THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. 11. ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894. NO. 25.

THE OREGON MIST.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

-BY-

BEEGLE & DAVIS,

Publishers.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Subscription Rates.

One copy one year in advance	$1 50
One copy six months	75
Single copy	5

Advertising Rates.

Professional cards one year	$ 12
One column one year	125
Half column one year	75
Quarter column one year	40
One inch one month	2
One inch three months	5
One inch six months	8

Local notices, 15 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements, $1.50 per inch for first insertion, and 75 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers.

Judge	Dean Blanchard, Rainier
Clerk	E. E. Quick, St. Helens
Sheriff	T. C. Watts, St. Helens
Treasurer	E. M. Wharton, Columbia City
Supt. of Schools	T. J. Cleeton, Clatskanie
Assessor	W. H. Kyser, Kyser
Surveyor	A. B. Little, Houlton
Commissioners	S. G. Schoonover, Vernonia; G. W. Barnes, Quincy

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.

DR. H. R. CLIFF,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

St. Helens, Oregon.

DR. J. E. HALL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or.

A. B. LITTLE,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

St. Helens, Oregon.

County surveyor. Land surveying, town platting, and engineering work promptly done.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

The Overland Route.

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

No. 2, "The Limited Fast Mail," leaving at 2:00 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 Cœur 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.

BUCKLEY AND LAMBS

Go Over in a Solid Phalanx to the Republican Party.

RISING WATERS AT PORTLAND.

Four-Fifths of the Business Section is Flooded and Business Paralyzed—The Union Pacific Entirely Suspends Its Portland Connections.

PORTLAND, OR.—The flooded district in this city is constantly extending, and now covers four-fifths of the business portion and a large part of North Portland, in which a large number of residences are more or less flooded. Front street, the wholesale district, has seven feet of water on it. The entire wholesale district is under water, all the banks are flooded, and nearly all the retail stores and seven or eight hotels. Business is almost paralyzed. Elevated sidewalks have been built, and small boats, nearly 1,000 in number, are in constant use in the flooded streets. Express wagons are also being used for transportation of goods, being driven into the water up to the boxes. Many business houses and offices have been moved to higher locations, some having been compelled to move twice. Stocks of goods have been elevated three or four times on first floors. The Union Pacific has entirely suspended its Portland connections. The Northern Pacific sends passengers by boat to Kelso, fifty-one miles down the Columbia, where rail connection is secured. Southern Pacific trains start from East Portland, the Union Depot having been abandoned. There is a busy scene of moving goods and sightseers in the flooded region. It is impossible at this time to estimate the damage. The loss of business will be immense. The loss to fishermen on the Columbia is heavy, owing to the fish wheels being swept away. Salmon-fishing has almost been destroyed, and the season's catch will be mostly lost.

STANFORD ESTATE.

Claim of the Government Will be Resisted to the Fullest Extent.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, widow of the late Senator Leland Stanford and executrix of his estate, was seen the other evening and asked for her views of the $15,000,000 claim presented by the Attorney-General of the United States against the property now under her charge. She said: "I think this is only a test case. Of course, others will be drawn into it. The burden of the litigation even cannot all be placed on one estate or one person." Mrs. Stanford was then asked if she intended to resist the claim as presented by the Attorney-General. She said: "Of course, I shall resist it to the fullest extent of my ability; but really there is nothing to say in regard to the future course I shall pursue. Legal technicalities will be referred entirely to my attorneys." It is believed among lawyers that the suit of the government against the estate will have a serious effect upon the university. Even before this latest litigation cropped up Mrs. Stanford had had some difficulty in raising all the ready money necessary for the institution. It is believed also that several counties that years ago bought Central Pacific bonds will be held by the government responsible for a share of the debt now sought to be collected.

SMUGGLED OPIUM.

Druggist Clerk Solinsky Dismissed at San Quentin.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Druggist Clerk Solinsky has been discharged from his position at San Quentin by Warden Hale. The charge against him was smuggling opium to the prisoners who could pay for the forbidden luxury. Solinsky on account of his position had facilities for carrying on his underground dispensary and making lots of money out of it. Just how long he has been carrying on the illicit trade no one knows. Suspicion was first aroused against him by the large number of packages he received at the prison through Wells, Fargo & Co. It did not take long to ascertain that Solinsky was extremely anxious to keep the contents of these packages a secret from everybody. A watch was set in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office in this city, and the discovery was made that the packages were sent from Chinatown. The next step was the certain proof that the packages contained opium. Solinsky through his position had the run of the cells to find out if the convicts were sick. He was caught prescribing opium at a good round sum, and his dismissal followed.

