3.00; graham, $2.50; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS—New white, 35@36c per bushel; new gray, 323@3c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.75@7.00; cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $16.00; shorts, $18.00; ground barley, $22@23; chop feed, $18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 80@85c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, $1.10@1.25 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27½@30c; fancy dairy, 22½@25c; fair to good, 17½@20c; common, 15@16c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 10@12½c; California, 13@14c; Young America, 15@16c per pound.

EGGS—25c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3.00@3.50; broilers, $1.50@3.00; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, $8.00@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Prime steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.50; good to choice cows, $1.50@2.00; dressed beef, $3.50@6.00 per 100 pounds.

MUTTON—Choice mutton, $2.00@2.50; dressed, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $2.00@2.50; dressed, $6.00; live weight, $2.00@2.50.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.50@5.00; light and feeders, $4.50@5.00; dressed, $7.00.

VEAL—$4.00@6.00.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 75c per sack; new onions, 1¼c per pound; tomatoes, 35@40c per box; green corn, 15c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 1¼c per pound; egg plant, $1.00 per box; new California celery, 90c per dozen; Oregon, 35@50c.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; California new crop, $5.00@5.50 per box; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; oranges, market bare; Oregon, peaches, 85c per box; California, —— per box; fall butter pears, 65@80c per box, 1@1½c per pound; watermelons, 75c@$1.50 per dozen; nutmeg melons, $1.50 per box; Casawvas, $2.00@2.50; grapes, 50@90c per box; Italian prunes, 60@80c per box; apples, Baldwin, King and Gravenstein, 85c@$1.00 per box; Waxen, 75@90c.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

DRIED FRUITS—Petite prunes, 10@11c; silver, 11@12c; Italian, 13½c; German, 10@11c; plums, 8@9c; evaporated apples, 10@11c; evaporated apricots, 14@15c; peaches, 10@12¼c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

HONEY—Choice comb, 18c per pound; new Oregon, 16@20c; extract, 9@10c.

SALT — Liverpool, 100s, $16.00; 50s, $16.50; stock, $8.50@9.50.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22c; Salvador, 23c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25.30c per pound.

BEANS—Small whites, 3@3¼c; pinks, 3¾c; bayos, 3@3¼c; butter, 4c; lima, 3½c per pound.

RICE—Island, $5.75@6.00; Japan, ——; New Orleans, $5.50@6.25 per cental.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half-barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—D, 5⅜c; Golden C, 5⅝c; extra C, 8⅞c; confectioners' A, 6½c; dry granulated, 6⅝c; cube, crushed and powdered, 7¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIN—I. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, $8.50@9.00 per box; for crosses, $2 extra per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, $7.50@8.00 per box; terne plate, I. C., prime quality, $6.50@7.00.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $2.25; steel, $2.35; wire, $2.50 per keg.

STEEL—Per pound, 10½c.

LEAD—Per pound, 4⅜c; bar, 6½c.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, $4.50@5.00 per bale; resin, $4.80@5.00 per 480 pounds; tar, Stockholm, $13; Carolina, $9 per barrel; pitch, $6 per barrel; turpentine, 65c per gallon in car lots.

IRON—Bar, 2¾c per pound; pig-iron, $23@25 per ton.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.85@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65@2.00. Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, $3.15@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.25@4.50; tomatoes, $1.10.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.40; chipped, $2.55@3.00; lunch tongue, 1s, $4; 2s, $6.75; deviled ham, $1.75@2.15 per dozen.

FISH—Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@$1.50; flats, $1.75; 2-lbs, $2.25@2.50; ½-barrel, $5.50.

Selling Hats In Boston.

Said a hat salesman to me: "People come in and see a hat on my head and at once want it. I don't know what for, unless they think I select the best. In this way I sold 14 hats one season."—Boston Globe.

Not Important.

"So you and Agnes have a difference. Is it material?"

"No; only the trimming."—Detroit Tribune.

Just the Thing.

He—You are so kissable in white.

She—You make me turn pale.—Club.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Simple Device to Keep Cows From Becoming Soiled.

POULTRY-RAISING PAYS WELL.

Good Water Essential for Cows—Valuable Information Condensed for Farmers.

There is more profit in five good than in fifteen inferior cows.

Don't get a general-purpose cow for a special-purpose use, or vice versa.

Do not be in too big a hurry to store the corn. Let it be well cured before cribbing.

When trimming shrubs and bushes cut out the old wood; leave the new for next season's bloom and fruitage.

