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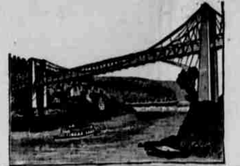

OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893. NO. 26.

VOL. XI.

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Flood Predicted in the Potlatch Country Next Spring.

THE CURRENT OF THE SANTIAM

Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Withdraws Its Trains—A Partisan Removed.

An effort is being made to organize a union of sealers at Victoria, B. C.

Captain Cochrane at Vallejo, recently court-martialed, has been restored to duty by Secretary Herbert.

A survey of the Boston's bottom at Mare Island finds it remarkably well preserved, notwithstanding the vessel's long exposure at Hawaii.

Many of the delegates to the Irrigation Congress, recently in session at Los Angeles, are studying the irrigation systems of that section of the State.

Warburton Pike, the English explorer, has returned to Nanaimo, B. C., from the interior of Alaska by the steamer Bertha, having made a journey of over 4,000 miles in a small Peterborough canoe.

The Prescott and Arizona Central railroad has withdrawn its trains. The road is seventy-two miles long, but since the building of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phœnix road the latter has all the business.

Mrs. Rooks in the Evans murder case at Jackson, Amador county, Cal., testified that Sheriff Thorn offered her $500 if she would swear that Evans was not at home on the 15th of June, the day Messenger Tovey was shot.

Chris Evans, the train robber and murderer, has been removed from his cell into one more secure, owing to rumors which reached the Sheriff that an effort to release the prisoner was being made. Evans says there was no plot to release him; that the story was originated by "cowardly detectives."

The settlers in Mesa Grande, San Diego county, Cal., are excited over the result of the recent survey of Indian lands in that section. Many ranchers find they are not on their own property and that their hard work for years has been practically worthless to them.

For being an offensive partisan J. W. Kavanagh, a writer in the steam engineering department at the Mare Island navy yard, has been dismissed by Secretary Herbert, and E. J. Stoddard of San Francisco appointed in his stead. This is the third removal during the present administration.

The changing current of the Santiam is threatening to render useless the Sanderson bridge. It has already cost about $20,000, and the Linn county (Or.) officials are debating whether it will be cheaper to keep following up the changing channel or tear the bridge down and rebuild it at some point where it is more permanent.

Some sensational evidence was produced at the trial of the libel suit against the Bee at Sacramento instituted by George P. Royster. The deposition of ex-County Clerk Reynolds of San Francisco was read, showing some of the methods he had employed to defeat the ends of justice on his second and last trial for being short in his accounts with the State.

Old settlers in Idaho State predict a flood in the Potlatch country next spring. Fourteen years ago the ground was soaked with rain before the snows came and when the snow melted it filled the rivers to overflowing. At Kendrick the ice was piled fifteen feet high after the waters subsided. Eight years ago it was impossible to travel from Juliaetta to Lewiston on account of the flood.

At a meeting held at Stockton, Cal., by the local real estate men and property owners a committee was appointed to draft a petition asking the Supervisors and City Council to call a bond election to vote $350,000 bonds to build a ship canal through the tule land from the Stockton channel to a point on the San Joaquin river, twelve miles below Stockton. The canal would drain a large area of valuable land.

Nothing new has occurred in connection with the robbery of Treasurer Mulligan at Healdsburg, Cal. A sentiment prevails that Mulligan knows more than he has told, and he has told many things that will not bear comparison. Strong hints are made that he was interested in the theft. His friends, who are numerous, scout the idea of his dishonesty, and his past life fully justifies them in so doing. His bond, which had been reported as missing, has been found.

Five members of the Portland Amalgamator and Mining Company started recently via the Union Pacific for the seat of present operations on Snake river, near Parma, Idaho. The bars of this river have been worked in a small way during many years. The gold is very abundant, but is so fine that it is difficult to save it. A new machine has been put in by this company which is confidently believed will save this gold. The patentee, N. L. Raber, has gone to Snake river to start the work.

The attorneys for Sidney Bell, the highwayman, now serving a sixty-year term at the State prison at Folsom, have filed a brief in the Supreme Court, which is the first step toward securing Bell's release. The grounds taken are that the indictments on which Bell was guilty were not good, having been allowed to lapse and the cases to drop from the calendar. This was due to a murder charge which was hanging over the prisoner, on which it was expected to secure sonviction. The prosecution was disappointed in this, and then charges of robbery were taken up and pressed. It is believed among lawyers that the conviction of Bell on a charge of murder would be extremely difficult, so that if the technical point is sustained the footpad will be at liberty in the near future.

There will be a great ma[illegible]s at the Midwinter Fair, but not [illegible]st of them will be San Francisco [illegible] This will be March 19. All [illegible]Francisco will that day turn out to [illegible]or to the day of the city, and w[illegible] he three-quarters-of-a-million mark of Chicago day will not be striven for, the managers hope the attendance at the park will break all records for Pacific Coast gatherings. San Francisco day there will be much to attract, but the most attractive will be the Mardi Gras festival, which will be held there. A company has been formed in San Francisco to provide a festival of the Mardi Gras class. It was at first thought that something of a local character could be secured, but owing to the shortness of the time allowed it was decided to take advantage of the work already done on the New Orleans festival and bring it hither bodily. It will be brought. All its pageantry and its mirth-provoking features are to be shown, just as they have for years in the Crescent City.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The making of chinaware is the oldest industry.

