THE OREGON MIST.

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THE OREGON MIST.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

-BY-

THE MIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

DAVE DAVIS, Manager.

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One inch one month	2
One inch three months	5
One inch six months	8

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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.

PROFESSIONAL.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

St. Helens, Oregon.

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UNION PACIFIC

THE OVERLAND ROUTE

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.

TIMBER LAND STEALS.

Special Agent Inquiring Into the Alleged Frauds.

WASHINGTON'S HEALTH BOARD.

Its Secretary Addresses a Letter to the Physicians Throughout the State—The Next Semi-Annual Meeting Will Take Place at Spokane on May 1.

OLYMPIA.—Dr. G. S. Armstrong, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has addressed a letter to the physicians throughout the State, as follows: "I am instructed to inform you that the next semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Health will take place at Spokane the evening of May 1, 1894. This meeting will take the form of a convention. The State Board desires the presence of all the health officers of the State, to take part in the discussion upon the various questions suggested. The objects of the meeting are the establishment of closer relations between local and State Boards, the comparison of views, the presentation of facts, the discussion of practical methods relating to the prevention of illness and death and the improvement of the conditions of the living. Among the subjects which it is expected will be presented and discussed are the following:

"1. The prevention of consumption.

"2. The education of the people on sanitary subjects.

"3. The restriction and prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

"4. Restriction and prevention of dangerous and communicable diseases from the standpoint of the School Board, the minister, the health officer, the lawyer, the press and the State Board of Health.

"5. Contagious diseases of cattle.

"6. Proposed legislation.

"Authors of papers are requested to limit them to fifteen minutes, and papers are expected to be original contributions, which, when used, are to be the property of the convention and be left with the Secretary. Persons proposing to be present should notify the Secretary of the subject of his paper before the 27th instant. As the State Medical Society meets May 2 at the same place, an opportunity is presented for attendance at both meetings."

WASHINGTON'S NEW CAPITOL.

Fears That the Appropriation Will Revert to the Treasury.

OLYMPIA.—The Capitol Commission meeting set for Tuesday last did not materialize, and the reason assigned was that Judge Burke was unable to leave his personal business in Seattle. Another meeting is set for Tuesday next These unaccountable delays at a time when every day counts have become very annoying to those who desire to see the building fairly under way before another session of the Legislature, and the postponements from time to time without apparent reason have had a tendency to make even the most sanguine lose faith in the ultimate commencement of work on the new Statehouse. Certain it is that personal assurances have been made by those in power to prominent Olympians that the work would be fairly under way before another winter sets in, but spring is now so far advanced without anything having been accomplished that thoughtful persons are now unable to see how any amount of work could be accomplished during the summer even were a plan agreed upon immediately, for the reason that much time must necessarily be consumed in summoning the architect, making the specifications, obtaining contractors' bids, advertising, etc., to say nothing of the blocks that may be placed to stay the wheels of progress in the way of injunctions and other legal complications. There are now two new Commissioners, who have never seen the plans, and time must be granted Thomas Burke and J. S. Allen to make a personal examination before they can be called upon to make a choice. Taken all in all, the prospects for a new capitol are not particularly bright at present, and certain it is that $125,000 of the appropriation will revert to the treasury on May 1 next.

PROCEEDING NOT PREMATURE.

Important Chinese Decision Rendered by Judge Morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Judge Morrow has rendered an interesting decision in the case of Chew Heong in the United States District Court. Proceedings were instituted to secure deportation of the Mongolian as an ex-convict under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893. John T. Dare on behalf of Heong contended that he was entitled to the full period of six months to register; that therefore the proceedings were premature. Judge Morrow in an elaborate opinion states that the defendant allowed the year to expire in which he might have obtained a certificate of residence under the act of May 5, 1892. He had an opportunity to secure evidence of his right to remain in the United States, but he declined to avail himself of that opportunity. So far as he is concerned the act of May 5, 1892, is in full force and effect, and he is subject to be deported from the United States, because he failed to obtain a certificate of registration as required by that act. It is true that Congress extended the period for obtaining a certificate of registration to certain persons, but not to the defendant. Having been convicted of felony, he does not come within any of the privileges of the extended period, and cannot now or at any time hereafter obtain a certificate of residence under its provisions. This proceeding is not therefore premature.

