THE OREGON MIST.

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THE OREGON MIST.

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-BY-

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COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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Society Notices.

MASONIC.—St. Helens Lodge, No. 32—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.

MASONIC.—Rainier Lodge, No. 24—Stated 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.

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 Quinn Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.
Mails (railway) north close at 10 A. M.; for Portland at 3 P. M.

Travelers' Guide--River Routes.

STEAMER G. W. SHAVER—Leaves St. Helens for Portland at 11 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leaves St. Helens for Clatskanie Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:00 A. M.

STEAMER IRALDA—Leaves St. Helens for Portland 7:45 A. M., returning at 3:30 P. M.

STEAMER JOSEPH KELLOGG—Leaves St. Helens for Portland daily except Sunday, at 7 A. M., arriving at Portland at 10:30; returning, leave Portland at 1 P. M., arriving at St. Helens at 4.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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The Overland Route.

Two trains daily, leaving Fifth and I streets, Grand Central Depot.

No. 2, "The Limited Fast Mail," leaving at 7:30 P. M., carries Vestibule Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars through from Portland to Chicago, via Council Bluffs, without change. This train makes direct connections for Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Helena, Butte and St. Paul; also carries through Pullman Sleeper and Chair Car for Walla Walla, Colfax, Farmington, Rockford and Spokane, making direct connections for Dayton, Pomeroy, Moscow and Coeur d'Alene.

No. 8, "Overland Flyer," leaving at 8:45 A. M., carries Pullman Palace and Tourist Sleepers from Portland to Missouri river without change.

Through trains arrive at 7:25 A. M. and 9 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS—MAY.

LEAVE PORTLAND.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
Columbia....May 1, 13, 25	Oregon.....May 4, 16, 28
State.....May 5, 17, 29	Columbia.....May 8, 20
Oregon.....May 9, 21	State.....May 12, 24

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA ROUTE—Morning boat leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Night boat leaves Portland daily, except Saturday, at 8 P. M.; returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. The morning boat from Portland makes landings on the Oregon side Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; on the Washington side Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. From Astoria the morning boat makes landings on the Oregon side Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and on the Washington side Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CASCADE ROUTE—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M. daily, except Sunday; returning, leave Bonneville at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Portland at 6 P. M.

TO DAYTON AND WAY LANDINGS—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7 A. M.

Ocean steamers leave from Steamship wharf at 8 P. M.

ALL OTHER Steamers leave from Ash-street dock.

☞ Ticket office—254 Washington street, corner Third.

W. H. HURLBURT,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
Portland, Or.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Storms Play Havoc With Indian Settlements.

COLUMBIA RIVER STURGEON.

The Breaking of a Large Reservoir in California Causes Considerable Damage—Etc.

Chris Evans' pursuers have given up their pursuit.

Sturgeon now bring more on the Columbia river than salmon—that is, steelhead salmon—which is something heretofore unknown.

The recent storms played havoc with Indian settlements at North Vancouver Island. Indian cabins were swept away, and many Indians are homeless.

The owner of the United Verde copper mines in Yavapai county, A. T., is to build a railroad to connect with the Santa Fe, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The report of the expert who examined the affairs of the wrecked Santa Clara Bank places the joint defalcation and debt of Leonard and Howard at $67,-997.55.

A rumor of good authority is around South Riverside to the effect that the tin mine company will soon put on a small force of men to sink the present shaft deeper.

The Southern Pacific has notified the Santa Fe that it will refuse to interchange passenger business via Los Angeles after February 23. Trouble will probably result.

Jack Carkeek, formerly a Cornish wrestler and later an evangelist of the Pacific Coast, lives at Merced, Cal. He has retired from the wrestling ring, and is studying law.

There is every indication that the settlers on railroad grant lands in Southern California will be defended in the contest for their property by the United States government.

The recent storm was particularly severe about Victoria, B. C. Such weather had not been experienced in ten years. The San Pedro wreck was swept, and it was expected to split in two before the storm ended.

