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DAYTON ..... OREGON

BROKERS DOWNED

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Sugar Case.

THE DEMURRER OVERRULED

New York Brokers Guilty of Contempt in Not Replying to the Committee's Interrogatories—Must Abide the Consequences Prescribed by Statute.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the opinion of Judge Cole in the case of Messrs. Chapman & McCarty, stockbrokers, who refused to testify before the Sugar Investigating Committee regarding individual speculations through their firm. Judge Cole's decision overruled the demurrer filed by the brokers to the government indictments. The cases will now be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The three principal questions involved, the Court of Appeals stated in its opinion, were the constitutionality of section 102 of the revised statutes, on which the indictments were based; whether the inquiry was within the power of the Senate to execute by requiring witnesses to appear, and whether the questions were pertinent to the inquiry. All of these questions the court answered adversely to the brokers. It said:

"No doubt is entertained by the court as to the validity of the section which embodied the provisions of the act of January 24, 1857. It is not reported that the defendants belong to that class of witnesses exempted by article 5 of the constitution. The act must not be condemned as unconstitutional if by any reasonable construction of its terms it can be maintained as constitutional and valid. The contention that that act was an attempt by Congress to delegate its powers and jurisdiction to the several Houses to punish for contempt of court, and that, therefore, the statute is void, is not acceded to, for the statute has never been understood as having any such purpose. The effort to show the statute void is an utter failure."

As to the power of the Senate to compel witnesses to testify the court said it experienced great difficulty in distinctly making the boundary within which either House can act with coercive power to compel the disclosure of facts deemed important and of delimiting the rights of the citizen to exemption from inquiry into his private affairs. The court continues:

"The subject matter of the cases immediately and most seriously affects the Senate itself and the great legislative trust confided to its members by the people. The dignity and integrity of some of the members were openly and seriously questioned in a manner well calculated to destroy public confidence and to bring odium on that important branch of the government. There was no pretense that to answer the questions would criminate the witnesses in any way, and it was their clear duty as citizens to obey the law. The refusal was at their peril, and they must abide the consequences prescribed by the statute. The court cannot assume that the investigation was intended as a mere idle, prying proceeding without any ultimate aim or object. The questions had reference to and sought to elicit information as to whether the brokerage firm had bought or sold sugar stocks in the interest of any Senators or were carrying such stocks for such Senators. Such inquiry was plainly in the scope of the Senate Committee. The questions set out in the indictment, and which the appellants refused to answer, were all pertinent to the inquiry. The indictment is good and sufficient, and the demurrer thereto was properly overruled by the court below and the judgments entered on the demurrer in both cases must be affirmed."

Chief Justice Alvey delivered the opinion.

Right of Way Through Public Lands.

WASHINTON, January 9.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill passed by the House last August authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of a right of way through public lands not within the limits of any park, forest, military or Indian reservation for tramroads, canals or reservoirs to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canals and reservoirs and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof or fifty feet on each side the center line of the tramroads by any citizen or any association of citizens of the United States engaged in the business of cutting timber and manufacturing lumber.

Railroad Will Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—The decision of the Supreme Court that the Central Pacific must pay its taxes for 1887 will probably be appealed. Judging from what the officials of the road say, the basis upon which the appeal will be made is that the Federal franchise has been taxed, which gives the United States Supreme Court jurisdiction. There was a manifest determination among the railroad officials not to discuss the case, but it is regarded as certain that an attempt to appeal to the Federal Supreme Court will be made.

To Relieve the Fire Sufferers.

WASHINTON, January 9.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day favorably reported the bill recommended by Secretary Smith for the relief of homestead settlers on the timber lands of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, who suffered loss by reason of the severe forest fires the past autumn. The bill has already passed the House.

Peter Jackson Still Talking.

GLASGOW, January 9.—At a boxing exhibition here this evening Peter Jackson publicly challenged Corbett to meet him, and declared that he would not retire from the ring without beating the American champion. His speech was hailed with cries of "That's right." Jackson has sent no reply to Craig.

Stanford University Opened.

PALO ALTO, Cal., January 9.—Stanford University opened to-day. The registration of students is not complete, but the number will exceed 1,100. Professor W. W. Willoughby has been added to the faculty, and will take a chair in the economic department.

