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COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers.
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Clerk..... E. E. Galt, St. Helens
Recorder..... E. M. Wharton, Columbia City
Treasurer..... T. J. Clifton, Vernonia
Assessor..... A. B. Little, Rainier
Surveyor..... G. O. Schwaner, Vernonia
Commissioners..... J. W. Barce, Mayor

Society Notices.
MASSONIC.—St. Helens Lodge, No. 12.—Regular communications first and third Saturday in each month at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend.
MASSONIC.—Rainier Lodge, No. 24.—Held meetings Saturday on 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.
OLD FELLOWS.—St. Helens Lodge No. 117.—Meets every Saturday night at 7:30. Transient friends in good standing cordially invited to attend.

The Halls.
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 Marshfield, Clatskanie and Miss Levee leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.
The mail (railway) north close at 10 a. m.; for Portland at 7 p. m.

Travelers Guide—Silver Hontos.
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens—Leaves St. Helens for Portland at 11 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leaves St. Helens for Clatskanie Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 a. m. ST. HELENS FALLS.—Leaves St. Helens for Portland 7:45 a. m. returning at 3:30 p. m.
ST. HELENS JOURNAL.—Leaves St. Helens for Portland daily except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. returning at 7:30 p. m. arriving at St. Helens at 4 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. CLIFF,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
St. Helens, Oregon.

D. J. E. HALL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or.

A. B. LITTLE,
SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER,
St. Helens, Oregon.

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The Overland Route.
Two trains daily, leaving from the Washington side Grand Central Depot.
No. 2, "The Limited Fast Mail," leaving at 10:30 p. m. and arriving at 7:30 a. m. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars through from Portland to Clatskanie, Astoria, Seaside, Cannon Beach, and Clifton. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars through from Portland to Clatskanie, Astoria, Seaside, Cannon Beach, and Clifton.
No. 3, "Overland Flyer," leaving at 7:30 a. m. and arriving at 7:30 p. m. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars through from Portland to Clatskanie, Astoria, Seaside, Cannon Beach, and Clifton.
No. 4, "Overland Flyer," leaving at 7:30 a. m. and arriving at 7:30 p. m. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars through from Portland to Clatskanie, Astoria, Seaside, Cannon Beach, and Clifton.

At the World's Fair the Committee on Nomenclature alter some of the names of Oregon fruits shipped for exhibition, but they unanimously agree that the names of the fruit are remarkable and unsurpassed. The fruits have all been labeled with the names of the growers who produced them, and they derive all the benefit arising from the publicity given. The managers of the Oregon exhibit are using their very best endeavors to place exhibiting in such a position as to catch the eyes of the capitalists and those who are seeking homes. It is surprising to note the great number of people who are so much interested, and who want all the literature they can procure on the subject. The exhibits will be the means of inducing many of the best class of home-seekers to locate in Oregon during the next five years, and will bring unlimited capital.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Oregon Fruit on Display at the Southern Fair.

ITS GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Two Boys Indicted for Murder—Fresno People Want Tramps Put to Work—Etc.

Oregon's potato crop is very large. The Pacific division of the Northern Pacific is preparing to make faster time. A. I. Stewart, chief deputy in the office of the Street Superintendent at Los Angeles, has stolen \$1,700 from the safe and absconded.

German and English stockholders are looking over the Southern Pacific lines in California. The placing of the new loan called them there.

Persons seeking employment at Mare Island must register. An applicant is not eligible for work one year after the date of his registration.

One of the Supreme Court Judges in Nevada is ill, and the other two are in a deadlock over a question as to whom a bench is to be allowed to attend the theater when the play of "Evans and Sonnet" arrives in Fresno.

Work on the San Diego and Phoenix road has been discontinued, owing to the want of the necessary funds to carry it on. Local capitalists have not taken the interest expected and promised.

The people of Fresno are demanding that tramps be put to work. The jail now holds more than 100 of them. It is even proposed to put them in a chain-gang and make them break rock for macadamizing roads.

The grand jury at Still Lake has returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Harry Hammond, aged 21 years, and George Gavlar, aged 14. On June 24 Hammond killed Clyde Robertson, aged 7 years.

