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OREGON COURIER.

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Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver. If the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.
H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

President Jordan says the financial affairs of Stanford University are in perfect condition, and that the future of the great institution is brighter than ever.

E. W. French, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Superintendent of Schools, has been arrested at Prescott, A. T., and charged with forgery and embezzlement.

The gamblers, seeing they will not be permitted to run games in Sacramento during the State Fair, have rented every available place in Washington across the river.

The famous Utica quartz mine at Angels, Calaveras county, Cal., yielded last month the enormous sum of $165,000, which was $25,000 more than the owners expected.

Chris Evans, the Visalia outlaw, is satisfied that he will be acquitted by the courts, and complacently remarked: "But I am not so foolish as to suppose that I am to have a walkover of it."

It is reported at San Diego that the Pacific Bank has disposed of its controlling interest in the San Diego street railway to the company that has been experimenting with the storage-battery electric cars in San Francisco.

The rate of wages for picking raisin grapes in San Diego has been fixed at $1.55 per day and 2 cents per tray for extra work, with board at 50 cents. Plans have been developed for placing the whole output in the hands of one company.

The Montana Wool Growers' Association in session at Great Falls has passed resolutions to send delegates to the National Convention at Chicago and to cut down the wages of employes in view of the present depreciated value of their property.

Commander Henry Glass, United States navy, Captain of the yard at Mare Island, has received orders from Washington to appear before the Board of Naval Examiners for examination for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

In boring a well for Mr. Beggs near Turner, Or., not long ago S. Annett of Rosedale struck a fir tree thirty-four feet under ground. It was two feet through, and the heart was sound, of about the size of a corncob and had pitch in it. Twenty-four feet below this were leaves, brush and sticks.

By a decision of the Utah Supreme Court in cases against the Mormon Church the Gardo House property, the church farm west of Salt Lake and the coal fields east of the city are allotted to the government, while the tithing property on Main street and the historical office revert to the Mormon Church. The property thus escheated by the government is worth about $500,000, and will be taken charge of by a receiver.

The report of Dr. Johnson on the result of the chemical analysis of the viscera removed from the body of John Martin at Weaverville, Cal., is to the effect that "arsenic was not a factor in causing death." The Coroner's jury was not satisfied with the report, and gave the following peculiar verdict: "That the cause was in our opinion not occasioned from natural causes, and therefore we are unable to determine and from the evidence find the cause of his death." The Coroner deems the report of the doctor incomplete, and is not satisfied with it.

The Oregon (Mo.) Democrat says: "Visitors to the World's Fair are disposed to speak enthusiastically of the exhibition made by the young and rising State of Oregon, notwithstanding the small sum of money her managers had at their dispensation. 'If Missouri had used her appropriation as judiciously, what a showing we could have made,' is a common remark. But we of this corner are not jealous of the glorious region from which our county-seat drew its name on account of the old-time intimacies between our pioneers and emigrants and visitors to and from the Missouri river and Willamette country. In '39 and the early '40s our point was a great place for the pioneers to rest and get their teams shod—oxen mostly. How many, whose descendants are prominent people of Oregon State, rested here for a brief space till 'grass was ready,' preparatory to their long, weary tramp across the plains, over the mountains and plateaus to that then mystic land, 'where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save its own dashings!'"

Representatives of Italian exhibitors at the Chicago Fair called on Director-General de Young of the Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco, and asked for 15,000 square feet of space in the mechanical and fine arts building, which is more than it will be possible to give them in that structure. They may agree to take 12,000 feet of space and have their exhibits divided between three of the buildings. It is the opinion of the Italian Commissioners that the foreign exhibitors at Chicago will all want a large amount of space, and they don't think the plans for the fair buildings are on a scale large enough. The Director-General said that, if the financial condition were somewhat better, he would enlarge the buildings, but under the circumstances he did not think it would be practicable. Space at the fair will be of two kinds—within and outside of the buildings. The Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese have located space outside, and will construct their own buildings. Reports from the interior are encouraging. In several quarters active preparations for big exhibits are going on, and many of the counties have made appropriations for collecting material.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

One of the bills reported favorably on by the Senate Committee on Laws grants five townships of land in the vicinity of Crater Lake, Or., to that State for a public park and forest reserve.