PEACE NOT POSSIBLE.

The Failure of Negotiations a Foregone Conclusion.

PARIS, January 9.—The Paris edition of the Herald will print to-morrow a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that China's peace envoys to Japan have been instructed not to surrender any territory. China is merely willing to concede the independence of Corea and pay an indemnity. The failure of the negotiations is regarded in Shanghai as a foregone conclusion.

Generals Chiang and Chen of Port Arthur fame, whom Li Hung Chang reported to the government as having died heroic deaths facing the foe, have turned up without a scratch. A rigorous inquiry will be made.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE RED CROSS.

BERLIN, January 9.—The Red Cross Society of Germany will send 10,000 marks to the Red Cross Society of Japan to aid it in its present work in the field.

THE CRUELTY AT PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, January 9.—The Times will to-morrow publish advices from Kobe under date of December 3, giving alleged details of the massacre at Port Arthur. The Times correspondent states that the slaughter was carried out with every revolting feature of primal barbarity. Four days were passed in murder and pillage, and from dawn to dark horrible mutilations of every conceivable kind and nameless atrocities were perpetrated. Prisoners were tied together in groups, riddled with bullets and then hacked to pieces. Boats crowded with fugitives of both sexes and all ages received volley after volley of bullets. The streets were strewn with corpses showing every ghastly form of mutilation.

The soldiers were apparently unchecked in their deeds of blood by their commanders, who, totally losing their European veneer, showed absolute unconsciousness of these brutalities on their Western visitors. They did not forget to be effusively attentive to them, and did not appear to suspect that their guests were filled with indignation and disgust.

The Times will say editorially that it is impossible to doubt that the General in command could have stopped the barbarous mutilation if he felt so disposed, but his failure to prevent it has cast an indelible blot on the Japanese and has gone far to destroy the admiration which Europe was so liberally extending to them. It will scarcely be thought either that the Japanese government had hitherto shown sufficient sensitiveness in the matter.

GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

Presentation Made the Occasion for an Expression of His Views.

LONDON, January 9.—Thomas O'Connor, representing the American organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presented to Mr. Gladstone this evening an album with an illuminated address, which was prepared in March, 1894, on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Mr. Gladstone received Mr. O'Connor and the gentlemen with him very heartily. He looked ruddy and animated, and talked with much spirit. After inquiring into the history of the society and its lists of members Mr. Gladstone expressed his gratitude for the compliments paid him in the address. Mr. Gladstone declared his interest in Ireland and the Irish, whose cause, he said, he should keep at heart to the end of his life. He regretted the divisions in the ranks of Ireland's leaders. The country's chances of obtaining her rights would never be as bright as they ought to be until all Nationalists united. Domestic discord must mean necessarily the postponement of any realization of their claims. Everybody in any way able to assist in the reunion of the factions was bound to do so. Anybody prompting discord undertook a terrible responsibility, which might mean untold injury to the cause of justice to Ireland. He hoped strongly that some agency soon would be found to unite the Nationalist groups. He trusted that Ireland's many and influential friends in America would move vigorously for peace in the ranks of the Nationalist leaders. They should appeal to the Irish members of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present differences.

JUDGE CALDWELL'S ORDER.

It Will be Given a Trial by Union Pacific Employes.

OMAHA, January 9.—The historic order of Judge Caldwell concerning the discharge of employes who testified in the wage investigation is to be given another trial. When Judge Caldwell made the order, which has become the hope of railway employes, he declared that the humblest employe would have the right to carry a grievance clear up to him and he would see that the man was given a fair deal. Two former employes of the Union Pacific, now out of jobs because of retrenchment, are preparing to do exactly that thing. Local Freight Agent Burrows of the Union Pacific received orders from headquarters in the latter part of December to reduce the force in the local freighthouses, and he did so. There were about fifteen men discharged. It was said to-day that there were two of the men who proposed to bring the matter before General Manager Dickinson and see if the older men should not have the preference, it being alleged that some of the younger men have been retained. This has always been the policy of Mr. Dickinson, and the men believe that, if the matter was presented to him in the proper light, he would see that when there were discharges to be made the oldest employe had the preference and stayed in.