Some Estimates at Tacoma.

TACOMA, WASH.—Railroad men and others are beginning to estimate the damage done by the floods throughout the Northwest. A number of conservative men have placed the amount in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. Superintendent Baxter of the Union Pacific's Pacific division is quoted as saying that it would take ninety days to rebuild the fifty miles of track washed out between Troutdale and The Dalles. Railroad men here think it will take the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific a month or so to fully repair their tracks and the Northern Pacific nearly as long.

Chris Buckley Turns Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Examiner prints an interview with Colonel D. M. Burns, the latest manager of Republican societies in San Francisco, in which Burns states that Chris A. Buckley, the ex-boss of the Democracy, has become an out-and-out Republican. Burns states that Buckley has not only promised to vote the Republican ticket in November, but has promised to bring the large political following which he is supposed to control, vulgarly known as the "Buckley lambs" into the Republican fold.

Guarding Against the Black Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The health authorities of this city are taking great precautions to prevent the introduction to this country of the black plague now prevailing in some parts of China. All vessels arriving from affected ports will be thoroughly inspected and fumigated, and if there is a suspicion of disease, the vessel will be quarantined.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

Washington.

Spokane is contributing liberally to the Conconully sufferers.

Walla Walla's financial statement for May shows a net debt of $74,417.

Whatcom county expects to have thirty-four miles of planked road by the end of the year.

Everett's offer for the county-seat of Snohomish county will be twenty twenty-five-foot lots and $30,000 cash.

The survey for the Blaine and Eastern is completed, and belief is professed that trains will be running by October.

A movement has been started in Port Townsend having for its object the reorganization of the city government under the general law.

The Whatcom Board of Trade has a committee at work trying to secure the removal of one of the Oregon City flouring mills to that place.

Petitions are being signed at Hoquiam protesting against the sale of water bonds now being advertised and pledging money to fight the sale in the courts.

Twenty-one out of Whatcom county's seventy-one school districts have an aggregate bonded indebtedness of $159,300. Of this $88,000 is Whatcom's and $40,000 Blaine's.

Walla Walla county has paid out $12,000 annually for some years for the eradication of squirrel and gopher pests, and now it is rather discouraging, but apparently true, that these animals are more numerous than ever.

Walla Walla county's assessment roll is made up. It shows for 1894: Real estate, $1,437,740; personal property, $1,172,318; improvements, $787,620; total, $2,397,678. This is an aggregate decrease from 1893 valuations of $395,067.

Receiver Flournoy of the Spokane land office in his report for May says the total receipts of the office were $1,728, the largest reported for more than a year. The biggest item was $769 for thirty-nine homesteads, embracing 5,725 acres.

Wilbur has a gold excitement of her own, and is fast being depopulated by a rush to Hellgate Canyon on the Columbia, twelve miles away, where the precious mineral is reported to be hidden in the sands in large quantities. Nobody has seen any gold yet, but the report of a syndicate's extensive filings has precipitated an excitement.

A company has just been organized in Spokane that has for its object the purchase of the extensive property of the Spokane Water Company and the making of vast improvements in the shape of flouring mills, saw mills, linseed-oil mills, the development of water power and electric-lighting plants. The corporation is capitalized at $750,000.

Already over 100 homesteads have been taken in Klickitat by the Indians, and forty patents have been issued to them by the government. The law does not permit them to sell or deed land until after the lapse of twenty-five years from the date of the patent issued. The Indians are permitted to homestead eighty acres for farming or 160 acres for grazing purposes, while a squaw at the head of a family can enter eighty or 160 acres of land for each one of her minor children.

There were made in the jute mills of the Washington State penitentiary during the month of May 180,003 grain bags, 1,761 wool bags and 2,239 oat bags. During the month the price of grain bags has been reduced from 7 cents to 6¼ cents each. The penitentiary now has on hand subject to sale: 1,084,385 grain bags at 6½ cents each, 625 wool bags at 7 cents, 2,100 oat bags at 9 cents, 10,753 yards hop cloth at 9¾ cents per yard and 5,161 pounds fleece twine, five-ply, at 8 cents per pound.