Senator Dolph has introduced bills to provide for the erection of a first-class fog signal at or near the present position of the Cape Arago light station; granting a right of way to the Albany and Astoria Railroad Company through the Grand Ronde Indian reservation, and extending the time of the Umatilla Irrigation Company to construct its ditch across the Umatilla Indian reservation.

The trouble between the Mexican and United States officials at Havana, Tex., growing out of the seizure of 3,000 sheep by Mexican officials, is receiving the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. All telegrams and other data bearing on the subject are now before the State Department for action, and the matter may soon become one of unusual diplomatic importance.

Special Agent Ayers' much-talked-of suppressed report on tin plate has been given out by the Treasury Department. It shows during the period from July 1 to March 31 the aggregate production of tin plate in this country from sheets rolled in the United States was 34,632,052 pounds. The aggregate amount of imported black plates converted into tin plate in the United States was 39,290,282 pounds, making a grand total of both kinds of 73,922,334 pounds.

The recent advices received by Secretary Morton from an agent in Europe fully confirm previous reports regarding the shortage of certain crops in many sections of Europe, which he represents is likely to guarantee a large demand for American forage crops, including corn. Although he does not think it likely that much of the latter will be used for human food, he represents that the tariff complications between Russia and Germany are likely to render the latter country especially dependent upon the United States for its supply.

The Canadian Collectors of Customs have been directed to brand all butter and cheese in transit from the United States of America. The Deputy Collector of the district of Vermont, stationed at Montreal, states that the object of this action is in the first place to prevent false branding and misrepresentation of foreign butter and cheese as Canadian in the country of destination, and second, to supply a safeguard against the substitution of Canadian butter and cheese, which increases the transit and retention of the foreign product in Canada without payment of duty.

At no time since the war have customs receipts been so low as now. The matter is causing Secretary Carlisle a good deal of worry. In the Treasury last week the cash balance was reduced to $105,000,000, inclusive of gold reserve and $10,000,000 abrased and uncurrent and subsidiary coin. What is left of the depleting gold reserve continues to be the only cash balance in the Treasury with which to pay current expenses. The receipts are now running about $170,000 per day behind the expenditures. For the first time the import duties have fallen below the internal revenue receipts. For the fiscal year from July 1 to the present time the government expenditures have exceeded the receipts by $19,000,000. At this rate the deficit at the end of the year will be very large.

The vigorous protest entered by the United States government against the outrage to Miss Milton, an American missionary, in the Turkish province of Mosul has borne fruit that will insure to some extent in future the safety of Christian missionaries in Turkey. The United States made a demand for a rigid investigation of the outrage and punishment of the guilty parties. This demand was met by the Turkish authorities in a manner entirely satisfactory to this government. Hereafter the Vizier of Mosul will give a Vizieral letter to missionaries, recommending the bearer to the protection of the authorities, and a military escort will be furnished all missionaries who desire it. Furthermore, the Vizier has sent an officer and troops to the scene of the outrage with instructions to investigate and make a report; but, owing to the remote situation of the place, no report has yet been made.

The difficulty of guarding effectually the vast frontier of the United States on the North and South has been frequently made apparent. Chinese come in from Mexico and Canada; alien contract laborers, too, cross our frontiers, and now it is discovered the aboriginal American is engaged in eluding the vigilance of Uncle Sam's customs officers. A case was brought to the attention of Assistant Secretary Hamlin the other day. An Indian was reported as having crossed from Canada with $2,000 worth of Indian goods in his possession. By law the Indians in their migrations on the Northern border go to and return from Canada at will, and are allowed to carry their "effects" with them duty free. The Indian, it is asserted by the special agent reporting the case, has evidently learned "some tricks" from his pale-faced neighbors, and is bringing into this country as his personal "effects" goods subject to duty. In this case the Indian swore that the goods were his, but it is learned that he is a runner for a Canadian manufacturer, and that they are sold to Indians in the United States on the Northern border without paying the duty the law requires. An investigation of the matter has been ordered