General Clay's Young Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 9.—Cassius Marcellus Clay, the "Old Lion of Whitehall," is carrying out his plan of educating his young wife to fit her for her new station in life. A few days ago he engaged a governess, Miss Josie Martin of Munfordville, who has gone to Whitehall to give Mrs. Clay lessons in deportment, muscle and the ordinary branches of learning. Mrs. Clay is only 15 years old, and has little more than the rudiments of an education. She has had absolutely no experience in society, and is as ignorant of the graces of dress and deportment as of mathematics or the sciences. Miss Martin is expected to make a finished lady of her.

Dr. Harkness Defeats Sutro.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—At the election of officers of the California Academy of Sciences held to-day Dr. Harkness on the regular ticket was elected President, defeating Adolph Sutro, the candidate of the reform party. The vote was Dr. Harkness 67, Sutro 44.

Admission of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Senator Martin to-day introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a State. The bill provides for the extension of the areas so as to include a part of the territory of the Chickasaw nation.

CUBA IS BENEFITED

Spain Places the United States Among Favored Nations.

EVERYTHING AGAIN SERENE

Island Planters Will be Able to Control the Market of the Greatest Sugar-Consuming Country on the Globe—Details Remain to be Adjusted.

LONDON, January 10.—A Madrid dispatch says that as a result of recent negotiations a minimum tariff has been accorded to the United States by the Spanish government upon exports from the United States into Cuba and Porto Rico.

SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION REACHED.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—As indicated in the cablegrams from Madrid the negotiations between the State Department and the government of Spain looking to the restoration of the tariff on American products entering Cuba and Porto Rico have reached a satisfactory conclusion. It is true that some minor details remain to be adjusted, but little difficulty is expected in securing their settlement. It appears that in conceding to the United States the benefits of the minimum tariff Spain has also secured a substantial advantage. Her West Indian colonies ordinarily supply the United States with about 75 per cent of the sugar imported into the country. Thus the sugar is liable to a duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound over and above the 40 per cent duty imposed on Cuban sugar, and in consequence the Cuban planters practically receive a portion equal to the discriminating duty paid by European sugars, and, it is believed, will thus be able to control the market of the greatest sugar consuming country on the globe.

EMIGRANTS FOR HAWAII.

Nine Hundred Portuguese to be Taken to the Island.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, returned to Washington last night after an absence of three months on a special mission to Portugal. The object of his visit was to obtain emigrants for Hawaii, and in this he was successful. A party of 900 Portuguese will start for Hawaii January 11 to augment the 14,000 of their countrymen already there. The men who compose the party are farm laborers, and will be utilized principally in the coffee-growing industry. The labor supply of the islands according to Thurston is entirely inadequate to the development of the interests now in progress. The government of Hawaii has furnished a steamer to take these emigrants to their destination, and will bear the expense of the journey.

With reference to the condition of political affairs in the islands Mr. Thurston said the agitation against the government has been carried on by a few malcontents, but has not resulted in causing much uneasiness. The government, however, has put a stop to it by arresting Bush and others for conspiracy.

The Queen's attorney, Neumann, has taken the oath of allegiance and Mr. Davies, guardian of Kiaulani, the heir-apparent to the throne, has announced that in consequence of the recognition of the Hawaiian Republic by Great Britain he no longer supports the project to restore the Queen. Mr. Widemann, one of the royalist commissioners to Washington, also announced that he recognized restoration as a dead issue.

LAST YEAR'S SEALING.

The Catch of the British Columbian Sealing Fleet.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The State Department has published an official report from United States Consul Roberts at Victoria on the seal catch of the British Columbian sealing fleet last year. The figures show the catch to be the largest ever made in a single year, and that the fear once entertained that the hunters would be seriously handicapped by the compulsory use of the spear has been overcome. The total Canadian catch was 94,474, and of those taken in Behring Sea 11,705 were males and 14,636 females. The catch in 1893 was 70,332. In addition this year 573 skins taken by American schooners were landed at Victoria, bringing the total number of skins landed there to 95,047. The sealers took 48,993 skins off the Japanese coast, 26,341 in Behring Sea, 11,705 off the British Columbian coast and 7,437 off Copper Island. An intimation of further claims against the United States is found in the release of the seized schooners Favorite and Wanderer without any formal investigation and the prompt filing by their masters with Collector Milne of claims for damages.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

The Details of a Disastrous Japanese Earthquake.