In different localities in Eastern Washington threshing is again in operation. It is found that by exercising a little care in trimming off all the damaged grain from the tops and sides of the stacks a pretty fair grade of wheat is obtained where the stacks have been well built. The grain is still a little soft, but by scattering the sacks about on boards or rails for a few days the sun will harden it. Oakesdale millmen, who have been buying some of this grain, recommend this treatment, and say a few days' hot sun will make it worth at least 5 cents more per bushel.

Oregon.

The hop louse has made its appearance at Fairview, Polk county.

Medford has abandoned the idea of cannons and oratory for July 4.

A summer conference in the interests of Indian education is called for July 23 to 28 at Salem.

Union county's debt is decreasing every year. The present levy—19.7 mills—is the lowest in ten years.

The Pendleton scouring mills have started up, and already have 350,000 pounds of wool to operate on.

The Pendleton scouring mill uses 1,500 pounds of soap a day. It makes its own soap, consuming for that purpose some 250 pounds of tallow. This makes a good home market for tallow. As it is, the tallow has to be imported from Portland by the carload.

Major Post has taken charge of the fight to save the Cascade locks, the government standing the expense. Six trains are running, hauling brush, gravel, rock and anything that can be utilized to raise the bulkhead. Some of the cut stones are being dumped into the works, and seventy barrels of cement were used in one day in solidifying the sand and gravel.

A sixteen-month-old child of Mrs. Shepp of Ashland tumbled out of a car window while coming down the Siskiyous the other day. The train was moving about fifteen miles an hour. It was stopped, and the distracted mother and train crew rushed back to the rescue and found the child sitting on the sand pile where it had fallen, screaming mad, but not injured in the least.

The storm of last week did considerable damage to the crops on a narrow strip of country between the desert and the gap in the foothills on the Brownsboro road, Jackson county. The precipitation descended in the form of hailstones, and several hundred acres of wheat were completely ruined. The strip looks like a sunburnt stubble field, presenting a strange sight, flanked as it is by fields of beautiful green wheat.

It seems that Harry Dunn, bulletined somewhat noisily as the first inmate of the Soldiers' Home, was refused admittance by the examining board. The Salem Journal is taking up the matter and making quite a diverting effort to force an issue on it. Dunn's "right" name, it seems, is Sergeant Henry Campbell of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry and a war record of half a column of minion. The objection to him is he is able to earn his living.

GRANULAR BUTTER.

Good Butter Has a Fine, Distinct Grain.

FATAL INSTRUCTIONS TO GIRLS.

The Dash Churn is Ten Years Behind the Times, and Ought to be Thrown Out of Every Farm—The Box or Barrel Churn More Convenient.

"How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to churn until the butter will hold up the dasher? Such instructions are fatal to good butter," says the Iowa Homestead. "In the first place the dash churn is ten years behind the times, and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if no more butter is made than to supply the family table. The box or barrel churn is cheap, and it is so much more convenient and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor. But, no matter what kind of a churn is used never churn until the butter is gathered in chunks large enough to hold up the dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain, and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast iron. If this grain is destroyed by overchurning or overworking, the butter becomes a greasy mixture like lard, and has a greasy taste. Again it is necessary that the buttermilk be well washed out, or the butter will become strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned into lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor and keeping quality are all injured. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in the form of small granules, ranging in size from a red-clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the buttermilk can well be washed out, and the grain will be uninjured if the working is properly done. There is no reason why the farmer should not make just as fine butter as any one, provided he will take the trouble to do it right."

REMEDIES FOR BORERS.

Description of the Two Kinds That Infest Fruit Trees.

There are two borers that work in fruit trees, says Farm and Fireside. One has a flat head and the other a round head. They both come from eggs laid by beetles. The beetle of the round-headed borer is about three-fourths of an inch long, and has two broad, creamy-white stripes running the whole length of its body. The beetle of the flat-headed borer is of a shining greenish-black color, with its under side of a shining coppery color. This borer attacks the whole trunk and often the larger branches, while the former confines its attacks to the base of the trunk almost entirely. The beetles lay their eggs in the South in May and at the North in June and July. The beetle of the round-headed borer generally lays its eggs at dusk, and is hidden during the day. The beetle of the flat-headed borer is a lively fellow. He likes the hot sunshine, and runs very rapidly up and down the bark in bright days, but instantly takes wing if an attempt is made to capture him. Nothing can be done to kill the eggs, but a good preventive is to coat the trees with soft soap, plaster of paris and paris green during the time the beetles are abundant. The soap is distasteful to the beetles; the plaster of paris makes it stick, and the paris green will poison any young that may hatch from the eggs. The only way to kill the insects after they are in the tree is by cutting them out or running a wire into their burrows. All trees should be looked over in the fall and spring and have the borers removed.

