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COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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Society Notices.

MARONITE—St. Helens Lodge, No. 32—Regular communications first and third Saturday in each month at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic hall. Visitors invited in good standing invited to attend.
Masonic—Rainier Lodge, No. 24—Stated meetings Saturday or before each full moon at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic hall, over Blanchard's store. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend.
Odd Fellows—St. Helens Lodge No. 117—Meets every Saturday night at 7:30. Transient brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.

The Mails.

Down river (boat) closes at 8:30 A. M.
Up river (boat) closes at 4 P. M.
The mail for Vernonia and Pittsburg leaves St. Helens Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.
The mail for Marshland, Clatskanie and Mist leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.
Mails (railway) north close at 10 A. M.; at Portland at 3 P. M.

Traveler's Guide—River Routes.

STAMER G. W. SHAWVER—Leaves St. Helens for Portland at 11 A. M. Tuesday. Thursday, Saturday. Leaves St. Helens for Clatskanie Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:00 A. M.
STAMER IRVING—Leaves St. Helens for Portland at 10 A. M. returning at 3:30 P. M.
STAMER JOSEPH KELLOGG—Leaves St. Helens for Portland daily except Sunday, at 7 A. M. at Portland at 10:30 P. M. returning, leave Portland at 1 P. M. arriving at St. Helens at 4 P. M.

Biblical Discoveries of Great Interest.

A lecture of the greatest interest, not only to orientalists, but likewise to all interested in biblical research, has just been delivered at the Verein Niederwald of Vienna by that most distinguished orientalist and linguistic scholar, the Rev. William Hechler, captain to the British embassy.
Ever since his student days he has been seeking for the key to harmonize the dates of the kings of Judah and Israel given in the Bible, and the dates of the kings of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt and Persia. As he observed in the course of his lecture: "Whoever has carefully studied the histories of the ancient empires must be struck with the wonderful truthlike appearance of the chronological and synchronistic data. No historian has ever ventured to give such a large number of dates as the Bible, which are made to synchronize with the dates of kings of other nations, thereby enabling accurate control. Thus the kings of Judah are made to synchronize with the kings of Israel, and many of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt and Persia."
At the last orientalist congress in Vienna the learned gentleman presented the first part of his researches, extending over twenty years. No doubt his charts, when published, will startle many a professor of theology all over the world—at least such as have taught their pupils that it was impossible to put in order and harmonize these confused dates.
Mr. Hechler proves that they do harmonize, and that in a most wonderful manner, but the key had to be sought and found. He does not profess to have untied the Gordian knot and to have disposed of every difficulty, but he has made a clear and ingenious way in which he puts an end to Biblical discrepancies in convincing and conclusive. The charts are so simple and comprehensible that a child may read them.—Vienna Cor. London Telegraph.

Whence the Water of the Great Lakes?

Where do the waters of Lake Michigan come from is an old question, and it is a question as old as the artesian wells. Where do their waters come from? Colonel Foster, an eminent civil engineer, for many years in charge of government interest on the lake, was fond of talking on the first subject.
"Every drop of those waters," he was often heard to declare, "came from the Rocky mountains." His theory was that they were brought here subterraneously, but he never to our knowledge marked out the course of the subterranean stream.
He announced this as his conviction long before—indeed, he died before—the sinking of artesian wells in Chicago and the consequent discovery of the now undoubted fact.
William D. Ogden held the same view and used at times to make himself very interesting in expatiating upon it. With him, as well as with Colonel Foster, it was no more than a theory, but he adhered to it firmly.
Mr. Creager, who is scientific before he is a politician, is wont to talk approvingly of the theory in a manner to convince any man.
The phenomenon is the running out of this lake through the others of the eastern chain and over Niagara falls of an incalculable quantity of water, and this continually every minute in the hour, every hour in the day, every day in the year, and every year in progressive time.

A reporter, in describing the celebration of her husband's birthday by an old lady, naively says: "She talked all day without showing the least sign of fatigue."