BOSTON, January 10.—The earthquake which visited Yamagata prefecture of Japan was especially severe at Sakata. A letter from Rev. Horatio B. Newell sent to the American Board of Foreign Missions and dated Niigata, November 7, gives further details of the disaster. He says:

"Sakata was a very prosperous city of about 25,000 or more and the center of a large export rice trade. It was famous as the home of probably the wealthiest man in Japan, a Mr. Homma. He had here forty-six fireproof warehouses stored full of rice, and of the forty-nine, forty-eight were first thrown down, then burned, entailing a loss of about $300,000 in produce alone aside from the buildings. The real losses are those where the ordinary people lost their homes, clothing, implements of work—everything. Of these there are many thousands, and with winter already setting in it is a dreary prospect for most of them."

The returns so far give the number killed as 738, wounded 904, houses destroyed 5,382.

Starvation Story Denied.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., January 10.—The starvation story sent out from here to the effect that there is unusual distress and miners are starving is not true. There are always cases of poverty in this region as well as in other places, but the charitable organizations are well able to care for them. The mines have been working with accustomed regularity, and there is no more poverty than there has been for years past. Some miners with large families have a hard time getting along, but those in real want are cared for by the public charities. There are no cases of starvation.

JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT.

Only Urgent Questions Will be Considered Now.

TOKIO, January 10.—Premier Ito, speaking in the Japanese Chamber of Deputies yesterday, declared that the victories over the Chinese were due to the bravery and loyalty of the army and navy supported by the loyalty and unanimity of the people of the nation. He felt honored, he said, to occupy the position of Prime Minister at so important a period in the country's history. In view of necessary war measures Premier Ito said the budget would deal only with a few other urgent matters. When the war should be concluded, he said, the government would submit a number of useful measures, but in the meantime only the most urgent questions would be considered.

MORE PORT ARTHUR CRITICISMS.

LONDON, January 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the massacre at Port Arthur, says: "Responsibility for the horror rests not with the Japanese peasant, who everybody knows is a lacquered barbarian, but with Marshal Oyama and his officers, whose civilization professed to go a little deeper. Whether they permitted the outrages or not, or were unable to check them, they are unworthy of the command of the armies of a power which calls itself civilized."

CUT OFF THE CHINESE RETREAT.

LONDON, January 10.—A Shanghai dispatch says reports have been received from New Chwang that during the assault of the Japanese upon Soumen Chang the town was burned, rendering 10,000 homeless in a temperature of 40 degrees below the freezing point. The Japanese are cutting off the retreat of 15,000 Chinese soldiers commanded by General Sung, and the Taotai of New Chwang, fearing desertions, has ordered that all soldiers who attempt to run away shall be immediately shot.

SUNG ASKS FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, January 10.—The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Shanghai saying that General Sung has sent a message to the Chinese government to the effect that his force is completely at the mercy of the Japanese and begging for reinforcements or permission to return.

COREAN INDEPENDENCE DECLARED.

LONDON, January 10.—A Seoul dispatch says the King of Corea yesterday formally declared the independence of Corea.

TONG HAK LEADERS BEHEADED.

LONDON, January 10.—A Fusan dispatch says the inhabitants of Kow Yo Ken in Southern Corea have seized and beheaded three of the principal leaders of the Tong Hak rebels. The rebels are fleeing in all directions.

COREAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

LONDON, January 10.—A Seoul dispatch says that the grandson of the King Regent of Corea has been appointed Corean Minister to Japan.

PILOTS ON WARSHIPS.

His Presence Does Not Relieve the Commanding Officer of Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued general orders to naval officers, reversing the former practice of the department regarding the responsibility of pilots on warships, which will render it impossible hereafter to shift the blame for an injury to a vessel on the pilot, as was attempted in the case of the Columbia last spring or the Cincinnati last November. The order is as follows:

"The accident to the United States steamship Cincinnati upon the occasion of her striking ground on the eastern side of the shoals to the south and west of Execution Rocks lighthouse, Long Island Sound, on November 16 last renders it expedient that the department promulgate to the service its views with regard to the responsibility of pilots on board vessels of the navy. A pilot is to be considered merely as an adviser to the commanding officer, and his presence on board a naval vessel shall not relieve the commanding officer of such vessel or any of his subordinates from full responsibility for the proper performance of duties with which they or any of them may be charged concerning the navigation of the vessel."