Judge Hawley at Carson, Nev., set down the verdict obtained by Mrs. H. W. Johnson against the Southern Pacific for the death of her husband from \$50,000 to \$15,000. The plaintiff accepted the offer, but the road will appeal.

Thomas L. Robinson, writer in the construction and repair department at Mare Island, has been removed by order of Secretary Herbert, and William A. Henry of the United States marine corps has been appointed to fill the place.

There is a stamp in Woodland, Cal., which is a original method of securing food. When food is refused him he opens a tin box, and throws a snake into the house. The housewife is always glad to give him food if he will catch the snake.

A. J. Ross, the ex-policeman who endeavored to palm off a widow on the real estate agent McKinney, a wealthy negro farmer at Stockton, has been sentenced to five years in the State prison. Pending an appeal, he has been released on \$10,000 bonds.

City Marshal Blankenship at Phoenix, A. T., confessed to receiving money and not making a proper return of it. He says that the liquor made him do the wrong, and that he had taken an oath never to touch it again. The court dismissed the charges.

After the Oregon State Fair is over the cream of the fruit and vegetable and grain exhibits will be sent to the World's Fair, where they will be exhibited in the Oregon departments to which they properly belong. The State Agricultural College has donated its magnificent exhibit of potatoes, grains, grasses and vegetables, and the State Board will send its exhibit of grasses, grains, fruits and vegetables. These will go far toward attracting yet greater notice to Oregon.

The Arizona Gazette, published at Phoenix, has issued a World's Fair edition, giving a description of the Territory, its agricultural possibilities, mining activities and natural scenic attractions, with historical sketches of "land of the future." The inducements in climate and the prolific soil of the Salt River Valley are features that home-seekers will be sure to overlook when once they read of them in this carefully edited paper.

The announcement is made at San Francisco that at the request of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company Postmaster-General Bissell has annulled the contract between the government and that company for carrying the mail between points in Mexico and Central America. The annulment is to take effect September 30. The company officials claim that the contract necessitates extra service, including additional steamers and more frequent stops, and that the company is consequently losing money on its regular business, especially in view of the competition offered by the North American Navigation Company. It is said, though the company officials do not confirm it, that the company has expired the mail contract but two steamers per month will be run between San Francisco and Panama, and that the present call at San Diego will be abandoned.

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INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

In Paraguay all the field work is done by women. As a rule European railroads have no grade crossings. Eight thousand banks still do business in this country.

Americans smoke more than 2,000,000,000 cigars annually. Over 2,000 cars are used on the street railroads of New York. Nearly 1,800 men are employed by the New York custom-house.

Funerals in the United States cost upward of \$25,000,000 a year. Sheep and deer will be raised on a 1,000-acre farm at Halifax, Vt. One hundred thousand seals represent the catch for the season of 1893.

About \$350,000,000 of American capital finds employment in Mexico. The estimated cotton crop for 1893 is 6,717,142 bales, the smallest since 1869-7. Silver agitation in the United States has not affected the Mexican silver market.

Land is tilled with the same kind of a plow in Egypt that was used 5,000 years ago. It takes 5,000 of the kind of chickens that are raised in Kansas to make a carload. The property valuation of New York city has increased \$500,000,000 in twelve years.

Over 80,000,000 eggs are estimated to be used every year by wine clarifiers in France. Figuring corn at 40 cents a bushel, the American crop was worth in 1892 \$652,000,000.

The wine crop of this country, it is estimated, will exceed 20,000,000 gallons this year. The world's supply of diamonds is twenty times greater than it was thirty years ago.

Lloyd's reports 1,008 vessels lost in 1892, of which 249 were British and 126 American. The Merrimac river is said to propel more machinery than any other American stream. An Englishman has patented a submarine gas stove for heating the water in bath tubs.

Over 130,000 motherless chickens are daily turned out by incubators in the New England States. The inventor of the rubber tip for lead pencils is said to have realized \$100,000 on this apparently trifling device.

The latest labor-saving machine cleans fish. Now, if there were only one to catch one, the angler's outfit would in truth be complete. Averaging the whole country, there are in round figures five cows per square mile; in New England there are twelve cows per square mile.