A great many bills have been filed in the House. A great majority are bills that have already found a place on the calendars of the previous Congress, such as bills to repeal the Federal election law; to repay to States the cotton tax; to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to increase the facilities for prosecuting war claims of various kinds. The original bills chiefly grow out of the existing financial conditions. Several are to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation and two to establish an income tax. One by Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee is radical in its provisions. He proposes a tax of 2 per cent on $3,000 to $5,000, 5 per cent on $5,000 to $10,000, 10 per cent on $10,000 to $20,000, 15 per cent on $20,000 to $30,000, 20 per cent on $30,000 to $50,000, 30 per cent on $50,000 to $100,000, 40 per cent on all over $100,000. A national bank bill has been prepared by Harter (Dem.) of Ohio, under the provisions of which a national bank may issue circulating bonds to secure it, and the bonds now on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation may be withdrawn, the United States to take the first lien on the assets of any failed national bank to secure its guarantee of the bank's circulation, and in case the assets are not sufficient to reimburse the government the Comptroller of the Currency is to make an assessment upon all the national banks of the State in which the derelict bank is located, divided pro rata according to the capital and surplus, to make up the deficiency. Besides the 75 per cent of the circulation provided for as stated, the banks may issue an amount equal to 50 per cent of their capital and surplus to be known as emergency circulation, secured by United States bonds, and to pay a tax of 6 per cent until retired. Among the other bills introduced are: To provide for the admission of Arizona; to enable the people of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union.

EASTERN MELANGE.

A Gold Medal Found in the Stomach of a Steer.

DELAWARE'S BIG PEACH CROP.

Grant Locomotive Works at Chicago About to Resume Business—Hoke Smith's Broom.

Philadelphia has 23,000 more boys than girls.

Chicago's stock of sugar is low, and wholesalers cannot fill orders.

There is a noticeable increase in deposits of the Cincinnati banks.

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has been reducing his tenants' rents.

The movement to provide a pension for Mrs. Jefferson Davis is to be revived.

The government has ordered by mail the dissolution of the Behring Sea fleet.

A genuine case of leprosy has been found in the penitentiary at Laramie, Wyo.

About 200,000 old pension claims are sidetracked, later claims taking the precedent.

Congressman O'Neil predicts that coal will be placed on the free list in the revision.

The Texas lines have agreed upon uniform rules in the handling of cotton products.

Grasshoppers have struck the section of Illinois about Litchfield, and are doing great damage.

The annual eclipse of the sun in October will be visible over the Western half of North America.

The fruit crop of Oklahoma this year is reported to exceed the production of the last four years.

Kansas has issued an appeal for seed wheat or money to buy it for farmers in the western part of the State.

The total receipts of gold in Chicago direct from Europe are estimated to be slightly in excess of $8,000,000.

Chicago is convinced that it "needs" a new $4,000,000 Federal building. New York "needs" a new postoffice.

Angered citizens on the Rio Grande border, Texas, have been rounding up cattle-thieves. Fifty were caught.

The Kansas Board of Health is arranging for a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the State.

The big storm nearly exterminated the grasshoppers which have been making such ravages on crops and vegetables in Western New York.

The Louisville and Nashville troubles have been temporarily healed. The men work at a reduction of 10 per cent in wages until December.

President Palmer of the World's Fair directory says this is no time for subscriptions for the Duke of Veragua, and nothing has been done to help him.

It is estimated that the total damage to the oyster beds of New Haven Harbor and Long Island Sound, caused by the recent storm, amounts to $2,000,000.

It is reported that a newspaper is to be established in Lewiston, Me., to advocate Canadian independence. The town is full of French Canadian factory hands.

The remarkable claim is made by the Jessup (Ga.) Sentinel that there has not been a death in that town since last September. The town has a population of over 1,000.

During the six weeks ending August 27 over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported to Europe. In the same time last year less than 20,000,000 bushels were exported.

The demand for currency has brought out the old fractional scrip, government and other, issued during the war, which have for years been in collections or have been forgotten.

The Eastern and Western coal sales agents at New York have decided that the September output shall be 3,000,000 tons instead of 2,750,000 tons as previously reported.

Chicago day at the World's Fair will be October 9, the anniversary of the great fire of 1871. Flags, banners, streamers and bunting will be displayed everywhere in the city.

The total valuation of Illinois property for taxation purposes is only $761,230,681, counting in Chicago. Watches are valued at an average of $2.02, while all the diamonds and jewelry in the State are rated at $57,347.

The Grant Locomotive Works at Chicago are about to resume business, and will employ 1,200 men. The works have a contract to build fifty-five locomotives for the Burlington road at a cost exceeding $600,000.