NEW COUNTY WANTED.

Wahkiakum and a Portion of Pacific to be United.

ASTORIA.—The question of uniting the south portion of Pacific county and all of Wahkiakum county is being agitated among the people of that section of Washington. The matter was thoroughly canvassed during the last session of the Washington Legislature, and the petitions circulated were signed by over four-fifths of the legal voters of Wahkiakum and the peninsula in Pacific county. The matter of the passage of a general law regulating the dividing of older counties and the formation of new ones will be brought forward when the Legislature meets and a stubborn fight made in behalf of the plan proposed. The new county thus organized will have a population of over 5,000. Easy access could be had to all parts of it on account of its geographical situation, whereas at present it requires from two to five days' time for those people living in the extreme southeast portion of Pacific county to reach South Bend, the new county-seat.

CALIFORNIA HOP STATISTICS.

Late Cultivation and Close Trimming Cause Poor Roots.

SACRAMENTO.—California has had an exceedingly mild winter, and the prospects for a good hop crop should be very bright, but they are not in the vicinity of Sacramento. The roots were in an unhealthy state, and many thousands have been used for replanting old fields. The stock is decidedly scarce. The cause of the poor roots is ascribed to late cultivation and close trimming. Conservative estimates place the increased acreage at about 20 per cent. The present dry weather is detrimental to new plantings, especially those on high ground, but the dry weather has forced the roots and the ground is covered with vines at this time, giving assurances of an early crop. The quantity will depend upon the amount of rain within the next fifteen days, and at the same time the yards along the Sacramento river will be helped considerably by the present high water.

AN ASYLUM MYSTERY.

Steward of the Steilacoom Institution Found to Have Been Poisoned.

TACOMA.—Representative Joseph A. Shadle, Steward of the Steilacoom Insane Asylum, died on March 3 supposedly of apoplexy. Coroner Heska issued a death certificate naming that disease as the cause. Later there were rumors of a mysterious death, caused partly by the death of the wife of Dr. Redpath at the asylum last July under somewhat similar circumstances. On March 17 Shadle's body was exhumed at Wauseon, O., and the stomach sent for analysis to Dr. W. I. Hamlin, a Detroit chemist, who makes affidavit that he found atrophia poison sufficient to kill. The affidavits received here have created great surprise. Prosecuting Attorney Snell says he will probe the mystery to the bottom to see if a crime has been committed. Asylum physicians say Shadle died of apoplexy. No motive for poisoning or suicide is known.

Hiring of Teachers by School Boards.

TACOMA.—Judge Pritchard has ruled that School Boards need not wait until the annual elections in order to hire teachers for the school year commencing in September, but contracts made prior to the annual elections were subject to curtailment to the minimum term if the electors so voted. This is the point contended for by the teachers of the State, who have been pushing the case. The District Boards have also objected to this curtailment of their power, and the decision meets with general satisfaction by both teachers and directors. The State Superintendent in July last ruled that contracts by the old board were void, and this opinion was sustained by the Attorney-General. The teachers through Mr. Dewey of the Sumner public school appealed the case to the Superior Court of Pierce county with the above result. It will probably go to the Supreme Court. All the teachers and School Directors of the State are watching the case.

Timber Land Frauds.

ASTORIA.—F. J. Parke, a special agent of the Interior Department, is in the city, with the object, it is understood, of investigating the alleged timber land steals in this county. The manner in which the Montana syndicate, formerly represented by M. M. Ketchum, acquired possession of their large holdings in the Nehalem Valley will be particularly inquired into. Few of the many quarter sections of timber land purchased by Ketchum for Montana people cost more than $1,500 or $1,600 each, while some were secured at a much lower figure, and it is hinted that a number of parties were paid by Ketchum to file on timber land with the express understanding that the Montana people should have the privilege of buying the land at a specified figure.

The Panama Line.

SAN FRANCISCO.—It is announced that E. H. Hinton, resident agent of the Panama Railway Company, has appointed the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company agent of the Panama steamship line. It is understood that all questions of policy will be decided by Hinton, who will remain as special representative of the Panama Railway Company, the Johnson-Locke Company attending to the traffic and shipping portion of the business under Hinton's directions. It is also announced that the Portland branch of the Johnson-Locke Company has just been appointed agent of the Northern Pacific line of steamers to China and Japan.