PACIFIC COAST.

Ochre Discovered Near Pendleton, Oregon.

A RECEIVER GONE WRONG.

An Instructress at an Indian School Receives Probably Fatal Injuries—Etc.

Arizona's Legislature closes its session on April 14.

Blocks sixty feet in length without a break are found in the onyx quarries in Lower California.

The Arizona Council has passed a bill exempting from taxation for twenty years all railroads that begin work in the Territory within one year.

The last of the Cour d'Alene rioters held in jail have been released in obedience to a recent United States Supreme Court decision.

Railroad shop employees at Sacramento threaten to boycott members of the Board of Trade if the latter persists in taking business from the *Ree*.

Ochre found on Elijah Welch's place below Pendleton, Or., makes paint of about the same body and color as burnt sienna, which it resembles greatly.

In the Arizona Legislature the Field bill, which provided for the division of the Territory into irrigation districts, has been killed in the House by an overwhelming vote.

The misappropriation of funds intended for improving the capitol grounds at Phoenix, A. T., has led to the introduction of a resolution in the Legislature to remove the capitol.

The contest over the Elizalde will at Santa Barbara has been. About \$50,000 are involved, and the widow charges her husband was unduly influenced in his bestowal of the properties on other people.

Frank Lenet, receiver of the Rowell, N. M., United States Land Office, disappeared a few weeks since, and advices at Santa Fe state that he was about to be arrested by the government somewhere between \$9,000 and \$30,000.

A few days ago Miss Lizale Dugan, instructress at the Indian school, known as the Stewart Institute, at Carson, in attempting to separate two Indian girls who were quarreling, was struck over the head and it is believed seriously injured.

By the provision of a bill which has passed the Arizona House no house of ill fame can exist within 400 yards of a public-school building. It will break up and clear out the dives on Monroe street in Phoenix, as all that portion of the town is within two blocks of the High School building.

Articles of incorporation of the Stockton Power Transmission Company have been filed by San Francisco men associated with local capitalists, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company will generate electricity with water power on the Mokelumne river, forty-two miles from Stockton, and transmit it for sale to manufacturers.

Two bars of bullion marked "Vulture mine" have been found in a stable ditch at San Bernardino. They are supposed to have been part of the bullion secured by three Mexicans who killed four years ago Captain God, Superintendent of the Vulture mine in Arizona, while he was on his way to Phoenix with the mine's output for the month.

Allen Rhodes of Salem has prepared a display of Oregon game birds that will go to the World's Fair. It consists of seventeen Mongolian pheasants, including cock, hen and fifteen chicks, four pair of grouse, two pair of Eastern quail, two pair of California quail, two pair of valley quail, three pair mountain quail, a group of jack snipe and some other single specimens.

The Oregon and California Land Company used to be assessed on 53,000 acres of land in Lane county. A new ownership book revealed 260,000 acres. The company fought an assessment on that basis. The Supreme Court, decided mostly in favor of the county of Lane. A compromise has just been made on 130,000 acres. The principle has been fully established that the railroad, or land company, must pay taxes on the land they are entitled to under the grant, whether patented or not. As a result, Lane county will receive this year over \$100,000 from that source, where several years formerly a few hundred dollars were paid annually.

The rage for hidden-treasure hunting still exists in the neighborhood of the San Luis Rey Mission, and the Restoration Society is taking steps to put a stop to the burrowing and in and around the walls. As an illustration of the delusion, there lives in Los Angeles an old Indian woman with the name of Trinidad. She was a young girl, about twelve years old, at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, when that building was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, and thirty eight Indians were killed on that memorable Sunday at high mass, Trinidad, who claims to be a witch, says she knows where a large amount of gold and silver is buried in that building, and the spirits tell that it is still there.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Chicago, treating of the growing scarcity of white pine for ship work, suggests seven woods to fill its place, and says of this Coast's woods: "The two Western woods that now seem likely to become important factors in the factory trade are spruce and red cedar. The former is a light, soft wood, easily worked but not strong, with a close, straight grain. It has been used to some extent by one of the local saws, door and blind factories with satisfactory results. The red cedar is more brittle than spruce, rather coarse-grained, but easily worked and very durable. It meets with some favor in this market as a finishing wood, but is hardly as desirable for factory work as spruce. Yellow or Douglas fir is claimed by some Pacific Coast mill men to be an excellent finishing wood, but it is too heavy to admit of shipment East in competition with spruce and cedar. Its commercial value is greatest for construction purposes.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Bottles are blown by machinery at Vineland, N. J.