PACKING FRUIT.

One of the Most Important Problems Before the Growers of To-day.

It often happens that of two fruit growers whose places join and who raise fruit that is every way similar the one will get good prices that will pay him a round profit, while the other will scarcely cover the cost of gathering and transportation, says Colman's Rural World. The difference lies in the matter of handling. The one grower carefully studies the markets, grades his fruits, rejects all the culls or imperfect specimens, and then packs the fruit in an attractive manner, while the other simply dumps it into boxes, good, bad and indifferent, all mixed together. It is not surprising that under such conditions money is often lost on shipments. It would indeed be surprising if this were not so. Many a reputation has been made by careful attention to the grades and packing of fruit, and all shippers agree that this is one of the most important problems before the growers of to-day. It is a problem which becomes more important from year to year, as the production increases, and consequently the competition increases also. As between two shippers of fruit of equal quality it is the question of attractive packing that decides the difference in prices.

Good Drainage.

There is something about a drain that the most obtuse farmer couldn't fail to remark for years past, says Colman's Rural World, and it is strange that the lesson taught has not been utilized earlier. Every one has observed that the result of a common tile drain or "blind" ditch was to produce for a limited distance on either side of the ditch a most prolific crop of plump and well-developed grain. It never occurred to them, however, that, if a system of drainage permeated their fields sufficiently close as to allow the influence of the drains to cover the whole field or farm, that field or farm would be rich beyond comparison and practically free from flood and drouth alike. Of late a few progressive men have seized the idea, and are now rejoicing in plentiful crops, orchards annually bending with fruit and every advantage of a luxurious and opulent soil, while neighbors with better farms, equally well tilled, but without draining, are grumbling over their losses and threatening to sell out and move to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

It has been decided by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to report to the House a bill for equipment of the Nicaragua canal by the government for carrying on the work to completion. Senator Morgan's measure will be adopted with some changes advised in committee.

The House has concurred in the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela river, passed the bill extending the time of payment for purchases of the lands of the Omaha Indians and adopted a resolution authorizing the payment of $10,000 from the contingent fund to defray the cost of the armor-plate investigation.

George Oetyer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Debris Association of California, has complained to the Interior Department of the extensive damage to lands and streams caused by hydraulic mining. He asserts that the debris of that process has reduced the navigability of the Sacramento and Feather rivers at least one-half during the low-water season. The communication has been referred to the War Department.

A young crank called at the White House the other day, and announced that his purpose was to convert the President to the ways of righteousness. This was the third time he had been at the White House. The watchman called for the police patrol, and had him transferred to the third precinct station, where he is held for examination. His name is Heffenstein. He is a converted Jew, and has been delivering extemporaneous sermons on street corners.

There seems to be no end to the measures introduced in the present Congress for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, but none of them gets farther than the committee to which it is referred. The latest bill was proposed by Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin. It differs from the others principally in that it makes provisions for the re-enactment of the old law of 1889, with amendments setting aside certain streams as spawning grounds, giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to limit the duration of the fishing season and directing the appointment of an inspector at $250 a month and an assistant inspector at $150 a month. Evidently some men up in Wisconsin have their eyes on two fat jobs.

The arid-land question, about which the Western members had much to say when the agricultural bill was before the Senate, has been considered by the House Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands. A committee consisting of Sweet, Hardman, Doolittle, Pence and Newland was instructed to draw up a general bill on the lines of the one for the survey of Idaho lands introduced by Sweet. It will provide for a survey under the direction of the Secretary of War of arid lands in the Western States, with the preparation of maps showing the ditches or canals and reservoirs needed for the reclamation of land, and reports upon the water available for irrigation, with estimates of the quantity of land possible of reclamation and of cost. The States of Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, the Dakotas and perhaps others will be in the bill, with a recommendation for an appropriation of $25,000 for each State.