Steel has been in use for ship-building only fourteen years, yet it is estimated that 96 per cent of the vessels built at the present day are of steel. It is just 250 years since the first handkerchiefs were made. They were manufactured at Paisley in Scotland, and were originally sold for \$1 apiece.

The life insurance companies of the United States, taking no account of assessment corporations and societies, hold assets to the value of about \$850,000,000. A London inventor has projected a vast water scheme to enable the gold deposits in the interior of Western Australia to be worked with advantage—this by means of artesian well water.

Hunters of alligators in Florida are paid less than \$1 for each good skin by the tanners. In 1880 the State shipped away 60,000 alligator skins, but in 1890 the number had dwindled to 20,000. Yeast for bread-making was first manufactured in 1634. It is computed that over 2,000,000 pounds enter into the daily bread of the people of this country, while double this amount is used in Europe.

Pens can be made out of eight metals—steel, brass, copper, gold, silver, platinum, amalgam and aluminum. Aluminum pens are still a novelty, and are said to last much longer than any other metallic pens.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Georgia Cayvan has a fad for collecting fancy pins; she has some that were made in the time of Queen Bee.

A bauble which hangs in Miss Helen Gould's drawing-room is a Japanese crystal ball, which cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

Senator Allen of Nebraska is 6 feet 3 inches in height and of robust frame. A chair has been specially constructed for his accommodation in the Senate.

Lord Leicester has had two wives, and his eighteenth child was born a few days ago. His eldest child, Lady Powercourt, is 50 years old. Nevertheless Leicester voted against home rule.

Dr. William Elliott of New Haven, Ky., is 96 years old, but on the occasion of a dance at his house a few evenings ago he took up his violin and played the music for the first quadrille.

One-fourth of the Board of Trustees of the Penobscot Educational Board (sixteen members) has died this year—Senator Gibson, Louisiana; ex-President Hayes, A. J. Drexel and Hamilton Fish.

Rev. Henry Vrooman, who assumed charge of a Swedenborg Church in Baltimore, is one of five brothers, all of whom are clergymen. Three of them are Congregationalists and the other a Baptist.

EASTERN NEWS.

Hop Crop of Central New York Excellent.

COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR COINS.

Liberia to be Aided by the United States Against French Aggression—Bicycles.

Cow cholera is raging near Cornhus, Mich. Kansas' corn crop this year will be 130,000,000 bushels.

New York is now sending out more foreigners than she receives. A wholesale removal of pension agents is expected in the near future. The bees around Waterford, Mich., are dying of an unknown disease.

Texas reports that the pecan crop this season will be the finest in many years. The German Catholic Central Society of North America is in session at St. Louis.

Governor Waite will call an extra session of the Legislature of Colorado in a short time. Attorney-General Olney has decided that bicycles are entitled to free entry as personal effects.

French Canadians are returning to Canada in large numbers from the New England States. The World's Fair has nearly paid off its floating debt and largely reduced its other liabilities.

The New York Central is going to withdraw the "exposition fair" at the close of the fair. An cucumber weighing fifty-two pounds, raised by a Houston-county farmer, has been sent to St. Louis.

Treasurer Barrett Scott, who stole \$100,000 from Rock county, Va., has been arrested at Juarez, Mexico. Wisconsin's World's Fair Commissioners have spent \$149,000, and the people are asking, "Where is it at?"

Saloonkeepers are not allowed to do business in the Cherokee Strip until they have formally taken out licenses. It is estimated that the Georgia melon crop this year amounts to \$350,000.

About 8,000 carloads have been shipped. It is proposed to have a national deficit of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park October 17 and 18, 1894.

Reports of murders in the New Cherokee Strip are frequent. The causes are attendant on the final settlement of claims to land. Boston has issued \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds for improvement purposes. The city is a ready market at par and in some cases a premium.

There has been a remarkable revival of interest in the "abandoned farms" of New England since so many mills closed their doors. The financial situation at Vicksburg, Miss., is such that the banks have ceased to issue certified checks to be used as currency.

Congress will possibly ask Secretary Gresham for the correspondence with the Chinese government on the extradition and registration laws. The Columbian souvenir coins, which are largely native, are rapidly drifting back to the Treasury.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist in jail in New York city for inciting riot, is prepared to plead her own case. She says she would help no help from anybody.