At San Francisco James Collins and Charles Curner were convicted of robbing O. A. Anderson of a purse containing 45 cents, and were sentenced by Judge Wallace to serve twenty years each in State prison.

The great tunnel through the Santa Lucia Mountains, which the Southern Pacific Company has been boring for more than a year past, has been finished. It is nearly 4,000 feet long, and is one of the largest and most important tunnels in this country. Four short tunnels remain to be completed.

Another report places Evans and Morel in Lower California. A strong feeling exists in San Diego that the two outlaws have really worked themselves across the border, and Detective Sam Black, who was shot at Sampson Flat last summer, will head a posse to assist the Mexican authorities in running the men down.

The other night one of the large reservoirs at Pasadena, belonging to the Pasadena Improvement Company, located at Altadena, a mile north of the terminal railway tracks, broke, and the water rushed out, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. The flood cut a ditch averaging 200 feet wide and over a mile long, and in its course swept away orange groves, grain fields and railroad tracks. The loss to orchardists and grain farmers will be very large, and it is likely to be brought home to the owners of the reservoir, as it is claimed the break occurred through its faulty construction.

Chairman C. H. Ross and other members of the committee of the Board of Horticulture in preparation for the Fruit Growers' Convention to be held at Spokane have been very busy lately making detailed arrangements for the meeting. A number of the nurserymen of the State have petitioned the board to issue a call for those engaged in that industry to meet and organize a nurserymen's association. A call will be issued inviting also the nurseries of Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia to unite in an association for the entire Northwest to assemble at Spokane during the convention. The beekeepers of these States will also be invited to attend with a view of forming an organization of the honey industry.

The American Protective Association has finally made its appearance in Portland. Quietly for months past organizers have been at work, but nothing was known nor suspected by the public until a few days ago when Chief of Police Hunt called his force before him and lectured them at great length regarding the evil results of policemen allying themselves to secret societies whose objects are inimical to those of any particular church or creed. Subsequently it was learned that twenty members of the force had joined this anti-Catholic society. Confidential circulars have been sent out by the society to a selected portion of the residents of Portland setting forth its object. It is supposed to already have a membership of at least 1,500.

United States Judge Beatty has decided the noted case involving title to 640 acres of valuable land in the vicinity of the heart of the Nez Perce Indian reservation. He issued an order restraining the Interior Department from ejecting the heirs from the reservation. One Craig settled on the land under the Oregon donation act of 1854. He became a staunch friend of the Indians, and they recognized his right in a treaty which the government subsequently ratified. Craig applied for a patent in 1869, but died before it was granted, and the patent was never issued. Judge Beatty held that Craig acted within the law and that his title is valid, notwithstanding the lapse. The land in question is worth $35,000 in view of the fact that the reservation is soon to be thrown open and hundreds of boomers are waiting already to make a grand rush for the land. The case is peculiar, as it is one of the isolated instances of the Interior Department being enjoined in order to allow a white man land in an Indian reservation. Colonel Craig was the man to whom Joaquin Miller gave the credit for the true derivation of the name of Idaho.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee has broken down under the strain of preparing the tariff bill. His friends do not believe he will be able to take further part in the tariff fight.

The government of the Orange Free State has given notice of its desire to terminate the existing treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the receipt of the notice.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has authorized Pettigrew to prepare a bill looking to the payment of damages to settlers driven out of Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks by order of the Secretary of the Interior when those parks were established.

At a recent meeting the Senate Committee on Public Lands appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Martin, Vilas and Pettigrew, to formulate a general bill, which shall authorize the granting of 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands to the several States for the support of common schools.

O'Neill of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Pensions of the House Pension Appropriations, says the subcommittee will pursue the policy of the full committee in keeping the appropriations down to the lowest possible point, and the pension appropriation will probably be $15,000,000 less than last year.

Pickler of South Dakota precipitated a fight in the House Committee on Indian Affairs by presenting for consideration a bill stipulating that none but civilians be appointed Indian agents, thus doing away with the recently established system of detailing army officers for such duties. The committee is greatly divided on the subject, and the fight may be transferred to the floor of the House.