An Infernal Machine.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A block of wood containing twelve copper tubes filled with fulminate of mercury was found by Mrs. John White. Mrs. White had put the piece in her stove, and finding it too large, took it out to the yard and cut it. As she did so a plug flew out, which attracted the woman's attention. Upon making an investigation she found it was an infernal machine and was evidently put there in hopes that she along with the house would be blown to pieces. The police have the infernal machine in their possession, and are in hopes of accumulating enough evidence to connect it with some one.

Warrants Called In.

OLYMPIA.—The State Treasurer has issued a call for warrants on the general fund from 2,521 to 2,555 inclusive. The aggregate amount of the call is $13,254.96. No interest will be allowed after April 21.

Sale of State School Lands.

OLYMPIA.—The State Land Commission has authorized the sale of school lands in Clarke and Yakima counties, to take place May 26.

MINERAL LAND CASE.

The Interests at Stake Said to be Very Large.

BUREAU OF INTERSTATE BANKS.

The Bill Introduced by Representative Perry—Banks Authorized to Deposit With the Treasurer Interest-Bearing Bonds as Security for Circulation.

WASHINGTON CITY.—Representative Perry of Connecticut has introduced in the House a bill to establish a bureau of interstate banks. The bill authorizes a bank to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation "any interest-bearing bonds issued under due authority of law by the United States or any State of the United States, or by any county, or by any municipal corporation located within any such State." It is provided that the Comptroller shall pass upon the character of the bonds, and that they shall meet certain prescribed conditions. A bank having an authorized capital stock of not exceeding $150,000 shall deposit bonds of par value of not less than one-fourth of the stock, and larger banks shall deposit not less than $50,000. The United States does not guarantee the circulating notes as under the national banking act, but holds the bonds as collateral security and is authorized to sell them if the bank goes into liquidation at what they will bring. The notes, moreover, shall constitute a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of the bank. The provisions for redemption require redemption in legal-tender United States coin upon the presentation of the notes, and also require a reserve of 25 per cent of lawful money of the United States. A central redemption agency is established in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the banks are required to keep there 5 per cent of their outstanding circulation for the redemption of notes which may drift too far from the locality where the bank is established to be presented for redemption at its own counters. This redemption fund differs from that under the existing law by being required to be kept in coin instead of lawful money.

OYSTERS FOR WASHINGTON.

State Fish Commissioner Trying to Get Eastern Oysters to Plant.

WASHINGTON CITY.—James Crawford, Washington's State Fish Commissioner, is endeavoring to get a supply of Eastern oysters to plant in the waters of his State, and has just written again on the subject to the United States Fish Commissioner. When Colonel McDonald, the United States Fish Commissioner, was on a visit to the Pacific Coast last year he made an examination of Willapa Harbor with a view to establishing an experimental station there to determine whether the Eastern oyster would propagate in those waters. The information which he obtained concerning the saline character of the water, the native food and other advantages were considered satisfactory, and he then decided to send a sufficient supply to make a test of transplanting and propagation. Fish Commissioner Crawford now asks that the promised supply be doubled; that when the shipment is made to Willapa Harbor as many more may be sent to Olympia to be placed in Oyster Bay. Mr. Crawford promises to see that competent men take charge of them, and that all suggestions and directions which Colonel McDonald may make relative to their proper treatment are carefully carried out. Mr. Crawford has also written to Senator Squire and enlisted his aid in the matter. The Senator believes both shipments can be obtained without much trouble. Commissioner Crawford has also made application for a loan to the State of Washington of one of the large government aquariums at the Midwinter Fair.

MINERAL LAND QUESTION.

Supreme Court Now Hearing Argument in This Important Case.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The full bench of the Supreme Court has been engaged in hearing the arguments in the case of Barden vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which comes to this court on appeal from the Circuit Court of the district of Montana. The question is whether the lands ascertained to be mineral lands after the grant to the railroad company are to be considered the property of the company, Congress having excluded mineral lands from the operation of the grant. The company insists that only mineral lands are excluded as were known to be mineral lands at the time of the grant, while counsel for Barden asserts the mineral lands are excluded up to the time that the patent was issued. The government is upholding the case of Barden, who was represented by Solicitor-General Maxwell and W. W. Dixon, James McNaught and J. J. Carter appearing for the railroad company. The principle laid down by the court in its decision of this case will have an important bearing on other mineral land contests in Montana, and the interests at stake are very large. Most of the mineral lands along the Northern Pacific in Montana, Idaho and Washington will be affected by this case.