Clinton, Ia., claims to have the largest saw mill.

Horseshoes are made of cowhide in Australia.

There are nearly 9,000 women farmers in Wisconsin.

There are about 8,000 banks in the United States.

Over 1,100 cows are quartered in the city of Dublin.

Lobsters are the sole product of one farm in Maine.

Chili is having twelve locomotives built in New York.

A shorthand typewriter is the result of a late invention.

An English corset firm made 838 corsets for men last year.

The average wages of the coolies of India is 6 cents a day.

Last year 1,250,000,000 bananas found market in this country.

The first electric underground railroad is in operation in London.

A net to catch whale has been patented at Auckland, New Zealand.

More than 500 electric railroads are in operation in the United States.

Women are crowding the men out of clerical employments in Canada.

A new pie plate has holes in the bottom to save the pie from sogginess.

Now there are farmers who are satisfied with electric power for plowing.

People in the United States consume nearly 600 tons of nux vomica yearly.

A Holland woman is engaged in the making of wooden shoes in Fairhaven, Wash.

Flour is made from bananas, and may become an important food supply of the world.

A London laundry, owned by women and employing only women, earned $30,000 last year.

Pittsburg and Jersey factories manufacture glassware for a prominent dealer in Hongkong.

Nearly 6,000 chimney sweeps are constantly engaged in sweeping the 1,000,000 chimneys in London.

The country around Norfolk, Va., produces something like 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts every year.

The assessed valuation of property in Chicago is only $219,354,368, while that of Baltimore is $285,000,000.

South Florida is a great country for bees. There is something in bloom for them to feed on during the entire year.

In August, 1892, 270,838,930 cigarettes were manufactured in this country. The figures for August, 1893, are 357,849,360.

The electric-lamp industry of New York gives employment to between 2,000 and 3,000 girls. It is piece work, and pays about $9 a week.

The Krupp gun works claims to have manufactured a machine which will roll iron so thin that it would take 1,800 sheets to make an inch.

According to Mayor Gilroy the corporation of New York owns $550,000,000 worth of real estate. He estimates Central Park as worth $200,000,000.

As has been anticipated, orange culture in the United States has outgrown the ability of the country to consume the production. It is estimated that the coming crop will exceed the demand by at least 1,000,000 boxes. Of the whole production Florida is expected to furnish 4,500,000 boxes and California 2,500,000 boxes.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

John Wanamaker has contributed $1,000 to the citizens' permanent relief committee to help the unemployed people in the mill districts of Philadelphia.

Queen Victoria's fifty-five pet dogs have a dining-room that is handsomely carpeted and ornamented with the portraits of their ancestors in oils and water colors.

The Duke of York pays great attention to what the newspapers say about him. He keeps a book in which is pasted every reference made to him in the public press which falls into his hands.

Attorney-General Olney is an enthusiastic tennis player, and has constructed a court near his residence in Washington. On fair afternoons he indulges in the sport, in which he shows great proficiency and expertness.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, organized at Bound Brook, N. J., has among its members Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and who is now 105 years old.

Mrs. Cookesley for painting the portrait of the Sultan's seven-year-old son has been decorated with the diamond-studded star of Chefakat. She is a San Francisco artist, traveling in the East with her husband, Captain E. A. Cookesley.

That clever English novelist, Mrs. Alexander, has been lame for two years from a curious cause. She suffered serious hurt to the knee, owing to her cramped position in the dress circle of a London theater one evening, and she is unable to walk without a stick.

Camille d'Arville was born and educated in Holland, and is proud of the fact that she came from the old Amsterdam instead of the new. Still she is glad she made the change, and claims to be quite as much American as Dutch. Those who have seen her only upon the stage will be surprised to learn that she has a son at the military school at Sing Sing.

Emperor William has struck out in a new venture. Ever intent on turning an honest penny, he has now taken steps to have the milk produced on his farm at Potsdam sold at Berlin. Carts bearing his name may be seen in the streets of the capital, the drivers of which retail the fluid to any one who chooses to buy it, and as the milk is uncommonly good, the sales are quite large.

Mrs. Ann Walsh, a decrepit old woman, hobbled up to the bar in the Circuit Court in St. Louis to apply for naturalization papers. Her case is thought to be without precedent. She is the widow of James Walsh, who had declared his intention to become a citizen, but died before securing his final papers. He had made an entry of land, and Mrs. Walsh becomes naturalized to secure the claim.

During his recent visit to Schonbrunn the German Emperor went to church in a costume which attracted great attention, as well it might. He wore a gray tunic with green facings and broad epaulettes, a green leather belt from which hung a hunting knife, the handle adorned with an imperial gold crown, high varnished boots and spurs and a Styrian hat with an enormous plume that shook at every step.