General A. D. McCook has been notified that a telegram has been received by the War Department from the Mexican government, giving warning of an apprehended raid across the border into New Mexico. McCook replies that troops are stationed south of Silver City and Fort Bayard, where no bandits can cross the border without discovery. If any attempt is made, the bandits will be captured or worse will happen.

Senator Mitchell presented a petition for a law to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and presented figures to show how the important salmon industry is being destroyed by seines and other impediments at the mouths of streams, preventing the fish from reaching the spawning grounds. Remarks were made by Mitchell, Dolph, Platt, Hoar and Hale, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Fish and Fisheries.

Secretary Herbert has approved the recommendation of the naval stability board with reference to the gunboats Machias and Castine. The recommendation in substance is that in order to remove the topheaviness and other defects of the two vessels they shall be cut in half, lengthened fourteen feet and sufficient weight of coal or water placed in the tanks and bunkers provided for the purpose to ballast them. The cost of making this change will be $30,000 for each vessel.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has made an adverse report on the bill introduced by Gallinger of New Hampshire, providing for an increase to the extent of $100 a month of all pensions granted for the loss of both eyes. The report says that the number of men so afflicted is greater than was at first supposed, and that inasmuch as those who have lost both arms or both legs are also clamoring for similar recognition and the condition of the Treasury is crippled, this increase of pensions is inadvisable.

Pence of Colorado on behalf of the Populists in Congress will offer an amendment to the income tax bill when it comes up for consideration, providing for a graduated income tax, as follows: $2,500 to $10,000, 1 per cent; $10,000 to $30,000, 2 per cent; $30,000 to $60,000, 3 per cent; $60,000 to $100,000, 4 per cent; over $100,000, 5 per cent. This is in accordance with the plank in the Populist platform. If the Populists cannot get the Democrats to adopt their ideas, they will drop it and help pass the Democratic measure.

Comptroller Boller of the Treasury Department has rendered a decision which makes illegal the per diem allowances to Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan and other members and attaches of the late Behring Sea Commission. The per diem allowances of the several members of the commission and staff, ranging from $16 to $20, were paid by Paymaster Halford as they required the money, and the accounts were closed two or three months ago and submitted to the Secretary of State according to custom. They were then forwarded to the Treasury, where they are now being examined by the accounting officers in the regular way.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Morgan for an amendment to the charter of the Nicaragua Canal Company. It provides that the capital stock of the company shall consist of 1,000,000 shares of $100 each. All of the stock heretofore issued by the company is to be called in and canceled, and all bonds heretofore issued redeemed and canceled and all obligations satisfied. The company is authorized to issue new bonds to the amount of $70,000,000 to run sixty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, the bonds to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent and be issued from the United States Treasury. A provision in the bill restricts the issue of bonds to $30,000,000 before July 1, 1897, and authorizes the President of the United States prior to that time to suspend the issue of bonds, which suspension shall remain in force until Congress may otherwise direct. The payment of bonds, principal and interest, will be guaranteed by the United States. If default is made in the payment of interest before the canal is put in operation, the President of the United States can foreclose upon written order. Of the capital stock $70,000,000 is to be issued to the United States in consideration of its guarantee of the the bonds of the company; $6,-000,000 to the government of Nicaragua; $1,500,000 to the government of Costa Rica, and the remaining $22,500,000 to be disposed of by the company. Of this amount $6,500,000 will be issued in payment of expenditures already made on the canal. The company is authorized to offer the remaining $16,000,000 stock for sale and to use the proceeds exclusively for the construction of the canal. The company is prohibited from selling any stock except for cash or at less than par.

EASTERN NEWS.

Herculean Undertaking of a Boston Club Man.

TOBACCO-GROWING IN TEXAS.

A Prediction That New York Will be Inundated Next Summer by a Tidal Wave.

Baltimore claims to have 20,000 men out of work.