It is given out that the German Minister has notified our government that if the one-tenth of a cent per pound discriminating duty, which has been placed by the Senate on sugar, is permitted to become a law Germany will place a retaliatory duty on pork, lard and other products now imported from the United States under reciprocity arrangement. In view of this notification Secretary Carlisle has addressed a communication to the Senate Finance Committee urging the elimination of this provision of the Senate bill which operates against any government allowing a bounty on refined sugar. Inasmuch as Germany is the only competitor of the American Sugar Trust, this discriminating duty is levied practically against that country. Should the Senate comply with Secretary Carlisle's recommendation and strike out the one-tenth of a cent provision, the Sugar Trust will receive a very black eye.

McGuire of California appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads the other day, making a strong protest against any funding bill or other arrangement which would release the estates of Huntington, Stanford and others from personal liability to the government for the debts of the Central Pacific. At his request it was arranged that himself, ex-Representative Sumner of California and the members of the State delegation in Congress should address the committee. McGuire took the position that the failure of the Central Pacific to pay the debt to the government was due to the diversion of its earnings to the pockets of the syndicate, which under the law should have a fund created for the payment of its debts. He recommended that the government should proceed by foreclosure or by taking charge under the condition of the franchise and apply to the court to secure the remainder of the debt from the Huntingtons, Stanfords and others. Weadock inquired if he did not favor government ownership, and McGuire explained his plan for government ownership of the roadbed and right of way with trains operated by private parties under government control.

Attorney-General Olney admits that a claim has been presented against the Stanford estate for $15,000,000 as its proportion of the debt represented by the Stanford stock in the Central Pacific Company, and explains that it was filed under the California statutes in order to prevent the statute of limitations from running against it. That is, while the statute of limitations cannot run against the United States, yet an estate against which the United States has a claim may be probated, settled and divided without regard to the United States' claim, unless such claim is filed within the period provided in the State laws for such filing. Otherwise an estate against which the United States had a possible claim could never be settled. Along with his explanation goes another that the claim filed is a contingent claim, inasmuch as the debt owing by the Central Pacific corporation is not yet due. The law, however, provides that in such a case the claim may be filed and the executor or administrator of the estate may set apart enough of the estate to satisfy the claim if it be made good against the estate when it falls due. In the event of the refusal of the executor or administrator to do this the court may do it. In this case the claim is filed at this time to protect all possible interests of the United States in the Stanford estate growing out of the Central Pacific construction and its affairs generally.

FOUND IN A TRUNK.

Over a Million in Securities Left by a Miser.

CARTER HARRISON'S ASSASSIN.

By an Agreement of Counsel the Trial as to the Sanity of Prendergast, the Slayer of Chicago's Mayor, Will Not Come up Until Next Fall.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Prendergast, the assassin of Carter Harrison, will not be tried as to his sanity during June. By agreement of counsel the case goes over until next fall. The term of court opens on September 3. "It has been agreed that the case shall go over," said State's Attorney Kern. "The continuance was agreed to at the request of the defense after a consultation. There has been no agreement as to what Judge the case will come before at the fall term, and I have no idea now who will preside. Under the common assignment Judge Chetlain will again be presiding in the Criminal Court at that time. There will also, of course, be other Judges presiding. But, as I said before, I don't know now who will try the case." Judge Chetlain said: "I know absolutely nothing about the continuance spoken of. None of the attorneys have spoken to me about the Prendergast case since the last time it was in court. As to my taking the matter up and entering the order of continuance, I will say the matter will not come up before me, for the reason that I shall not then be sitting in the Criminal Court.

CROP FAILURE.

The People Sorry They Did Not Leave the Buffaloes in Possession.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Reports from the western part of Kansas are very discouraging, and show that wheat in that section will be a total failure. There was very little wheat raised west of the center of the State, and unless conditions improve immediately there will be no corn raised. In many counties there has not been any rain for more than a year, with the exception of light showers. The people of that section are not well prepared to withstand another crop failure. Hundreds of farmers are without means to buy provisions to tide them over another year, and the prospect of another failure will force many to leave the country. State Senator Wilcockson of Logan county said that the people of that region would have to leave and abandon the prairies for stock ranches if the crops failed again this year. The people have held on in the hope that climatic conditions would change, but they will be forced to leave before another cold winter comes.

LARGE AMOUNTS INVOLVED.

Ex-Governor Evans' Petition Against Union Pacific Directors.