South Carolina's liquor law seems to be financially a failure. Instead of turning \$400,000 into the State Treasury it is not likely to yield more than \$35,000.

Work on the great bridge over the Mississippi river at New Orleans will commence at an early day, the engineers having finally decided on the exact location for it.

The city of St. Louis has sent a representative to Europe to get \$1,250,000 of bonds for the improvement of the city. A representative from Liberia complains at Washington that France has absorbed some of its territory, and goes back with assurances that the United States will render aid.

The hop crop of Central New York, not largely native, is unusually excellent in quantity and quality, the yield being estimated at 140,000 bales, against 125,000 bales last year.

The employees of the textile mills in Philadelphia and vicinity have prepared a petition to Congress to refrain from making any extension of the tariff so far as it affects the textile industry.

Warden Chase of the Kansas penitentiary says that the number of prisoners is rapidly decreasing. The number is 100 less than it was last spring, and is falling off at the rate of forty a month.

Miss Minnie C. Rankin is suing James R. Keene at New York for \$20,000, half of which she says he received to invest for her and made no accounting, and the other half is for her services from 1883 to 1889.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

In order to more effectually break up the smuggling of opium and Cokes into the United States in the vicinity of Chicago, Secretary Foster will issue an order directing Captain Toster of the revenue cutter Grant and Captain Fenner of the revenue cutter Perry to proceed to the vicinity referred to and lend their efforts to the work of eradicating smuggling.

Senator Dolph has introduced a bill to extend the time for purchasers of lands within the limits of the forfeited Northern Pacific land grants until January 1, 1897, and a bill to authorize the State of Oregon to import machinery for a jute mill free of duty. The time having been once extended for the payment of lands and such exemptions from duty being unusual, the chances for either bill are poor.

A very prominent Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee says that the new tariff bill will be completed within a month. If Congress is still in session, it will be immediately presented. The Democrats on the committee feel in view of the time of the year, and in view of the proposed revision of the new schedules should be made known as soon as possible, so that business can sooner adjust itself to the new conditions.

In the Senate Squire of Washington submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the repeal bill. It provided that silver bullion may be deposited at any mint, to be formed into standard dollars of the present weight and fineness, to be legal tender for the benefit of the owner, but there shall only be paid for the same the amount of the number of standard silver dollars as shall equal the commercial value of the silver bullion deposited. The difference, if any, between the coin value and the commercial value shall be retained by the government as seigniorage. The coinage shall not exceed \$4,000,000 per month, and when the gross amount reaches \$200,000,000 it is to cease. In dollars thus coined are to be legal tender.

In the Senate Stewart of Nevada introduced an amendment to the repeal bill authorizing the President to invite the governments of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti and San Domingo to join the United States in a conference in Washington four months after the passage of the act, to secure the adoption of a common silver dollar of not less than 350 grains nor more than 383.7 grains in weight, and to be a legal tender for all commercial transactions between all citizens of all the American States; that the findings of the delegates shall be binding on the governments which send them, and on an agreement being reached the government represented shall open mints to the unlimited coinage of silver for the benefit of depositors.

Many bills have been introduced in Congress to increase the punishment for embezzlement by directors, officers or agents of national banks. Representative Bryan has added one more. It provides that any president, director, cashier, teller, clerk or agent of any association who embezzles, abstracts or willfully misappropriates any money, funds or credits of the association shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than ten years, if the amount embezzled is less than \$10,000, not less than ten years; if the amount embezzled is \$10,000 or more and less than \$25,000, not less than twenty-five years, and not more than forty years; if the amount embezzled is more than \$25,000, not less than forty years, and not more than sixty years. The act also provides that persons arrested under the act shall be tried as common criminals.

Caldwell has introduced a bill in the House regarding the wrecking of trains. It provides that a person who displaces or removes a railway switch, places a tie across the rails, injures a railroad track or bridge, or does or causes to be done any act whereby the motive power of a train of cars is stopped, obstructed or injured, with intent to rob or injure the person or property passing over any railroad of interstate commerce, and wherein in consequence of such acts any person is killed or injured, or any property is lost or damaged, shall be deemed to be guilty of a crime, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten years, nor more than twenty years, and by a fine of not less than \$5,000, nor more than \$10,000.