Cattle are famishing in drought-stricken Texas.

Many farmers in Indiana are feeding wheat to their hogs.

Atchison's earnings for the first week in January decreased $151,000.

Only married men are given work by the city authorities at Duluth.

Oyster growers on the Connecticut coast are complaining of poaching.

Eastern capitalists plan to invest $12,-000,000 in Sioux City (Ia.) enterprises.

Special government agents are making arrests in Oklahoma of timber thieves.

Chicago is considering a project of elevated moving sidewalks in the business district.

There are a large number of newcomers who desire to rent farms in Greene county, Mo.

The Indiana Associated Press has been organized at Indianapolis to make a feature of State news.

Whites and blacks are having trouble near Kansas City, Kan., over the question of mixed schools.

An old Spanish grant, covering Pensacola's water front, is declared illegal by Florida's Supreme Court.

The Eastern ice crop this year is not quite so good as last. Cutting has already begun in New Hampshire.

Owing to hard times some of the big circuses will not "take the road" next summer, Forepaugh's among them.

The revenue of the Toronto Street Railroad Company during 1893 was $902,-927. The city got $72,234 in percentage.

It is said that letters still reach the Marshfield (Mass.) postoffice from time to time addressed to "Hon. Daniel Webster."

Cedar Creek county, Col., has made its richest strike of gold ore in the Independent mine, a ton assaying 7,583 ounces.

The advance of Boston's death rate from 23 92 in 1892 to 24.02 to the 1,000 in 1893 was almost wholly due to the prevalence of pneumonia.

A Buffalo burglar inveigled a man from home by sending him a couple of theater tickets, and then went through his house at leisure.

Chicago proposes to apply the work test to all idle men seeking public relief and to drive out all who refuse to earn their food and lodging.

The suit of the Louisiana Attorney-General against the Daily Drawing Club has had the effect of closing all the policy shops in New Orleans.

The Standard Oil plant at La Porte, Ind., has been advertised to be sold for taxes. It is a wrangle between the company and the authorities.

The trials in progress within the past four years to ascertain whether or not Texas could be made a tobacco-growing State have resulted successfully.

Reports from fourteen American locomotive-building works give the number of locomotives built in 1893 as 1,958, a decrease from the previous year.

The latest thing in women's societies is a darning club, organized in a Western town. One woman reads aloud, while the others repair the family hosiery.

St. Louis people are contributing to a lake employment fund. The idea is to give work to the unemployed and at the same time add a lake to Forest Park.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the capture of Clyde Mattox, who escaped from jail at Wichita just after being convicted of murder in the first degree.

Some men who were digging a well at Live Oak, Fla., found about ten feet below the surface of the ground a tree petrified on the outside. The inside was filled with honey.

The Colorado House is considering a most important measure, which makes it an offense for any one, even farmers or railway men, to work longer than eight hours in one day.

The President has vetoed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, giving as a reason that it provides for piers in the river, which are likely in the future to interfere with commerce.

There is a strong movement on foot in New York among a number of prominent physicians to establish a gymnasium on such a large scale that it can be used by 5,000 people at the same time.

At Dubuque, Ia., "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" was played during the service in the Grand View Avenue Methodist Church, and came near causing a disruption. A pastor denounced it as blasphemy.

Secretary Herbert has issued an order that no person in the United States navy shall write for a newspaper or magazine on any subject whatever without first having secured permission from the Secretary.

A Board of Trade firm in Chicago sent a cable message to Liverpool from the floor of the board asking for a bid on wheat. The answer was received at the same place in four minutes. This is the quickest time on record.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has requested the return of all franked envelopes containing copies of his speech on political farmers, so that he may see who violated his instructions to send them out only at his own expense.

A club man at Boston has made a wager that he will work his way around the world, starting without a stitch of clothing on him. One year is to be given him in which to make the trip, and he is to return to Boston with $5,000 in his pocket, all of which he must have earned.