Uncle Sam's boys have \$30,000,000 of capital invested in Hawaii.

The Angora goat enters the hair market in the form of mohair.

Telephone calls cost \$2 for three minutes between Paris and London.

There are now nearly 200 women practicing dentistry in the United States.

Eighty-six of the 355 towns in Massachusetts contain no resident physician.

There are in the United States more than 1,700 distinct and separate railways.

The Litchfield Car Works in Indiana are about to be moved to Birmingham, Ala.

Over 100 electric cars are to be built at once at Pittsburg for a Chicago company.

New England capitalists have purchased \$75,000 worth of Texas timber lands.

Several fleets of river boats are to be established this year on the Western rivers.

The Armour Packing Company has incorporated in New Jersey; capital, \$7,500,000.

Wooden-soled shoes are being slowly introduced in the cheap shops.—Philadelphia Record.

The novelty of the Columbian stamps is wearing off, and the old-timers are returning to favor.

Makers of maple sugar in Vermont say that the supply this year will exceed 7,000,000 pounds.

The Lingham gold mine in Belmont, Hastings county, Ontario, is proving highly profitable.

In some of the Eastern shoe-blackening cellars you can have your high hat polished by electricity.

Canning factories, it is reported, are being erected in large numbers in various parts of Georgia.

It is reported that Melbourne, Australia, is overflooded with men who want work, but are unable to secure it.

Chautauque county, N. Y., has 14,000 acres of bearing vines and 500 acres of young vines not in bearing.

For fifty-two consecutive miles on the Boston and Albany railroad, it is said, there is not a pure grade crossing.

An ounce of pure gold is worth \$20.64; therefore, a ton of pure gold, which contains 24,000 ounces, is worth \$495,360.

Last year there was borrowed out of banks and trust companies in New York and Brooklyn on real estate \$68,000,000.

It is said that 300 miles of electric road will be added this year. One road in Pennsylvania is to be eighty miles long.

A Clearfield (Pa.) lumberman, Simon Flynn, will run 35,000 feet of logs down the Susquehanna river to the saw mills.

The turpentine gatherers of Georgia, it is estimated, have during the past five years destroyed \$200,000,000 worth of pine timber.

Millions upon millions of herring are taken every year. It is said that there is more herring eaten than any other kind of fish.

It is estimated, the Pittsburg Dispatch says, that 41,300,000 cottages could be erected out of the standing timber in the State of Washington.

There came into New Orleans in two days of last week nine steamers and one schooner, bearing 102,000 bunches of bananas and 60,000 coconuts.

EASTERN NEWS.

Prof. Totten Predicts the End of the World.

BISHOP WIGGER'S CIRCULAR.

The Case Involving the Mormon Church Property Advanced on the Calendar.

The Colorado Senate has passed a bill abolishing capital punishment.

Prof. Totten predicts the end of the world some time in September next.

Fifty thousand hotel rooms will be available near the World's Fair grounds.

The Okefenokee swamp in Georgia is reported to be overrun with wild hogs.

A big Boston syndicate is trying to secure control of the Canadian steel industries.

Washington newspapers are forbidden by law to sell papers except on the date of issue.

The city of Boston is making a hard fight against the trolley system of electric cars.

The Aransas Pass railroad has virtually passed into the possession of the Southern Pacific.