Delaware has a big peach crop; it is estimated that there will be 3,000,000 bushels of peaches. If these peaches sell for 50 cents a basket, the sum of $1,500,000 will go into the pockets of the peach orchard owners.

The Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners has finished its assessment and valuation of railroad property in that State. The total assessed value of the roads is approximately $160,000,000, or $750,000 less than last year.

A 68-foot steam yacht, called the Feiseen (Japanese for flying arrow) and owned by W. B. Cogswell of Syracuse, made a run in New York waters the other day at the rate of 31.6 miles an hour, beating the record for steam vessels.

Hoke Smith's broom has swept 600 pensioners from the government rolls of the Chicago district. The disbursements by the pension agency of that city extends practically through the entire Mississippi Valley. It pays out $12,000,000 yearly. There are 74,000 pensioners on its rolls.

At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Bridgeton, N. J., Mrs. Townsend prayed that God would paralyze the Excise Board and remove it before it granted any more licenses. A week later Samuel W. Wells, a member of the board, was found in his office paralyzed, and death ensued in a few hours.

A gold medal was found in the stomach of a Texas steer slaughtered at Chicago last week. The medal is in the shape of a Maltese cross, and bears the inscription, "Awarded to Miss Ida Work, Ursuline Academy, Dallas, Tex." Armour & Co. have written to the convent people, stating the medal is subject to their order.

A party of union and non-union painters, while discussing the merits of their position in the labor world at Chicago, became angry and began fighting. The police were called, and the combatants ran. One of the men, Emil Schultz, was followed by a crowd shouting, "Stop thief," and the farther he ran the greater became the crowd which followed. He was cornered, and the crowd pelted him with stones. He fired at the mob several times, and hit a woman half a block off. A police officer finally reached him, and knocked him down.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Jerusalem is to have a brewery.

New buildings in France have plaster floors.

The Germans have invented a steam bicycle.

England needs 250,000,000 bricks monthly.

A Vermont mill is making 600,000,000 postal cards.

The use of steel for ship-building was begun in 1879.

The miners and laborers are deserting Leadville, Col.

England takes 40,000 tons of eggs from Ireland yearly.

Three-fourths of the population of Russia are farmers.

About 10,000 gross of pens are produced from a ton of steel.

Twenty thousand men are employed by the German navy.

An ounce of gold is worth $20.67. We sold ours for $16 in 1849.

During the present century 8,000 tons of gold have been mined.

In the City of Mexico the street railway furnishes funeral cars.

Now we have an electric cloth-cutter; also an electric rock-breaker.

At the present day about 96 per cent of all vessels built are of steel.

Hog-packing to August 20 this year was 4,545,000 hogs, against 5,730,000 last year.

It is said the silver depreciation will cost the Mexican government $10,000,000 a year.

The United States produces more grain in proportion to population than any other nation.

Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent, that of grain 420 per cent.

It is estimated that last year 1,285,000,000 bananas were consumed in the United States alone.

There are 3,700 national, 3,000 State and 1,300 private banks in the United States, a total of 8,000.

Diamonds worth over $5,000,000 were sold in one lot recently by the De Beers Company of South Africa to a syndicate.

By irrigation 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful in India alone. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 and in Europe about 5,000,000.

The United States has just begun the work of improving the waste area, and has already about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated lands.

In Great Britain the actual number of persons engaged in agriculture is 2,561,000; in manufacture, 5,189,000; in commerce, 7,985,000.

Of the thousands upon thousands of women who deposit in the Philadelphia savings banks more than half are boarding-house keepers.

The saloons of Chicago employ 24,000 persons. There are over 5,000 of them, notwithstanding that 2,000 have lately gone out of business.

To make 1,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas eight pounds of coal, costing 2 cents, and four gallons of naphtha, costing 12 cents, are required.

The largest gold nuggets found in Australia were the "Welcome," 2,020 ounces, and the "Stranger," 2,280 ounces, valued respectively at £8,380 and £9,400.

The value of the gold produced in this country from 1792 to 1892 was $5,633,908,000, and the value of the silver mined during the same period was $5,104,961,000.

The first appearance of peanuts in mercantile history was a consignment of ten bags sent from Virginia to New York for sale in 1794. In 1892 the product was 2,600,000 bushels.

Russian women and Japanese men are said to excel all the other world's workers with the needle by those who have closely studied the embroidery exhibits in different buildings at the World's Fair.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Allen has resumed his law practice at Seattle.