DENVER, COL.—Ex-Governor John Evans through his attorneys has filed a new petition in the Federal Court in the suit against Oliver Ames and other directors of the Union Pacific. The new bill alleges that September 4, 1893, the Union Pacific pledged with Drexel, Morgan & Co. $100,000,000 in bonds to secure their note to the amount of $24,000,000, issued to take up floating indebtedness. Among other securities pledged were $8,000,000 in bonds and $13,000,000 in stock of the Gulf road. In the new petition John Evans asked leave to bring a suit against Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the receiver of the Gulf Company in the courts of New York or any other place, restraining Drexel, Morgan & Co. from disposing of the Gulf bonds and shares of stock until the other bonds and stock pledged in that trust shall be sold.

Fortune in a Trunk.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Securities to the value of $1,000,000 were found in a small trunk near the room in which William W. Cornell died in this city recently. The securities were placed in a bank, and the deposition of the estate came up before Surrogate Dorland. Mr. Cornell lived in a modest home in Garfield place. He was 83 years old when he died. Nobody suspected he had money. He was the son of Latham Cornell of Troy, from whom he inherited an iron business. He retired thirty years ago with about $40,000. In the last years of his life he allowed himself no pleasure but inspecting the contents of his trunk. He left no will, and his estate will be divided among his heirs-at-law.

Army Officers Retired.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight army officers have just been retired on account of disability incurred in the service. They are Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Horton, Deputy Surgeon-General; Captains M. E. Taylor and W. G. Spencer, surgeons; Past Chaplain S. C. Merrill; Captain William Conway, Twenty-second Infantry; John Anderson, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant H. C. White, Eighth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Moriarity, Eighth Infantry. As a result of these retirements only seven of this year's graduates from the Military Academy are unprovided for this year with full appointments to regiments, and there will probably be other vacancies before the end of the year.

To Accept the Loan.

NEW YORK.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific have unanimously resolved to accept the loan of $1,000,000 offered by the reorganization committee of the bondholders for the prompt payment of the first-mortgage coupons due July 1. The loan is to be made at simple interest without commission and directly to the receivers, who will act with the authority of the court and repay the same from the net earnings of the months following.

The Lapwai Reservation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Sweet of Idaho to ratify the agreement for opening for settlement the Lapwai reservation occupied by Indians in Idaho.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Export values are nominal at 77½c per cental for Valley and 72½@75c per cental for Walla Walla.

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, 37@38c per bushel; gray, 35@36c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; in barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $16@18; shorts, $16@18; ground barley, $20.00; chop feed, $15@16 per ton; whole feed barley, $17 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.00 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 17½@20c; fancy dairy, 15@16c; fair to good, 10@12½c per pound.

CHEESE—Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 11½@12c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 15@18c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $4.50 per doz; broilers, $3.00@4.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50 per dozen; geese, $6.00@8.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1¼c per pound; new California, 1½c; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 1¾@2c per pound; onions (buying price), 4c per pound; new onions, $1.50 per sack; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2 per box; California celery, 35@90c; artichokes, 35c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 30@40c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 7c per pound; asparagus, $1.50 per box; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas, $1.60 per box; cucumbers, $1.25 per dozen; Oregon hothouse, $1.25 per dozen; new California tomatoes, $4.00 per 25-pound crate.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, $3.25@3.50; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $4.00@4.75 per box; Mediterranean Sweets, $3.00@3.25; St. Michael, $3.25@3.50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; California navel oranges (Washington), $3.75@4.00 per box; seedlings, $2.25@2.75; Oregon strawberries, 10@12½c per pound; cherries, $1.00 per 10-pound crate for black, $1.10@1.25 for Royal Ann; gooseberries, 3@4c per pound; apricots, $1.00 per 10-pound box; new cooking apples, 75c per 25-pound 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; 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.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, $1.10 per dozen; gallons, $3.00@3.25; asparagus, $2.25@2.75 per dozen; string beans, $1.00@1.10; sugar peas, $1.00@1.10; corn, Western, $1.00@1.25; Eastern, $1.25@1.70.

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, $23.35.

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.

SUGAR—D, 4⅝c; Golden C, 4⅞c; extra C, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5½c; dry granulated, 5⅝c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

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

RICE—Island, $4.75@5.00 per sack.

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@60c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

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.

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.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $1.75@2.00; 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, $2.75; kits, $1.25.