In the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature the anti-Pinkerton bill has finally passed.

A strange disease among cattle in Central Illinois is believed to be due to the feeding of millet.

Estimates as to the cost of the hotels in the World's Fair district range from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

The heaviest immigration that ever flowed into Northwest Iowa and South Dakota is in progress now.

A crinoline-manufacturing concern has been established in Rhode Island, the first of the kind in America.

It is thought that the coinage of World's Fair souvenir half-dollars will be completed in three months.

About 150 Chinamen living in Boston have announced that they intend registering within the prescribed period.

South Carolina has issued bonds covering its new loan, amounting to \$5,260,000, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and to run for forty years.

Some one has gone off with all the coin and records of the noted Tenderloin Club at New York, and it is now in the throes of dissolution.

By a vote of 31 to 19 the Minnesota Senate has passed the Senate bill extending the full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

The case involving the Mormon Church property has been advanced in the United States Supreme Court to the second Monday of the next term.

The receivers of the Reading road have definitely decided on the issue of receiving certain bondholders' committee will probably fight it.

A corporation with a capital of \$15,000,000 has been formed to cover New Jersey in the neighborhood of Jersey City and Newark with electric railways.

It is proposed by the organized tin and sheet-iron job workers and cornice workers of St. Louis to establish a training school where apprentices will be taught the trade.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk roads have agreed upon a rate of 1 1/2 cents for the round trip from Canada to Chicago during the World's Fair. Tickets will be good for one month.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill making it illegal to require a gold contract in notes, mortgages or other obligations and making silver, as well as gold, a legal tender for all debts in Kansas.

A committee appointed by the House of the Tennessee Legislature to investigate the charges against Judge Duboise of the Shelby County Criminal Court has reported that there are no grounds for impeachment.

Reports to the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department show a decided increase in the number of immigrants entering the port of San Francisco, while in the other ports of the country there has been a falling-off.

It is thought probable that at the conclusion of the naval review Secretary Herbert will divide the ships into three fleets, put new officers in command and send the vessels away at once to the Pacific, the South Atlantic and Europe.

Plans for the America cup defenders show that the radical changes have been introduced over the former type of yachts. The new boats are nearly all 124 feet in length, 23 to 26 feet beam, and have a mean draught of 12 to 14 feet.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Delegates to the Recent International Monetary Conference Resign—Ashland Reservation.

Secretary Carlisle has signed vouchers to the amount of \$250,120 in favor of the World's Fair Commission, which are payable in souvenir half-dollars.

The commission up to this time has received \$1,820,120 of the \$2,500,000 appropriation by Congress, payable in souvenir half-dollars.

The delegates to the recent International Monetary Conference have resigned. Among members of Congress it is believed the President will send a commission to Brussels to represent this country when the conference reassembles. The Secretary of State is now endeavoring to ascertain how many countries will be represented at the reassembly of the conference. There are some officials who hold to the opinion that the President will not send another delegation to Brussels, but will designate our Minister to Belgium to attend the conference as the representative of the United States.

Secretary Carlisle, it is stated on good authority, intends to give much of his time this summer to the consideration of the tariff, with a view to thorough familiarizing himself with the subject as to be able to indicate in a general way outlines for the formation of a tariff bill by the next Democratic House.

Nearly every mail that reaches the Treasury Department contains suggestions from statisticians and others as to completion of a tariff bill. Some thirty or forty of these communications have already been received, prominent among them being that from the New York Reform Club.

The general outline of the tariff proposition corresponds closely to the proposition submitted in 1887 by Edward Atkinson of Boston to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning.

Senator Dolph called upon the Secretary of the Interior the other day regarding the proposed timber reservation at Ashland, Or. It was understood that this reservation would be made during the last administration, but President Harrison did not find time to reach it.

Secretary Smith told Senator Dolph that at present he was unable to do anything regarding this reservation and too busy reorganizing the department to give any time or attention to the work of the department except that of most pressing nature.