Rev. Samuel P. Jones, grandfather of Sam P. Jones, the Georgia evangelist, is still living, and has just celebrated his 88th birthday at Cartersville.

Lem Stevenson, who has been a circus clown for twenty years, has taken the queerest somersault of his career. He has landed in the Salvation Army.

Baron von Schloezer, recently German Embassador to the Vatican, who aroused the dislike of Emperor William because of his friendship for Bismarck, has about decided to take up his abode in Berlin.

The Countess von Roque of Rouen, France, the mother of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, has instituted suit in Richmond for the recovery of 2,000,000 acres of land in Virginia and West Virginia, which she claims were obtained from her family through deception and fraud.

The campaign for the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Kansas has opened out there with Susan B. Anthony, Helen M. Gougar, Mary E. Lease and others on the stump. It looks as if they would have things all their own way so far as the oratory is concerned.

The late Editor Buck of the Spirit of the Times was a friend and exponent of honest sport, and his charming personal qualities won for him troops of friends everywhere. He was a generous fellow withal, as was shown by his having left about $50,000 in unpaid due bills for money lent by him to friends in distress.

Admiral Humann, the commander-in-chief of the French forces in Siam, whose name has appeared so often in print since the beginning of the trouble between France and the Oriental country, is the grandson of Jean George Humann, a rich merchant of Strasburg, who was Minister of Finance under the so-called July monarchy.

Thomas A. Edison comes of a long-lived stock. His father is still alive at Port Huron, Mich., at the age of 90. His grandfather was 103 years old, and two of his aunts lived to be 98 and 99 respectively. Samuel Edison, the father of the inventor, looks forward to many more years of activity. He is very proud of his famous son, who is known to the family as "Al."

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison's lectures at Stanford University have been postponed until February, because, as is announced, he has other duties pressing upon his attention in the East. They will begin February 10, and the series will run through till the middle of March. To most of them only the students will be admitted, but a few, which will be on some popular subjects, will be open to the general public.

Thomas A. Edison has been expressing himself vigorously to a Chicago reporter against the patent system of the United States, which, he says, deprives the real inventor of any chance to benefit by his inventions. The patent law, he says, is all right and the intention of the government to aid inventors sincere, but the difficulty lies in the United States Circuit Courts and their method of procedure. He advocates a change so that inventors who charge infringement should have a preliminary injunction against the alleged pirates, who should be compelled to prove that the patent is not valid.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Grasshoppers Utilized for Making Soup in Paris.

"BREAD AND BUTTER DANCES."

It is Predicted That Great Britain, France and Germany Will Need Our Wheat.

Welsh mine owners have refused to take back repentant strikers.

Russian railway trains rarely go as fast as twenty-two miles an hour.

The debts of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, are estimated at $750,000.

By the exertions of "General" Booth Edinburgh is to open a shelter for women.

Count Tolstoi has just finished an inquiry into social matters, which is to be published soon in English.

Cooks of all nations are to have a fair and feast in Paris next year, with prizes for "authors of new dishes."

Baron Edmond de Rothschild's colony in Palestine shows such promise of success that he has purchased more land.

In Asiatic Turkey the roads are said to be so bad that the freight on a ton of wheat for 100 miles would be over $45.

Grasshopper soup, of which Stanley wrote as a luxury in Africa, has been experimented with in Paris with success.

An experimental shipment of oaten hay has been made from Geelong, Australia, and consigned to a London firm.

Local telegrams are now being transmitted through pneumatic tubes in most of the principal cities of Great Britain.

London contains one-eighth of Great Britain's population. It has a larger daily delivery of letters than all Scotland.

The tallest tree on earth is perhaps a gum tree (eucalyptus regnans), recently discovered in Australia. It is 415 feet high.

A meeting of the Latin Union is to be called to decide the question of the nationalization of fractional silver currency.

The King of Siam is about 42 years of age, and received his early education from an English lady. He is a great admirer of England.

The London Pall Mall Budget the other day announced that the yacht Navahoe was "named after one of the American States."

Herr Krupp, the great German gunmaker, is preparing for an exhibition at Essen, Germany, of the progress of artillery since 1864.

It is said that President Carnot of France is suffering from a cancerous affection of the liver, which will require a [illegible] operation soon.