Dr. Falb, the astrologer, predicts that New York will be inundated and in parts submerged by the waters of the bay and the East and North rivers, which waters will be raised up by a great tidal wave, the result of a submarine earthquake. This event, Dr. Falb says, may be expected on or about July 3 or August 17.

THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

[Weekly Circular Letter—No. 13.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26, 1894.

On the eve of the day for the official ceremonial opening of the Midwinter Exposition, that grand industrial display comes nearer to being ready for the inspection of the public than has been any international exposition the world has ever seen. The buildings of the exposition itself are all finished. The sound of the hammer which may still be heard during the first days after the official opening will be heard in connection with the installation of exhibits only; and the reason for this conceded delay in the installation of some of the exhibits lies in the fact that Chicago is so far away, that it was so hard to get cars in time for the speedy transportation of foreign exhibits, and in the further fact that California is the only part of this great western world where snow does not impede progress by rail. A hundred cars containing foreign exhibits intended for the Midwinter Exposition were sadly delayed en route across the continent, and these are they that have not yet been set up in all their glory, though only a few days more will elapse before the perfection of the grand picture of industry and progress in which they are to play so important a part.

The winter rains, which have in many instances dampened the ardor of exposition enthusiasts, have been working wonders in "everybody's garden" in Golden Gate park. Toilers in wintry woods in eastern sections of this great land, and workers amid the snows of bleak regions far away from California would almost give their eyes, no doubt, to catch one glimpse of the green lawns and springing flowers in the midst of which this great exposition has been erected. Many Easterners are already here, and are reveling in scenes that are new to them and joining in the universal wonderment that a great city has sprung up in these few months, here by the side of the Golden Gate, almost as rapidly as vegetation develops in this glorious climate.

No name has thus far been given to this city of rapid development; no name, at least, that has as yet been universally adopted. The "City of Palms" was one of the names suggested in the earlier days of the exposition, when there was a possibility of palms predominating in the decoration of the exposition grounds. But the progress of the landscape work developed the fact that there was such a variety of tree life, and such varied foliage in the foreground and in the further reaches of the picture that no one tree could be selected as typical, and the result has been that those who care enough about it have been casting about for another name. One name that has found particular favor has been "Sunset City." The location of San Francisco at the sunset end of this great continent, and the location of the Midwinter Exposition in the western part of the beautiful park that stretches beyond the city away out to the Golden Gate, and where the sun sinks below the horizon that seems to be an endless distance off, has had a great deal to do with the suggestion of this name, and to many it has seemed the most appropriate of all.

But the name by which this city of architectural palaces shall be known will be chosen by acclamation during the next fortnight. More than 50,000 people have thus far paid admission to the grounds, watching the progress of the work of preparation. Now, however, the greater crowds will begin to come in, and each individual first impression will play its part in the formation of public opinion as to how this exposition shall be handed down to history with some name that identifies it beyond peradventure of confusion with any other effort of a similar nature. It is conceded on every hand that the Midwinter Exposition is well worthy of any name that popular expression may give it, but that, by any name, it would be just as sweet and beautiful in the eyes of all beholders.

To those who are not to have the pleasure of viewing this exposition, or to those who want to know what it looks like before they come to San Francisco there has been presented, through the medium of the official birdseye view, the most accurate panorama ever placed before the public in connection with an enterprise of this kind. This official birdseye view will have been posted at every railway station in the United States and in many other places before this letter is in print. It is a production in lithography, from a painting by Charles Graham, the celebrated artist who made the famous picture of the World's Columbian Exposition, but made it from the plans and ideas of the projectors. In this instance, however, Mr. Graham made his sketches on the spot, after nearly all the buildings were in process of erection, and when every location had been positively settled. There is, therefore, spread out an accurate picture of the Midwinter Fair. Its five main buildings are grouped around a Grand Central court, 1000 feet in length, in the midst of 200 acres of the Golden Gate park. From the center of the Grand Court rises the electric tower, 372 feet in height, and within range of vision of one located on the top of this tower, lie 76 different concessional structures, several of which really include half a dozen buildings each, so that there are at least 100 buildings, all told, in this "Sunset City."