Important Decision.

DETROIT.—A decision has just been handed down by Judge Swain of the United States Court at Detroit against the Michigan Central railroad, which will have a sweeping effect in railroad circles. The decision sustains the patent granted to E. D. Cody October 27, 1885, and owned by the Consolidated Heating Company of Albany, N. Y., covering a heating system used by the Michigan Central, known as the Martin apparatus. The decree grants an injunction against further use of such steam heaters, and orders an accounting. The decision affects nearly every railroad in the country using steam heating in passenger coaches.

Ramsay a Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON CITY.—By the retirement of Rear-Admiral Benham Commodore Ramsay became a Rear-Admiral. He had been for the past five years chief of the navigation bureau of the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of the State of Wyoming over the Yellowstone Park has passed the House.

An old case has just been decided, which gives Norah Simpson a quarter section of land near Astoria. The case has been in litigation many years.

The Secretary of the Interior has laid before the Senate an elaborate report from the Superintendent of the census, giving a list of sugar refineries that refused to furnish statistics to the census agents, chief among which appear those of Harrison Frasier & Co. of Philadelphia and the Havemeyers of New York. It appears that legal proceedings were directed to be commenced, but that in view of the completion of the statistics before such proceedings could be conducted to a finish the Department of Justice was notified not to proceed.

Pendleton of Texas has introduced in the House a proposed amendment to the rules providing for a count of the members present and not voting when a roll call has developed the absence of a voting quorum. The rule is to be surrounded with the necessary safeguard to prevent the counting of members from accident or intention who were not present when the question was put or came in at some time during the pending roll call. The rule is not applicable to motions that may be determined by a vote less than a quorum.

Naval ordnance officers fired two shots from the big thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head proving grounds the other day, which proved to their complete satisfaction that the gun is probably unsurpassed for all practical purposes. The object of firing the great rifle was to test the nickel steel projectiles, each weighing more than half a ton. The target was a twelve-inch nickel steel plate, and both shells went entirely through it, one of them breaking to pieces and the other remaining intact after it had cleared the plate. The Carpenter shell was unhurt by the operation of rushing its half-ton mass through a foot of solid steel, which is exactly what the ordnance officials have been looking for as a means of testing the seventeen-inch armor for the battle ships. These tests were therefore only preliminary to the trials for the acceptance or condemnation of the heaviest armorplates yet made in this country.

The Secretary of the Interior has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General recommending that the contemplated suit by the government to secure the cancellation of patents issued many years ago for the San Fernando private land grant in California be abandoned. An examination of the abstract of title to the grant reveals the fact that these lands have passed by various means of conveyances into other hands than those of the original grantees. Whatever the equities in this case may be, they are stale. In regard to the policy to be pursued by the government in attacking this and other Mexican grants in California the Secretary says he does not believe that any general policy could be formulated. The government will of necessity have to be controlled by the facts involved in each case; besides a due regard for the sacredness of our treaty obligations should invoke caution before proceeding to take steps to cancel so solemn an instrument as a patent of the government.

Horace Brewster, a resident of the United States, but whose postoffice address is Ladner, B. C., has camped for some time now upon the lighthouse reserve on Point Roberts, which bit of land in American waters the Canadian government would like very much to regain. Mr. Brewster thinks this government, having never made any use of the land and not evincing disposition to do so now, ought to give him the land on which he has squatted in return for the improvements and cultivation which he has put upon it. An interview with Hon. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, makes it possible to assure not only Mr. Brewster, but the Canadian government likewise, that the United States proposes to hold this little piece of land which juts out into the Sound from the mainland of British Columbia, regarding it as a very important strategic point and one that might be of great advantage in time of war. In the meantime there is no particular objection to settlers going upon this land, so long as they do no damage, but it might be well for all such to remember that while on that land they are subject to all the stringent Federal laws which have been enacted to protect property and preserve order upon military and civic reservations of the United States.