Some London music-hall shares, lately sold, show that business is good. The Tivoli sells at nearly 200, the Pavilion at 125 and the Empire at 350.

Customs frauds in the importation of cereals have been discovered in France, whereby the government has been defrauded out of large sums in duties.

Drummers are to be attached to the Paris police. When riots are apprehended the beating of the police drum will be equivalent to reading the riot act.

Dueling in Russia has become so common that the government has been compelled to decree a severe code of punishment. Killing an antagonist will cost six years in prison.

It is estimated that about 250,000 canary birds are raised every year in Germany. The most important market is the United States, which imports about 100,000 birds per annum.

Owing to a disagreement with their customers as to the price of milk, the cow owners of Rappoltsweiler, an Alsatian dairy village, are pouring their entire product into the river.

There is one place in France in which gravestones and funeral epitaphs are unknown. This is the village of Borcias in the Maritime Alps. The dead are not buried, but are thrown into a bonehouse.

The recent riots in Paris cost the government something. Troops to the number of 20,000 were brought into the city to strengthen the garrison, and their maintenance there amounted to $15,000 a day.

As 337 persons, mostly old women, were injured by bicycle collisions in London last year, the city government is considering a law to have the bicycle riders duly numbered and licensed like hackmen.

A vase, which has taken four years to complete, has just been sent to London from a Minton manufactory. It is valued at £1,500, and is considered the handsomest thing of the kind that has ever been made.

The census of foreigners resident in France shows a total of 1,130,211. The Belgians are most numerous, and next to them stand the Italians. Since 1851 the number of American residents has increased from 5,000 to 12,000.

"Bread and butter dances" are a late form of entertainment designed by the ladies of Sydney, Australia. They are given for a charity, and in order that it may benefit as much as possible the simplest refreshments are served.

In Paris they first utilize rats to clean the flesh from the bones of carcasses, then kill the rats, use up the fur for trimmings, the skin for gloves, their thigh bones for toothpicks and their tendons and bones for gelatin wrappers.

In its efforts at retrenchment and reform the government of New South Wales has already effected a reduction in the expenditures for this year of $7,500,000 as compared with last year. Official salaries have been cut all around.

F. P. Loomis, formerly United States Consul at St. Etienne, says that from an investigation he made he finds that about 95,000 Americans of the better class visit Europe every year, and that they spend about $100,000,000 annually abroad.

The Sultan of Turkey is grieving over the sudden death of twelve of the most beautiful women in the imperial harem at Constantinople, the result of blood-poisoning following vaccination. One hundred and sixty-seven wives survived a similar operation.

The Prefecture of Police in France has established a service of identity in order to identify released convicts. Since 1808 there have been 1,500 sentences recorded against men named Louis Lefevre in that country, by which innumerable innocent Louis Lefevres have been brought into trouble.

The London Times makes the prediction that Great Britain will require at least 28,000,000 quarters of wheat from abroad this year. France, it adds, will be compelled to import more than twice as much as it usually does, and it notes the fact that Germany has already begun to draw on America for supplies.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT — Valley, 92½@95c; Walla Walla, 82½@85c per cental.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'92s, 10@16c per pound, according to quality; new crop, '93s, 15@17c.

WOOL—Prices nominal.

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@5c per pound.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Standard, $3.25; Walla Walla, $3.25; graham, $2.75; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

OATS—New white, 35@36c per bushel; new gray, 32@33c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.50@6.75; cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $17.00; shorts, $20.00; ground barley, $22@23; chop feed, $18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 80@85c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, $1.10@1.25 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 25@26½c; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 16@17½c; common, 14@15c per pound; California, 35@44c per roll.

CHEESE — Oregon, 12½c; California, 13@14c; Young America, 15@16c per pound.