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Will Represent the Engineers of the Entire Southern Pacific System.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—A meeting of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the entire Southern Pacific system has been called for the latter part of this month, to be held here. This committee has not been together for two years, and is called only when important action affecting the brotherhood of the entire system is to be taken. The last time it met here its doings were very secret, but it secured what it came for. That was a restoration in part of the wages which the company had just cut. The fact that the committee has been called together shows that the engineers have not dropped the matter of wages. An effort is now being made to settle the differences between the brotherhood and the American Railway Union, and has been somewhat successful. The American Railway Union will in the next couple of weeks decide on the stand it is to take.

SPOKANE GETS THE POST.

The Conference Committee Retains the Wilson Amendment.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—After a sharp fight the Wilson amendment for a military post at Spokane was retained in the Military Academy bill to-day. No appropriation is made. Squire and Newberry were before the committee. Cockrell, Chairman of the committee, was dead set against the post. He said it was put in to help make Wilson Senator. Newberry denied it. It is said Otis, Schofield and the War Department wanted it, and Spokane had made an offer of land in good faith, and Wilson had done what was asked of him. Cockrell was mollified, and allowed the amendment to remain. All the parties refuse an appropriation. Assistant Secretary of War Doe says that the department has money enough to begin the work if the post is authorized. The action of the committee to-day means that the post will be established.

Rich Strike Near Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., January 10.—Mining circles are in a flutter of excitement over the announcement of a rich strike made in the Lackawanna mine on Green Mountain, a few miles south of Deadwood. A twelve-foot vein has been uncovered, the ore from which after many assays gives returns averaging from $1,500 to $3,700 in gold per ton. The vein is well defined. The mine is owned by James Collins and Curley O'Leary, two poor miners, whom a chance "spot" in one moment has placed in affluence.

GERMAN EMBARGO

Why She Shut Out Our Cattle Coming to Light.

THE KERNEL IS REVEALED

Our Correspondent Says It Was to Do Something for the Agrarian Party in the Reichstag—What a High-Tariff Conservative Has to Say.

BERLIN, January 8.—Secretary Gresham's statement as to the American sugar tariff and treaty obligations has been discussed widely since the arrival of the last United States mail. Among the Deputies, as among the editors, the one opinion is that the United States ought not to enforce a discriminating sugar tax against Germany. Many deplored that the American Representatives in Washington regard Germany's prohibition of American cattle as a retaliatory measure. They say it is merely sanitary. To bolster this argument the government published in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday a paragraph that Belgium's decree against American cattle showed how justifiable Germany's action was from a sanitary point of view. A press correspondent has interviewed in the last week several conspicuous politicians. Freiherr von Hammerstein, the leading agitator among the high-tariff Conservatives, has this to say:

"I cannot understand why Americans raise such an outcry about German retaliation. There is no such thing, although Germany is justly entitled to retaliate, if so inclined. The American differential duty on German sugar certainly is a sufficient cause for retaliation, and there can be no doubt of it since Secretary Gresham himself admits that Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been obliged to prohibit imports of American cattle owing to the discovery of Texas fever among them. The existence of the disease was beyond the slightest doubt. Even if Congress had not passed the sugar clause, the prohibition would have been issued and maintained. The question is absolutely independent of the sugar tax."

Finally the agragrian leader admitted that America's treatment of German sugar was perhaps not altogether unwelcome to Von Hammerstein Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, who had now a chance to do something for the agrarians. This admission reveals the kernel of the whole question. The government aims to satisfy as far as possible the agrarians and bring their party back to the ministerial phalanx in Parliament. The report that American beef had been prohibited for the benefit of Australia is erroneous. The German prohibitions cover also imports from Great Britain, through which most Australian meat comes in transit. For the relief of the sugar interests the government has prepared a bill to keep in effect the full bounties, which, according to a recent measure, should be reduced August 1, 1895, and should be abolished August 1, 1897.

LIVING HUMAN DYNAMO.