The United States Senate has been threatened with destruction by bomb-throwers. This at any rate is one of the sensational rumors afloat in Washington. It is asserted that several silver Senators have received threatening letters, and that if they do not resign they will be killed. Stewart is disposed to dismiss the matter without consideration, but Teller and some of the others are frightened. The situation has been laid before Sergeant-at-Arms Bright and thirty special detectives assigned to the Senate chamber, and every person not known is subjected to a rigid scrutiny. No one is permitted to enter conveying a valise or package of any kind. All these detectives are in citizens' clothes.

The public hearings before the Ways and Means Committee have been concluded. It is the intention of the committee to commence work at once upon the new tariff bill. L. E. Holden of Cleveland spoke in favor of the existing duty on lead ore. He declared that, if the duties be reduced, miners' wages will necessarily be reduced. Hugo F. Camp of New York also insisted on the retention of the present duty in the interest of the producers and miners. He protested against the treatment of lead ore as a raw material. Among the other industries represented were thread, paints and colors, sorrels, raw ivory and pianos-forte trivies. F. J. Remer of New York complained that the duty on silk was too high, so high in fact that the foreign manufacturers of silk goods could not be brought in competition with American silks. He admitted, however, that foreign manufacturers of silk paid 50 per cent less wages than were paid in this country. At the afternoon session the carpet industry was discussed, as well as matches, brushes, tobacco, burrap and German locking-knives. Representative McCull of Massachusetts spoke of the necessity of deciding now upon the date on which the new tariff law will go into effect. He said that would do much to restore confidence, and suggested January 1, 1896, as a reasonable time.

FOREIGN CABLES.

Fast Locomotive Being Built in Great Britain.

THE COTTON CROP OF EGYPT.

Two Postage Stamps Bring a Huge Price—White Muscat Raisin in Great Demand.

The new German taxes are to net \$24,000,000. The bastinado is no longer a legal punishment in Egypt.

A weekly paper for the blind is published in England. France proposes to have a grand international exposition in 1900. Of 9,000 pilgrims who went to Mecca in May over half died from cholera.

Egypt's cotton crop this year will be 50,000,000 pounds larger than in 1892. Japan has fourteen railways projected, and will build them as rapidly as possible. Zola's latest ambition is to become a member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

An electric light has just been put up in a flour mill close to the Damascus gate at Jerusalem. The white muscat raisin is in great demand in Switzerland and Austria for the making of vermouth.

Two new 6,000-ton steamers will be built by the North German Lloyd Company for the American service. The distress in the mining districts in England is great and increasing. In Derbyshire 50,000 men are idle.

A fad for making collections of kisses of celebrated men is rapidly becoming popular among the ladies of Germany. The German Emperor has stringently forbidden the officers of his army to have one eye, as denoted by wearing one eyeglass.

The Czar has ordered a yacht of 4,000 tons, with engines of 800-horse power. It is expected to eclipse everything of the kind yet built. The Queen of Denmark is stone deaf, a throat malady being responsible for the affliction. The Princess of Wales inherits the same trouble.

Hamburg has had a complete recovery from the cholera visitation of a year ago, and the city is in a more prosperous state than ever before. Japan has more miles of railway in proportion to its territory than any other country in Asia. Fourteen new lines are now being constructed.

Since the beginning of the century France has fallen from the second to the fourth place in point of population among European countries. Aluminum plates are used in Germany to engrave and stamp upon, and it is spoken of as a probable substitute for zinc and lithographic stones.

Two postage stamps of Mauritius of 1847, of which only fourteen specimens are known to exist, have just been purchased by dealers in London for 2680. The floods in Northern China have laid waste the country for thirty-five miles. Crops were destroyed and homes swept away. The section is thickly populated.

Peace prevails in Nicaragua. General Santos Escobar has been formally elected President of the Republic and General Anastasio Ortiz Vice-President. All political prisoners have been released. The imperial German government has addressed a circular to the maritime States of the Empire requesting their opinions as to the advisability of instituting a State control of ship-building.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, English member of Parliament, raises a note of alarm about the condition of affairs at Gibraltar, which he declares to be absolutely useless in its present condition as a naval base. According to an election return just made to the British Parliament there are 6,229,120 voters in the United Kingdom. There were 4,592,482 in England, 207,276 in Wales, 747,271 in Ireland and 619,091 in Scotland.