EGGS—16c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $4.50@5.00; broilers, $2.00@3.50; ducks, $4.00@6.00; geese, $8.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound; dressed, none in the market.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 80@75c per sack; new onions, 1½c per pound; cucumbers, Oregon, 8@10c per dozen; string beans, 5@7c per pound; tomatoes, 50@75c per box; green corn, 10@12½c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 2¼@2½c per pound; egg plant, $1.50 per box; new California celery, 90c per dozen.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; California new crop, $5.50@6.00 per box; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; oranges, $3.00 per box; pineapples, $6.00 per dozen; California apples, $1.25@1.50 per bushel; Oregon, 50@75c; peaches, California, 75@85c per box; freestone, 60@65c per box; clingstone, 75@80c per box; Oregon peach plums, 40@60c per box; Bradshaw plums, 60@75c per box; Bartlett pears, $1.25@1.50 per box; blackberries, 4@5c per pound; watermelons, $2.00@2.50 per dozen; cantaloupes, $1.25@1.50 per dozen; nutmeg melons, $1.50 per box; huckleberries, 15c per pound; grapes, black and white, 85@90c; Tokay, $1.00@1.15 per box; nectarines, $1.25 per box; crab apples, $1.25@1.50 per box.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

DRIED FRUITS—Petite prunes, 10@11c; silver, 11@12c; Italian, 13½c; German, 10@11c; plums, 8@9c; evaporated apples, 10@11c; evaporated apricots, 12@15c; peaches, 10@12½c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

HONEY—Choice comb, 18c per pound; new Oregon, 16@20c; extract, 9@10c.

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

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c; Rio, 21c; Salvador, 21½c; Mocha, 25½@30c; Java, 21½@30c; Arbuckle's and Lion, 100-pound cases, 23.80c per pound; Columbia, same, 23.80c.

RICE—Island, $4.75@5.00; Japan, —; New Orleans, $4.50 per cental.

BEANS—Small whites, 3½c; pinks, 3¾c; bayos, 3¼c; butter, 4c; lima, 3¼c per pound.

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, 5⅜c; Golden C, 5⅝c; extra C, 5⅞c; confectioners' A, 6⅛c; dry granulated, 6⅝c; cube, crushed and powdered, 7¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.85@2.10; 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@2.00. 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.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.40; chipped, $2.55@4.00; lunch tongue, 1s, $4; 2s, $6.75; deviled ham, $1.75@2.15 per dozen.

FISH—Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@$1.50; flats, $1.75; 2-lbs, $2.25@2.50; ½-barrel, $5.50.

BAGS AND BAGGING.

Burlaps, 8-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6c; burlaps, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6½c; burlaps, 11½-ounce, 45-inch, 7½c; burlaps, 16-ounce, 60-inch, 11c; burlaps, 19-ounce, 76-inch, 14c; wheat bags, Calcutta, 22x36, spot, 8c; 2-bushel oat bags, 7¾c; No. 1 second-hand bags, 7c; Calcutta hop cloth, 24-ounce, 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIN—I. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, $8.50@9.00 per box; for crosses, $2 extra per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, $7.50@8.00 per box; terne plate, I. C., prime quality, $6.50@7.00.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $2.25; steel, $2.35; wire, $2.50 per keg.

STEEL—Per pound, 10½c.

LEAD—Per pound, 4⅜c; bar, 6½c.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, $4.50@5.00 per bale; resin, $4.80@5.00 per 480 pounds; tar, Stockholm, $13; Carolina, $9 per barrel; pitch, $6 per barrel; turpentine, 65c per gallon in car lots.

IRON—Bar, 2¾c per pound; pig-iron, $23@25 per ton.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Prime steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.50; good to choice cows, $1.50@2.00; dressed beef, $3.50@6.00.

MUTTON—Choice mutton, $2.00@2.50; dressed, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $2.00@2.50; dressed, $6.00; shearlings, 2¾c, live weight.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.50@5.00; light and feeders, $4.50@5.00; dressed, $7.00.

VEAL—$4.00@6.00.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEAT AND LARD—Hams, medium, uncovered, 15@16c per pound; covered, 14½@15½c; breakfast bacon, uncovered, 16@17c; covered, 15½@16½c; short clear sides, 13@14c; dry salt sides, 11½@12½c; lard, compound, in tins, 10c per pound; pure, in tins, 13@14c; Oregon lard, 11½@12½c.

A Big Check.

The two men were at a hotel table.

"That's a pretty girl over there," said the first.

"Which one?"

"That one with the big check in her dress."

"She must be rich," was the next answer, and the second man stupidly wondered what relevancy the remark bore until an hour or so later he began to comprehend the relation between riches and big checks.—Detroit Free Press.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FARM AND GARDEN.

Do Not Depend on the Stock to Keep Down the Weeds.

TIME IS MONEY TO THE FARMER.

Good Fowls for Laying—Oregon and Washington Sheep — Some Short Rows—Etc.