Wonderful Electrical Powers of a Young Girl in Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., January 8.—Jennie Moran is an illiterate country girl living on a small farm eight miles from Sedalia, who appears to possess wonderful electrical powers, which manifested themselves for the first time about six months ago. One of the girl's many wonderful powers is that of illuminating a room by her presence. This she can do or not do, just as she chooses. The most marvelous thing, however, of the feat is that human eyes have not yet been able to see where the light comes from. On entering a dark room it is at once as light as day, if she wills, but when she goes out the light is extinguished. While she is producing the phenomena nobody dares to touch her on penalty of death. She seems to be charged with all the electrical bolts of a live wire. A cat was picked up by the girl while charged and was killed. In fact, she is admitted to be an actual living human dynamo. Even during ordinary times, when she is as near the normal as she ever gets, terrific shocks are experienced by those who take hold of her hands. Henry J. Ashcroft, who was investigating the case, endeavored to undergo the torments of the girl's powers, but at the end of a few seconds was unconscious.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, January 8.—The review of the year at the Stock Exchange shows that on the whole, with the exception of the values of securities of defaulting South American governments and American railway securities, prices distinctly advanced. The latest prices were generally the highest of the year. During the week the markets were fairly buoyant and active. The Paris settlement caused heavy realizations in the mining market and a consequent decline in values, but the inactivity was unimpaired. Argentine securities were depressed. No rescue of the market for American securities from the existing stagnation is looked for until the currency problem is solved. It is believed, however, that the coming year will show an improvement. Central Pacific declined ¾. Small and fractional declines were made in the others.

Influenza Epidemic.

NEW YORK, January 9.—There is another epidemic of influenza in the city. The reports which have reached the Health Board indicate that the disease is causing much suffering, although the date rate has not been increased to an alarming extent. Dr. R. S. Stacy, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, said to-day that the epidemics of influenza had been growing lighter year by year in New York and the one of this year may be expected to be less severe than the one which lasted all last winter.

The Explorers Traced.

LONDON, January 8.—The Central News Agency's correspondent in Shanghai says that the French explorers, Grenard and Phins, who have been missing some two months, have been traced. Phins was murdered by the Chinese after leaving Li Hassa, the capital of Thibit. Grenard was arrested by a rebel officer, and was started for Pelling. December 10 he passed through Tai Yuen, a province of Shan See.

American Demand Decreased.

LONDON, January 8.—Many tin-plate works in the Swansea district are closing their contracts. Some 3,000 men were discharged yesterday in accordance with previous notices. The cause of the reduction is the decrease of the American demand.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Cables yesterday reported English markets quiet and firm. Eastern markets closed lower. Local quotations were unchanged with very little business doing. Valley wheat was worth 77½c and Walla Walla 67½@70c per cental.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.40 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.65; Snowflake, $2.35; Benton county, $2.40; graham, $2.15@2.40; superfine, $2.

OATS—Good white oats are quoted at 25@26c; milling, 27@29c; gray, 25@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley, 65@67½c per cental; brewing, 80@82½c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $13.50; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 75c per cental.

HAY—Good, $9@10 per ton.

BUTTER — Firm; fancy creamery is quoted at 25@27½c; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 12½c per pound.

CHEESE — Oregon fair, 8@10c per pound; fancy, 10@12½c; young America, 9@10c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 14@15c.

POTATOES—35@40c per sack.

ONIONS — Good Oregon, 75@90c per cental.

POULTRY — Chickens, $3.00@4.50 per dozen; ducks, $4.50 geese, $6.50@7.00; turkeys, live 12½c per pound; dressed, choice, 15c.

FRESH FRUIT—California grapes quoted at 85c@$1 per crate; good Oregon apples bring $1.00@1.25 per box; Jersey cranberries, $14.00; pears, $1.00@1.15 per box; persimmons, $1.25@1.35 per box.

EGGS—Oregon are quoted at 22½@25c per dozen; Eastern, 21@22½c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Florida oranges, $4.00@4.25 per box; California navels, $3.50 per box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5. Figs, California black, boxes quoted at $1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, $1.10@1.15; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, ¾@1c per pound; squash, 65c per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES — Brussels sprouts, 5@5½c per pound; string beans, 12@13c per pound; green peas, 12@13c per pound; artichokes, $1.25 per dozen; cauliflower, 90c per dozen; sweet potatoes, $1.50@1.75 per cental; cucumbers, 75c per dozen; asparagus, 18c per pound.