General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, has submitted to the House Committee having supervision of the matter sundry memoranda on the various pending bills for a settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroads to the United States. From these memoranda it appears that the Commissioner is opposed to the foreclosure of the lien on the roads and the management thereof by Congress, as proposed by one bill, but is favorably disposed to the maintenance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger proportion of the net earnings. He says that on the maturity of the debts of these roads these forms of settlement with the committee will be presented, from which a choice must be made, viz.: first, foreclosure; second, maintain the sinking fund and require that a larger percentage of net earnings be paid into it; third, refund the debt. Discussing the question of foreclosure, he says: "A foreclosure of the lien, it is admitted, will not satisfy the debt, and the sale of the subsidized roads under decree of the court would not realize more than enough to cancel the amount of the first mortgage bonds, in which case the United States would be required to lose its claim or buy in the liens and pay off the first mortgage indebtedness. Railway management by Congress, besides being opposed to the settled policy, would not only be a doubtful, but a dangerous experiment. It could not well be diverted from politics, associated as the latter is with the attendant danger of a corruption of the civil service. This alternative therefore should be rejected." Under the second form of settlement he says the sinking fund may be maintained and a larger proportion of net earnings be required to be paid into it, so that not only current interest may be met, but the principal of the bonds gradually diminished. This proposition, he says, has already been recommended for adoption in the form of a proposed bill which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to the committee. Concerning the question of refunding the debt the Commissioner points out that the Frye Senate bill introduced in December, 1891, is the same as the Brown bill introduced in the House at this session of Congress, and which provides for the refunding of the debt.

FEMALE THROATS CUT.

Outrages Upon Native Prisoners in East Africa.

WAR ON KING KABBA REGAS.

Noted Slave-Maker and Trader is King of Unyoro, and Has Devastated Vast Tracts of Country—He is Defeated by the British Forces.

LONDON.—Advices received from Uganda under date of December 7 say that the British East Africa Company's forces met those of Kabba Regas, the most powerful chief of the district, and defeated them. The fight lasted three hours, after which the enemy fled, leaving fifty dead on the field. The British forces in Uganda recently declared war against Kabba Regas, King of Unyoro. King Kabba Regas was considered a vassal of King Mwanga of Uganda. He refused to acknowledge this or pay tribute. The power of King Regas at one time was great, but tyranny and cruelty have weakened his hold on the natives. He is a noted slave dealer. His native bands, equipped with firearms obtained from the Arabs, have devastated vast tracts of country, driving the peaceful people into the mountains and forests and killing and making slaves of them. As Kabba Regas is said to have many natives in slavery, a march into his territory by British forces would seem to be one of the probabilities of the near future, the plea being apparently that Kabba Regas' capital is a place where the Arab slavers find an asylum and headquarters. Thus it is apparently safe to presume that the kingdom of Unyoro ruled by Kabba Regas will soon form part of the territory of Uganda, over which the British government is assuming a protectorate.

DEATH OF A PEER.

The Notorious Marquis of Aylesbury Dies in London.

LONDON.—The Marquis of Aylesbury is dead. He owed $1,250,000. He married Dolly Lester, the music hall singer. His title falls to Lord Henry Augustus Brundell Bruno. The Aylesbury estates are entailed, and therefore the uncle who inherits the title also comes into the estates, including Savernak Forrest. It is said Sam Lewis, the money lender, loses heavily by the death of the Marquis, although he holds policies amounting to £500,000 on the life of the deceased nobleman. The Marquis of Aylesbury was one of the most notorious men in the British peerage. His family are the direct descendants of Robert Bruce, and own the celebrated Severanke estate. He chiefly distinguished himself in his younger days by driving down Cheapside dressed as a coster-monger with a donkey, and lately was ruled off the race courses in England on account of cheating. Latterly he tried to sell the estate to a rich brewer for £700,000, but through the efforts of his family the sale fell through.

War in Balmy Isles.

AUCKLAND.—Advices from Samoa under date of March 28 say that since early in March there has been bloody contention between rival native tribes, and already over thirty natives have been killed and fifty cruelly maimed. It had been hoped that there might be a peaceful settlement of the intertribal differences, and it was with that end in view that the warring factions submitted their chiefs to a trial before Chief-Justice Ide. This peaceful method, however, came to naught. The 10th instant the two factions came together in actual warfare. On that day a detachment from the Aana or rebel party ambushed a number of natives of Faasaleaga, Salvaii, who are understood to be supporters of the government. Several were killed. News of the outbreak was received here during the progress of a consultation between the President, Chief Justice and Consular representatives.