The necessity for having the Ashland reservation is said to be that the water supply of that town is dependent upon having the timber reservation, as the denudation of the lands where the water now comes from would probably result in greatly impairing the water supply.

The State Department has received official information that Queen Victoria has raised the rank of Sir Julian Pauncefote, her representative in Washington, from that of Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that of Ambassador, and his credentials as such are on their way here. Under the provisions of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill of March 1, 1893, President Cleveland is authorized to confer the same rank on our representatives as London. Sir Julian Pauncefote will be the first Minister to Washington to hold the title of Ambassador, but it is highly probable that France, Germany, Russia and Austria will be prompt to follow the example thus set by England and change the title of their Ministers to Ambassadors, thus necessitating by international courtesy a corresponding change on our part.

When the Senate ratified the treaty for the cession to the United States of the Cherokee Strip there was inserted therein a clause which provides for the compensation for the land to be made in time payments in place of the requirement of the government to pay cash, as contemplated in the agreement originally drawn up with the Indians.

The Senate has rejected the proposition for the modification of the treaty made by the Indians, but will be considered by their legislative body, the Cherokee Council, at a meeting to be held soon. The early opening of the Strip will be entirely dependent upon the action of the Council, for should it reject the modification of the treaty made by the Senate, then it will be necessary for the matter to be again brought before Congress, which would, of course, indefinitely delay the opening of the lands to settlement.

Litigation between the United States and the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, is not yet ended. The Supreme Court has before it an appeal respecting the use to which shall be put the church property escheated by the court's decision at a previous term. When the property was declared forfeited the court directed the Utah Supreme Court to fix the charitable uses to which it should be put.

The court rejected the proposition of the government as to the use which should be made of the fund from the property, amounting to about \$400,000, and directed it should be applied to the support and aid of the poor members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and to building and repairing houses of worship for members of the church. The United States has appealed from this decree, asserting it would practically permit the property to be devoted to the same purposes for which it was formerly held.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the former action of the department is invalid which deducts from the direct tax due the several States the sums heretofore charged for arms and equipments drawn for the State militia. The sum charged to Oregon amounted to \$2,472, which was deducted from the \$35,000 direct tax due the State. Representative Hermann, who was the author of the law which gave the Oregon militia a large quantity of arms and equipments a few years ago, has made various appeals to the Secretary to release the charge made against the direct tax due the State. Some other States are interested as to similar charges made against their quotas under the law of April, 1868, which provides for an annual appropriation of \$20,000 for providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia. The department now decides that in view of the long-continued practice of allowing the States to anticipate their quotas and to honor the requirements of the Governors on their representation of the existence of emergencies demanding their immediate use no charges should be made.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Cholera Appears in a Moscow Convict Prison.

CAPRIVI AND THE ARMY BILL.

Work on the Ship Canal Between the North and Baltic Seas Being Pushed.

London music halls clear from 16 to 70 per cent. Another is to be erected.

In small hotels in Russia each guest is expected to find his own bedclothing.

The extradition treaty between Sweden and the United States has been ratified.

The operative cotton-spinners of Manchester, England, have offered to compromise.

The Kiel Observatory has found another comet. This is the fifteenth found this year.

A mass meeting at Buda-Pesth adopted resolutions favoring Hungarian independence.

The Nicaraguan Congress is discussing the proposition to declare war against Honduras.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out in the Berlin cattle market, and all removals of cattle have been prohibited.

The Brazilian Minister at Paris has denied the truth of the report that there has been fighting in Rio Grande do Sul.

Palsall, a charming Staffordshire village, is in danger of disappearing through a subsidence caused by mining operations.

The talk of low wages for coal miners in England has occasioned threats that not a pound of coal will be mined for a month.

The oil industry has changed from a village to a large, flourishing town. The Baku oil refinery is the largest in existence.

A plot to overthrow President Scaevola of Nicaragua has been frustrated by means of information given by the wife of one of the conspirators.