NUTS — Almonds, soft shell, 12@14c per pound; paper shell, 16@17c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Ohio chestnuts, new crop, 14@15c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

WOOL — Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; Eastern Oregon, 7c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@7c, according to quality.

GAME—Venison, 5c per pound; bear, 4@5c; rabbits, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, teal, $1.25; widgeon, $1.75; mallards, $3.00; geese, $3 00.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 13½@14c per pound; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14@15c; short clear sides, 11@12c; dry salt sides, 10@11c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 11@12½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.90@2.25.

COAL—Steady; domestic, $5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, $8.50@11.00.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3c; Lima, 5c.

SUGAR—D, 4¼c; C, 4⅛c; extra C, 4¼c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅛c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9½c. and Sisal, 6¼c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 per 100-pound case.

CANNED MEATS—Corned beef, 1-lb., $1.25@1.30; 2-lb., $2.25@2.30; roast beef, 1-lb., $1.25@1.30; 2-lb., $2.25@2.30; chipped beef, 1-lb., $2.25; lunch tongue, 1-lb., $3.25; deviled ham, ½-lb., $1.50@2.75.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.25@2.35; fair to good steers, $2.00; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½@4½c per pound.

VEAL—Dressed, small, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.75@4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 5c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep wethers, $1.75; ewes, $1.50@1.55; lambs, 2c per pound; dressed mutton, 3½@4c; lambs, 4c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.40@3.55 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.30@3.40; superfine, $2.20@2.55.

WHEAT—The new year opens with a softer tone to the market. Receipts continue to come along freely from the north, over 28,000 centals arriving in one day from Oregon and Washington. Shippers are not disposed to pay over 85c per cental for standard shipping quality, while 86¼c is a full figure for a choice article. Milling wheat is held at old quotations, say 92½@97½c per cental; Walla Walla wheat is quotable at 76¼@78¾c for fair average quality, 82½@85c for blue stem and 70@75c for damp stock.

BARLEY — Quotations are stationary, there being comparatively no business doing. Offerings are liberal, and values have an easy tendency. Some improvement is looked for, but it would require a very pronounced demand to give much buoyancy to prices. Feed, fair to good, 78¾@81¼c; choice, 82½c; brewing, 90@95c per cental.

OATS—The demand has been quite slim of late, but better inquiry is expected, now that the new year is entered. Milling, $1.01@1.12½; surprise, $1.05@1.15; fancy feed, $1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 92½@97½c; poor to fair, 87½@90c; black, $1.15@1.30; red, $1.07½@1.15; gray, 92½c@$1 per cental.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@7½c per pound.

POTATOES—Receipts show no diminution; prices remain easy. Volunteer new potatoes are quoted at 2c per pound. Early Rose, 35@50c; River Red, 30@35c; Burbanks, 35@40c; Oregon Burbanks, 50@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.00; sweets, 50@75c per cental.

ONIONS—In fair demand at easy rates. Quotable at 50@70c per cental.

WOOL—Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 5@6c; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.

NORTHWEST NEWS

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Happenings.

TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Spokane built 400 houses in 1894 at a cost of something like $750,000.

A. Fetsch, a Medford (Or.) tailor, drew $500 in a lottery last week.

Fred Harford of Patha is experimenting with a new current wheel, for which he has secured a patent. It is for irrigation purposes.

"Uncle Billy" Gilliam is circulating an initiative and referendum petition in Morrow county, Or.; also one for a new State constitution.

A very pleasant family reunion was held at the residence of J. P. Humphreys in the Waldo Hills near Macleay, Or., on Christmas day. There were present seven children and twenty-six grandchildren.

The Pendleton Wool Scouring and Producing Company has filed supplemental articles showing that its capital stock had been increased from $12,000 to $20,000. T. B. Wells, T. E. Fell, E. W. Boyd, W. D. Hansford, R. Alexander, C. S. Jackson and H. Shutthis are directors and incorporators.

Ten years ago the thermometer at Baker City, Or., fell to 40 degrees below zero, and 60 degrees below at North Powder, Or. Weather prophets predict a regular Dakota winter during the next few weeks. A visitor at Pendleton from Haines, Or., reports 9 degrees below zero at that place a day or two ago.