New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON.—The steamer Faraday has left here with a portion of the new cable of the Commercial Cable Company, which is to be laid from Waterville on Ballingsked Bay, coast of Ireland, to Nova Scotia. The Faraday is not large enough to stow the entire cable, which will be about 2,000 miles long, and the process of laying it will include the dropping of about 400 miles of cable on this side of the Atlantic, then the placing of another 100 miles on the other side and finally the splicing of both portions with the main part. The new cable was made by Siemans Bros. & Co. (limited) of London. The Siemans have guaranteed the Commercial Cable Company that this one will afford 33⅓ per cent improvement in speed over any cable the company now has in use. This means that thirty words a minute may be sent.

A Cruel Leader.

BERLIN.—Extracts from the diary of a resident of the Cameroons were published here recently. The writer charges Assessor Schlau, the Governor's substitute and leader of the Bacoco expedition, with ordering the throats of old female prisoners be cut. Three of his prisoners are said to have died of hunger. Twelve others were bound to the railings of the ship for days without drink, completely exposed to the tropical heat and with worms breeding in their wounded legs and arms. When half dead they were shot. It is reported that Herr Leist, Chancellor of the Cameroons, who is answerable for the recent floggings; Major Wrochom, the acting Governor of East Africa, and Major Francois, commanding in Southwest Africa, will be recalled.

The Army is Ready.

LONDON.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that General Baron von Schoenfield, commander of the Second Army Corps, speaking at a banquet given by the Mayor, took occasion to threaten the Socialists in a manner which provoked a sensation among his hearers. He said among other things: "You may be ashamed of our assistance when the battle begins for the existence of society and the preservation of property. When the bourgeoise stand in the front row to resist the attacks of the lawless the soldiers will come to their rescue." In view of the fact that he is in the confidence of the Emperor the effect of his speech is greater than otherwise.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75@76c per cental.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $1.75@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5c per pound.

MUTTON — Best sheep, $2.25; ewes, $2.00.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 6@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@12½c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 9½@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 12½@13½c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Umpqua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4@7c, 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.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.55; Salem, $2.55; Cascadia, $2.55; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $2.90; Snowflake, $2.65; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS — White, 32@33c per bushel; gray, 30@32c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; 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, 20@22½c; fancy dairy, 15@17½c; fair to good, 12½@14c; common, 10c per pound; California, 30@40c per roll.

CHEESE — Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 14½@15½c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10@11c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $4.00 per dozen; ducks, $4.00@5.00; geese, $7.00@8.00; turkeys, live, 12@13c per pound; dressed, 14@15c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1¼c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; Early Rose, for seed, 80@90c; onions (buying price), $1.75@2.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.00 per box; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, 50c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 35@50c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 30c per pound; asparagus, 5½@7c per pound; rhubarb, 4@5c per pound; peas, 6@7c; cucumbers, $1.50 per dozen.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $5.00@5.50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; California navel oranges, $2.50@3.25 per box; seedlings, $1.75@2.00; Rose, $2.75@3.25; Malta blood, $3.00; apples (buying price), green, $1.00@1.25; red, $1.25@1.75 per box.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.75@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; pluma, $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; ¼-barrel, $5.50.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, $24.80

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, 12@14c; 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, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—D, 4⅜c; Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5⅝c; dry granulated, 5¾c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅜c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.50@4.75; Japan, $5.00@5.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 3c; large white, 3½c; pea beans, 3¼c; pink, 3c; bayou, 3½c; butter, 3½c; Lima, 4½c per pound.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, $2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, $1.75 per dozen.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 15@22½c; white pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, $1.75@2.00; halves, $2.00@2.25; quarters, $2.25@2.75; eighths, $2.50@3.00. Loose Muscatels, boxes, $1.50; fancy faced, $1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½@5c per pound; 4 crown, 5@5½c. Seedless Sultanas, boxes, $1.75@2.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 10½c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; 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, 7½c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7¾c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8¼c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7½c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.