The Congo Free State authorities have organized an expedition having for its object the repression of the traffic carried on by Arab slave dealers.

A number of the famous Oldenburg carriage horses will be sent to the Chicago Exhibition. This is the most noted breed of horses in all Germany.

The Pope has informed the French Bishops of his decision to crown his Episcopal jubilee by the beatification of the French heretic, Joan of Arc.

The boundary question between Chili and Argentina has been delayed in its settlement. Argentina wishing to consult Congress before signing a treaty.

The Italian government has just sent the German Emperor a magnificent album containing photographs and pictures of every ship in the Italian navy.

It is the law in Denmark that every drunken man shall be taken to his home in a carriage provided at the expense of the saloonkeeper who sold him the last drink.

A French anarchist named Bernard has been arrested at Rome. He is suspected of having caused the explosions at the Palace Antiel Mattei and the Palazzo Altieri.

The Social Democrats in Germany have decided not to observe May day, giving as a reason the impoverished condition of the workmen throughout the Empire.

Several cases of cholera have appeared in a convict prison in Moscow, Russia. The Provincial Council has voted \$30,000 francs to be spent in instituting preventive measures.

The police authorities of Birmingham have served notices upon the small shopkeepers, informing them that if they continue to trade on Sundays they will be prosecuted.

The Mikado has abolished the law in Japan which provided that the authorities could pick out a man for an unmarried woman of a certain age and compel him to marry her.

Chancellor Caprivi refuses to compromise in the German army bill, and an appeal to the country is very likely to follow the defeat of the measure, which seems now to be certain.

Numerous Austrian, German and Prussian Catholics have petitioned the Pope to call an international convention to use their influence in trying to stop gambling at Monte Carlo.

The Chinese government has dispatched 15,000 repeating rifles to the troops on the western frontier in the vicinity of the Pamir, and numerous drill inspectors accompany the transports.

The works of the ship canal between the North Sea and the Baltic are being pushed forward with such energy and regularity as to give hope of its being finished in 1895, as originally intended.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.
WHEAT—Valley, \$1.12 1/4; Walla Walla, \$1.05 per cental.

Flour—Standard, \$3.30; Walla Walla, \$3.50; Graham, \$2.90; Superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

OATS—Choice, 43¢ per bushel; fair, 40¢; rolled, in bags, \$6.25 per 50; barrels, \$5.50 per 50; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Best, \$11.15 per ton; common, \$9.00 per 100.

Butter—Oregon fancy creamery, 27 1/2¢; fancy dairy, 23 1/2¢; fair to good, 17 1/2¢; common, 12 1/2¢ per 100; pickled butter, 30¢ per 100; California, 40¢ per 100.

CHEESE—Oregon, 11¢ per lb.; Eastern Twin, 10¢; Young America, 15¢ per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 16¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed cobs, \$4.00 4.50; old hens, \$5.00 per 50; old roosters, \$4.00 4.50; dressed chickens, 16¢ per pound; ducks, \$6.00 per 50; geese, \$10.00 per 50; turkeys, live, 16¢ per lb.; dressed, 18¢ per lb.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 11¢ per 100; cauliflower, \$1.75 per 100; cut onions, 75¢ per 100; green onions, 15¢ per 100; radishes, 10¢ per 100; turnips, 10¢ per 100; rutabaga, 10¢ per 100; green peas, 10¢ per 100; spinach, 3¢ per 100.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$0.50 per 50; California new crop, \$0.50 per 50; oranges, \$2.50 per 100; seedling, \$3.00 per 100; apples, \$3.00 per 100; strawberries, 12¢ per 100; apricots, 15¢ per 100.

State Groceries.
HONEY—Oregon comb, 15¢ per pound; new Oregon, 16¢ per 20.

SALT—Liverpool, 2000, \$3.50; 1000, \$3.50; 500, \$1.75; stock, \$1.50 per 100.

DRIED FRUITS—Pecan prunes, 10¢