J. W. Hockersmith will ship six or eight cars of cattle out of Southern Oregon to the San Francisco markets this week. Half a dozen carloads, mostly gathered from the Applegate stockmen, will be loaded at Medford, Or. G. W. Dunn of Ashland, Or., will send one load of fat beef with the shipment.

Lizzie J. Anderson arrived at Lakeview with her witnesses from Bowden, Or., last Saturday to prove up on her land in that section. Bowden is about 200 miles east of Lakeview in the extreme southeast corner of the State, and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and were more than a week on the road.

Lane county farmers are not well pleased with the weather of the past week. Four or five nights in succession the ground froze several times to a depth of two or three inches, and then next day would thaw out. This is the worst thing that could happen to fall-sown wheat, and the farmers either want snow or warmer weather. There is a large acreage of fall wheat in the county.

During the past week several valuable dogs have been poisoned and killed at Silverton, Or. The large mastiff belonging to Charles Webb was killed. A valuable dog belonging to Julius Ohm died Tuesday from the effect of what was supposed to be strychnine. Mr. Ohm brought the dog from Dakota, and feels very bad over the loss. It is the supposition that some person of little principle is doing the cowardly work for spite.

The Oregon State Board of Equalization met recently for the purpose of comparing the roll as prepared by the Secretary and witnessing the President and Secretary attach their signatures thereto. This completed the big table, which was filed with the Secretary of State and soon afterward transferred to the State printing office. The Secretary was instructed to return to Salem November 26 and begin the work of making preliminary tables for the session of the board of 1895.

Initiatory arrangements have been perfected for a novel feature in Oregon journalism. The Salem Statesman tendered its January 22 edition to the ladies of that city, they to do all the office and reporting work and take the entire proceeds that day for charitable purposes. A meeting of the ladies was held, the proposition accepted and the following prominent ladies elected to carry out the project: Mrs. Judge Bean, business manager; Mrs. Olive England, editor; Mrs. William Brown, city editor; Mrs. Patterson, society editor. The remainder of the staff will be selected soon.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office at Salem by the Tillamook Electric Railway, Power and Light Company. The object is to operate an electric railway from a point on the line of the Oregon Central railway in Yamhill county at or near North Yamhill westerly, following the course of the North Yamhill, Nestucca and Tillamook rivers to a point on the shore of Netarts Bay, Tillamook county, at or near the residence of William O'Hara. The capital stock is $500,000. W. H. Cary, David Hess and William Squires are the incorporators.

Loewenberg Bros. of Spokane have transferred all their stock and property, including the dry goods business, the Loewenberg building, where the Louvre Theater is, and the residence of Mr. Loewenberg to J. N. Glover as trustee of a large number of creditors, among them the Merchants' National Bank of Portland, of which Julius Loewenberg is President. Julius Loewenberg withdrew from the firm of Loewenberg Bros. October 1, 1893. His claim against the firm at that time was $50,000. It is claimed that this has been increased to $100,000.

William P. Simpson of the South Bend broom handle factory has found that hemlock, so common in that region, is the best material yet discovered for broom handles. Alder has heretofore been considered the best, but handles made of hemlock and sent to customers in Portland and San Francisco have been pronounced by them superior to alder. The hemlock is whiter, polishes better, is lighter in weight and is equally as strong. Mr. Simpson says he has a market for all the broom handles he can make, and expects a premium on those made of hemlock.

Judge Hanford in the United States Circuit Court at Tacoma has appointed President Paul Schulze, Joseph S. Allen of Spokane and John Donald of North Yakima receivers of the Yakima Investment Company, which is the successor of the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company. The receivership is granted on the application of O. F. Paxton of Portland, representing the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, which holds as trustee of the Yakima Investment Company a mortgage given in 1893 to secure a $700,000 bond issue, which was to be sold to an English syndicate. Later the syndicate failed to take the bonds, causing complications. The company is said to have a floating indebtedness of $360,000, and $450,000 of the bonds are outstanding, part of them being pledged to secure indebtedness. The company's assets are valued at $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. They include 31,000 acres of land in the Yakima Valley, forty-four miles of main-line canal, known as the Sunnyside canal, and 250 miles of laterals, branches and ditches.