First-class butter sells for a good price almost universally. It is only the inferior grades which bring low prices.

Pharaoh's lean kine ate up the good ones. The same thing, so far as profits go, is repeated often on many a farm.

Feed liberally, for it is only from what is received above the amount required for maintenance that animals give returns.

Now that the strawstack has settled, a day may be well used in fixing it up for the fall rains. Does yours need attention?

A light mulch of new-mown grass will help the bed of animals by keeping the ground moist and cool during the hot, dry spell.

If you have cultivated your crop the past season simply to keep the weeds down, you have not done the best by your farm.

If the cocks have not already been removed from the flocks, do so at once. The number of eggs produced is not affected by them.

Keep a dust bath within reach of the fowls constantly. They enjoy wallowing, and it helps to keep them healthful and free from vermin.

In selling dairy products the minimum quantity of fertilizing elements leave the farm. Dairymen usually build up the fertility of their land.

The concensus of opinion favors having cows dry for a few weeks before calving, although some dairymen insist that continuous milking is best.

Two things never learned by the blunder-head buttermaker are when the cream is just ripe enough and when the butter is worked just enough.

GOOD WATER FOR THE COWS.

It is almost a stereotyped phrase to recommend good water for cows, says the New York Tribune, and if "line upon line and precept upon precept" enforces great truths there ought to be very little need of sermons upon this subject, but the other day in a forty-mile drive across the country, the heart of the great dairy section of Ohio, it was surprising how many dairies this drouth-stricken section was compelling to drink out of stagnant pools and dugouts, the water of which was, with its pollutions of mud and the offal of the cattle themselves, thick and horribly filthy. This need not be so, and the fault is all with the man who owns the farm, and not either in the withholdings of Providence or natural defects in the living water of the farm itself. In these days of cheap aerometers and cheaper pumps every man has a spring on his farm and an abundance of water at command, and no excuse exists for cows drinking filthy water. In the dairy districts bad water means more than its injury to the cattle, for it has its deleterious effect upon the butter and cheese, for milk being 87 parts water, and this serum must have a water origin, it is seen that it is very probable that bad water will give as bad influence to the milk; for while with good food and water it is quite a difficult thing to influence the natural flavors of dairy produce, yet with improper food and drink it is one of the easiest things to feed a "stink" or objectionable flavor into what would otherwise be a table luxury—butter and cheese. Good, pure water is as certainly demanded as much as good food, and the present drouth ought to be full of heeded lessons in these very particulars.

PAYS THE FARMER.

The Homestead thinks farmers will not allow the poultry to be slighted, as they realize more fully what can be made out of it, and recalls the instance of a small farmer who became converted to poultry farming by an experiment. Wishing to adopt only those branches of farming that pay him the best, he kept a ledger account of all his crops—vegetables, grain, hogs, cows, poultry. He kept this up three years, and then settled down to poultry as the best crop. His farm pays better to-day on ten acres than any 100 in the neighborhood. He states the situation in this way: "If I put much time and expense in the growing of vegetables and a dry or unfavorable year should present itself, so that the crop becomes a failure, I am at a big loss; but with poultry I am safe—that is, I always have some income, both summer and winter. No matter how hard the times are, people do need eggs, and chicken meat is cheaper in many localities than pork and beef. I can always find a market for my produce, and, unlike most crops, it is always in a condition to be marketed. While the work at times becomes tedious, it is not necessarily laborious."

A SIMPLE DEVICE.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives a device he uses to keep his cows from getting soiled while in the stable. The plan is simple, and places no restrictions on the animal. He says: "A device I am using answers the purpose. It is simply a board, which may be padded to keep from rubbing the hair off, placed across the stall, just high enough not to touch the animal when standing at ease. When she wishes to void excrement she must arch her back. The position of the board prevents her; so she steps back to get into the position nature requires, and the excrement falls in the gutter or offset, far enough away to permit her lying down in the clean stall. The board must be placed at different heights and lengths to suit the size of the animal. A little notice of the actions of each will give one the exact place to put it."

She Took a Header.

An accident to a lady bicyclist from Philadelphia, due to a peculiar cause, has just occurred here. She was riding a "safety," such as even reckless masculine wheelmen do not expect to take "headers" from. Plunging suddenly and deeply into the thick mud near Christ's church, her wheel stopped as if it had struck a stone fence. Headlong over the bicycle and into the quagmire the lady was thrown. Before she could right herself she was completely covered with the oozy mud. And such a sorry sight! How she got back to her Philadelphia home is a mystery.