There are a dozen other points of vantage on the tops of different buildings, from which the Golden Gate is in view, and all these lofty eyries have been crowded during the last week with the daily visitors to the grounds, to whom a birdseye view seems most desirable. With tomorrow's street pageant and the consequent starting of the machinery all along the line of the exposition and its concessions, the exposition really gets down to business. From now on its special features will demand more attention in detail and these letters will contain all that can be told about the exposition. To be appreciated, the exposition must be seen.

FOREIGN CABLES.

French Troops Ambushed by Chinese Pirates.

GERMAN REVENUE RETURNS.

Hungarian Peasants on the Verge of Starvation—Opposed to Dueling in the Army.

India reports a good wheat crop.

England's pension list last year was $38,000,000.

The South African gold mines' output is increasing greatly.

The wheat area in India for 1894 shows an increase of 6 per cent.

Siamese are evacuating the terrritory surrendered to the French.

The entire Argentine maize crop has been ruined by the drought.

France proposes to convert her 4½ per cent bonds into 3½ per cent.

A friend of Bismarck has been fined for libeling Chancellor von Caprivi.

There were thirty-one cases of death from starvation in London during 1893.

It is said that fencing is to be the fashionable exercise for ladies this season in London.

War in Europe is more remote than ever according to ex-Premier Di Rudini of Italy.

The total value of the war material of the French army amounts to nearly $500,000,000.

It is estimated that in the whole of Europe over 600,000 women hold public appointments.

The French government has among its naval archives about 3,000 propellers of different design.

Prince Bismarck is reported to be suffering from influenza and a recurrence of his old gastric troubles.

Premier Crispi is preparing a land reform bill for Italy and Sicily similar to Gladstone's Irish land bill.

The Hessian fly is now for the first time recorded as occurring in Norway and doing damage to barley.

The revenue returns of Germany for 1893 show that the expenditures exceed the grants by 40,000,000 marks.

The Austrian government has decided that the Vienna city railway shall be built and managed by the State.

Catholics in convention at Buda-Pesth demanded the repeal of the new Austrian education and civil marriage laws.

The London Times says that the year 1893 was one of the most peaceful and prosperous of the century in Ireland.

Dispatches from towns in Saros county, Hungary, say that thousands of peasants there are on the verge of starvation.

The British naval budget will be $35,-000,000 larger than usual, in order to meet the popular demand for more war ships.

London women now smoke cigarettes after lunch in the better class of West End restaurants, and no objection is made.

The announcement comes from Calcutta that it is not the intention of the government to place an import tax upon silver.

Great hunger and misery prevail in Russia, which is said to be in worse condition than during the active Nihilist period.

Paris Figaro says the salon of Mrs. Eustis, wife of the American Ambassador, will be the most brilliant of the season.

The Russian government is considering the question of extending the area of territory upon which Jews are allowed to settle.

Spurgeon's sermons have reached an enormous sale since his death. The single sermon on "Baptismal Regeneration" sold 224,000.

The new French tax of 10 francs each on cycles has produced in the first year it has been in operation 781,657 francs, or about £31,250.

The French are negotiating for a renewal of the Panama canal charter, but opposition to the grant is being developed at Panama.

Clemenceau is to be prosecuted for his attacks upon the French navy, the ground being that his documents affected the security of the State.

The total tonnage of ships built on the Clyde in 1893 is estimated at 208,000, as against 336,000 in 1892. The number of steamers launched was 132.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to consider a project to reduce port dues and to enlarge the facilities of the port.

A Paris journal urges the necessity for France acquiring more coaling stations if she wishes to be in a position "to talk in fitting manner" to Great Britain.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England has been awarded to Prof. S. W. Burnham, recently of Lick Observatory, California.

The Bavarian Clericals have submitted a motion in the Bavarian Diet requesting the government to use all its authority to suppress dueling in the army.