A large dry-goods box made tight on top answers as well as a house for bantams.

Provide shade and plenty of fresh water for fowls during the extremely hot weather.

Collect eggs every day, for they soon spoil if left in the nest during hot weather. Put them in a cool place.

The best thing you can do to insure success with your young stock is to furnish every head of it with a good sire. This advice is not so much like putting the cart before the horse as it may seem at first.

In the care of our domestic animals economy and humanity are synonymous terms. Every brutal act, every harsh word even and every lack of proper care will take something away from the profit account.

Do not depend on the stock to keep down the weeds. It is true that they may do something toward it, especially if you have sheep. But this is the time of the year when weeds go to seed, and so do most damage, and you should keep your eye on them.

Cattle-growing cannot be followed in any haphazard way and be made profitable. There must be a definite purpose in your plans, and breeding and feeding must be such as will directly minister to that end. Anything short of this is pretty sure to bring disaster.

Time is money to the farmer if it is to any man under the sun. Has it ever occurred to you that a fast-walking team would save you lots of it? In every operation of the farm you would find them of benefit, and when you go to town with a load of grain they would save you so much time that it would be equivalent to a better price for your wheat.

An economical method for handling part of the corn crop at least is to crib it with the husk on. Then run ear and husk through a cutting machine, and feed altogether. The corn must be thoroughly dried before it is cribbed. The husk will be eaten better in this manner than in any other, and supplies the bulk that is always needed when much corn is fed.

When dressing broilers see that the skin is not torn. If this happens, sew it together neatly and press in place with the fingers. Pick off all the little pin feathers and drop the carcasses in ice water in order to remove the animal heat. Then hang in a cool place to drain, wipe dry with a clean towel and pack in a barrel or box with alternate layers of ice, and be sure to ship them at once.

If you give any of the stock especial care through the winter, it should certainly be the breeding animals. We know that a good farmer will say that he treats all his stock alike, doing the very best he can for all. But perhaps certain quarters are more comfortable than others. Then put the breeding stock there, for on their comfort and thrift depends much of the value of the progeny.

Sufficient variety is a most important item toward maintaining a good appetite and good health. A man or an animal will tire of any one food when compelled to live on it exclusively for any length of time. Never get the idea that it is expensive to feed a varied ration, for on the contrary it is the most economical thing that you can do. It will bring about the most rapid gain at the least expense.

GOOD FOWLS FOR LAYING.

A noted writer on fowls says: "For laying hens select large, strong, healthy birds of the Leghorn varieties, with large, square bodies, without regard to fine points, such as pure white, flat ear lobes, or very yellow legs, or combs with just five points, or plumage that is perfectly white in the white variety, or without a white speck in the brown. It is not that these points are any detriment to the health and vigor of the birds, but that a constitution has been too often sacrificed to them, which often results in a strain of enfeebled though handsome fowls. The Leghorns are acclimated American breeds, which originated from birds brought from the Mediterranean, and they have been improved in this country by circumstances that have given them a pre-eminent position for the farmer, when birds such as are above recommended are selected. Other breeds or crosses from them are much better than the Leghorns or any of the smaller breeds. Chickens that are the result of a Dorking cock and and Brahma hens are large and mature much earlier than the other. Moreover, they are hardy, fleshy, tender and fine-flavored. Houdans in place of Dorkings are also good to cross on Brahmas or to breed with the first-mentioned cross, as they keep up size and quality. Plymouth Rocks are also a good table fowl, and are good to cross with the above."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SHEEP.

An Oregon correspondent writes: Sheep-raising on the ranges of Oregon and Washington is an industry of considerable magnitude. There are, it is said, 2,000,000 sheep in Oregon alone, and Eastern Washington ranges are heavy producers. In the latter portion of May each year great droves, reaching about 100,000, are started from these two States for Montana and Nebraska, the largest and finest being shipped from the former State to Chicago and others going to Nebraska to be corn-fed It takes five months to make this journey; but, as the grass is generally abundant, the stock arrives at its destination in good condition. The fact that last season practically all the wethers were driven off the ranges accounts for higher prices and scarcity of mutton in the Northwest this year. The loss last winter to herds was very light, nearly 25 per cent less than usual, and sheep are all in good condition. Sheep on these ranges are said to be the finest raised in the world, yearlings averaging well with two-year-olds in