Electricity has made rapid progress in Switzerland on account of the abundance of cheap power from waterfalls. The telegraph and telephone lines of that country are owned and operated by the government.

Walter Owen Church, a member of Parliament, declared at a meeting of the Liberal Federation at London that the Government of Lords was a grievous hindrance to good government and should be immediately abolished.

Captain R. Mackenzie, R. E., has completed a detailed reconnaissance for a railroad from Kurraiche to Kharan, Belochistan, which eventually will be extended to Seistan or some other point on the Persian frontier.

Dr. Charles Fere, a well-known authority on nervous and mental diseases, says that these disorders are increasing at a terrible rate in France, and attributes the fact to the increase of beer drinking, absinthe-drinking and bars.

Breech-loading rifles were invented in 1811, but did not come into general use for many years. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 are now in actual service in the European armies, while 3,000,000 are reserved in the arsenals for emergencies.

The British Medical Association has at last admitted women as members. The principle was approved last year, and this year at its sixty-first annual congress, held at Newcastle, the by-law excluding women was formally expunged.

The famous Greek brigand Xargonis, who has just given himself up to the authorities at Athens, had for thirteen years been almost supreme in the district around Parmassos. He was a farmer and owner of houses as well as a robber. A locomotive is being constructed in England to run 100 miles an hour. It is 2,000-horse power, the driving wheels 12 feet in diameter. The three cylinders are 40, 28 and 18 inches in diameter with a 30-inch stroke. The boiler pressure is 300 pounds.

An interesting find in a library of 500 volumes, including seventy manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh, and some with wonderful illustrations of the fourteenth centuries, which were recently discovered in a Franciscan cloister near Rieti, Italy.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 97¢@1.00; Walls Walla, 87¢@90¢ per cental. PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Ham, medium, unroasted, 14¢@15¢ per pound; covered, 14¢@15¢; breakfast bacon, unroasted, 13¢@17¢; covered, 16¢@17¢; short clear sides, 15¢@16¢; dry salt sides, 14¢@14¢; lard, compound, in tins, 10¢ per pound; pure, in tins, 13¢@14¢; Oregon lard, 11¢@12¢.

BAGS AND BAGGING. Burlaps, 8-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6¢; burlaps, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6½¢; burlaps, 11½-ounce, 40-inch, 7½¢; burlaps, 16-ounce, 60-inch, 11¢; burlaps, 19-ounce, 76-inch, 14¢; wheat bags, Calcutta, 22¢@23¢; spot, 8¢; 2-bushel cut bags, 7¢; No. 1 selected second-hand bags, 7¢; Calcutta hop cloth, 24-ounce, 10¢.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC. FLOUR—Standard, 83.25; Walls Walla, 83.25; Graham, 82.75; superfine, 82.50 per barrel. OATS—New white, 33¢@35¢ per bushel; new gray, 32¢@33¢; rolled, in bags, 65.25 @66.50; barrels, 64.75@67.00; cases, 63.75. MILLS—Bran, \$17.00; shorts, \$20.00; ground barley, \$22.25; chop feed, \$18 per cent; whole feed, barley, 75¢@85¢ per cent; middlings, 22¢@23¢ per ton; chicken wheat, \$1.10@1.25 per cent.

HAY—Good, \$10@12 per ton. DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27¢@30¢; fancy dairy, 25¢@26¢; fair to good, 17¢@20¢; common, 15¢@16¢ per pound. CHEESE—Oregon, 12¢; California, 13¢@14¢. Young America, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

EGGS—20¢ per dozen. POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$3.50@4.00; broilers, \$1.50@3.50; large young, \$5.50; ducks, \$3.00@5.00; geese, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, \$4.00@5.00.

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. MUTTON—Choice mutton, \$2.00@2.50; dressed, \$4.00@5.00; lambs, \$2.00@2.50; dressed, \$4.00. LAMB—Live weight, \$2.00@2.50. HOGS—Choice hogs, \$5.00@5.50; medium, \$4.50@