Prince Bernadotte, whose romantic marriage with Miss Monk created so much interest in England a year ago, has just been appointed to the chief command of the Norwegian army.

Chinese pirates in Tonquin ambushed a detachment of French troops commanded by Captain Delauney, killing Captain Delauney, wounding three Lieutenants and killing or wounding eighteen men.

Brewery schools have been established by the government in Bavaria, and lectures on the art of brewing constitute a feature of the curriculum at the universities of Berlin, Halle, Bonn and Gottingen.

The German government has adopted plans for a new lighthouse at Bon Marche on the Atlantic near Quimper. The light is to be the brightest in the world and visible at a distance of sixty-three nautical miles. It will cost 300,000 francs.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT—Valley, 87½@90c; Walla Walla, 80@81c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@13c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13 ; short clear sides, 11@13c; dry salt , 10½@11c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10½c per pound; pure, in tins, 11½@13½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.00.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 15@16c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, 5@7c.

WOOL—Valley, 10@11c per pound; Umpqua, 11@12c; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c, according to quality and shrinkage.

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.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@3.00; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON—Best sheep, $2.50; ewes, $2.25; lambs, $——.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00@4.25; medium, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.90@4.00; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 6c; large, 4c per pound.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10½c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 11c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ½ and 5-16 diam., 11½c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10½c; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser-laid rope well-boring, etc., 13c; manilla transmission-of-power rope, 14c; manilla paper twine, 11c; manilla spring twine, 14c; sisal rope, 1¼ in. cir. and upward, 7c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7½c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.75; Salem, $2.75; Cascadia, $2.75; Dayton, $2.75; Walla Walla, $3.00; Snowflake, $2.80; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS—White, 33@34c per bushel; gray, 31@32c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.75@7.00; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13@16; shorts, $15@16; ground barley, $16@18; chop feed, $15 per ton; whole feed barley, 60@70c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30@32½c; fancy dairy, 25@27½c; fair to good, 20@22½c; common, 10@17½c per pound; California, 50@55c per roll.

CHEESE—Oregon, 10@13c; California, ——c; Young America, 12@15c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 15@16c per dozen; Eastern, nominally the same.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, $4.00@6.00; geese, $8.50@9.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound; dressed, 14c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1½c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 60@75c per sack; onions, $1.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, 2½c per pound; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, $1.00@1.10 per dozen; California lettuce, 20@25c per dozen; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, 90c per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, $1.00@1.25 per box; string beans, 15@16c per pound; asparagus, 12½c per pound; Los Angeles tomatoes, $2.00 per box.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; California fancy, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.50@3.00; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; California navels, $2.25@2.75 per box; seedlings, $1.25@2.00; Mexican, $3.50@3.75; Japanese, $1.75@2.00; sunflower, $2.75; apples (buying price), green, 50@65c per box; red, 50@75c; late winter pears, 65@80c per box.

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. 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, $2.25; chipped, $2.40; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.50; 2s, $6.75@7.00; deviled ham, $1.50@2.75 per dozen; roast beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25.

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.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23½c; Rio, 22½@23c; Salvador, 23½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25@30c per pound.

DRIED FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 10@12½c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, $15.50; 100s, $16.00; 50s, $16.50; stock, $8.50@9.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 3s@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—D, 4¼c; Golden C, 4¼c; extra C, 4¾c; confectioners' A, 5½c; dry granulated, 5¼c; cube, crushed and powdered, 5¾c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.75@5.00; no Japan in market.

A Polyglot Menagerie.

A tolerably well practiced linguist is required for Mme. Scalchi's family of pet animals. Of her 11 parrots, 10 understand French and 1 English, while one of her pugs comprehends only Italian and one English. She has five other dogs whom she addresses in labelle langue. All these are in her pleasant villa in the suburbs of Turin, where her husband, Signor Lolli, makes wine from the grapes of his own vineyard and the great singer wanders in her woods early in morning gathering mushrooms for her breakfast. She considers all green garden vegetables good for the voice.—Harper's Bazar.