Miss Mary Garrett, the daughter of the great railroad king and sister of the present head of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad system, makes her home in Baltimore, but spends much of her time in New York. She is worth $20,000,000. She is rather stout about 5 feet 5 inches, with pale complexion, blue eyes and gold-rimmed glasses. She is 32 years of age, and every summer goes to Europe with her maid, traveling from one place to another quite independently.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Action of a Mayor Commended by the Grand Jury.

IDAHO MINING EXHIBIT ROBBED

Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers Indicted by an Iowa Grand Jury.

Tobacco has been found growing wild in Bee county, Tex.

The endowment orders are likely to be driven out of Texas.

The State Treasurer of Missouri holds $30,000 in cash awaiting distribution among unknown heirs.

The establishment of an ostrich farm on St. Joseph's Island, near Rockport, Tex., is being agitated.

A Kansas Judge has decided that whisky contracts made in Missouri cannot be enforced against residents of Kansas.

New York State enjoys a pretty revenue from its collateral inheritance tax. The sum reported at Albany is $3,071,678.

It takes 1,000 men all night and late into the morning to clean up the debris left behind each day by the World's Fair crowds.

Prof. E. B. Clapp of the Greek department of Yale has accepted a call to the Greek department of the University of California.

A Burlington (Kan.) woman is going to start a crazy quilt with the ribbons of her husband's sheep secured at the World's Fair.

Since August 1 there have been twelve railroad disasters of more than ordinary severity, involving the loss of 127 lives and the injuring of 388 more.

Exhibitors at the World's Fair are complaining that the electric light given them is not such as was promised, and threaten to close their exhibits.

The Arkansas Valley Irrigation Company is sowing wheat in 20,000 acres along its ditches, and will use the result, if favorable, to boom irrigation.

Mrs. Grant, it is reported, intends to make her home in Washington in the future. Mrs. Blaine has offered all her Washington real estate for sale.

The New York State building at the exposition may be sold to the Chicago Yacht Club at the conclusion of the fair and utilized as a naval academy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to build a piazza of glass around its new Broad-street station in Philadelphia. This unique porch will extend two blocks.

The Union Pacific has declined to take off its rate of $65.50 from the Missouri river to the Pacific Coast in compliance with the proposal made by the "Soo" line.

The insurance companies doing business in Omaha have made an advance in rates of 20 per cent. The action is based on the inadequacy of the fire protection.

The Idaho mining exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago was robbed Sunday night of gold nuggets and a bar of silver bullion from the La Mar mine. The loss is $5,000.

Santa Fe employes have appointed a grievance committee to wait on the officers of the road and ascertain when they will be paid their September salaries. A strike is threatened.

In a ballot taken in Boston to decide upon the most popular names for babies Helen led the list for a girl with 1,373 votes out of the 15,000 cast, and Harold was first favorite for a boy.

The Union Pacific receivership makes a total of 26,877 miles of railroad track placed under charge of the courts thus far in 1893, or 16 per cent of the whole railway mileage of the country.

Governor Stone of Mississippi has addressed a letter to the editor of the New York Sun, denying in emphatic terms the reports of the burning of cottongins by whitecaps in Mississippi.

Four emigrant wagons passed through Denison, Tex., the other day en route to Arkansas from Wise county. The emigrants stated they were forced to leave Texas on account of the drought.

Threshing returns show the crop of Manitoba to be much less than was generally estimated. The estimate now is but fourteen bushels per acre, where it shortly since was sixteen to seventeen bushels.

The old proposition of taking that part of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan and the parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota bordering on the lake and making a State of them, to be called "Superior," has been revived.

Christine Kroys of Brooklyn week before last swallowed the contents of two seidlitz powder papers separately, and presently died of apoplexy, caused by the violent action the gas produced by their union in her stomach.

United States District Attorney Ingham is about to commence proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the condemnation of the properties at Broad and Cherry streets required for the site of the new Philadelphia mint.

F. G. Ramsay, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Telegrapher, has been indicted at Marion, Ia., by the grand jury of Linn county. He is charged with tampering with the wires of the Burlington during the strike one year ago.

The grand jury at Roanoke, Va., summoned to investigate the riot on September 20 and 21, made a report commending the action of the Mayor and censuring the police for their laxity in protecting the negro, Thomas Smith, from the mob.

A gang of outlaws has been discovered in Bracken county, Ky. There are fully 100 of the gang, and in order to become a member one must take an oath to sell every drop of whisky furnished them by the manager, John Boone, and break up all religious meetings possible.

Jacob Schoefer, a dealer in notions at Williamsburg, N. Y., was held in $5,000 bail on the charge of having swindled Joseph Frese out of $3,000, Max Fischer $3,500 and Mrs. Catherine Frese $6,500 by selling them brass filing for gold dust. Mrs. Frese dropped dead when she found out she had been swindled.

Suit has begun at Tiffin, O., against the estate of ex-Governor and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster. In the complaint it is charged that the Foster firm was insolvent two years ago, and that deeds to property to his wife had been made by Foster at that time and only recorded on the day of assignment.

Among the whitecaps arraigned at Osceola, Neb., for whipping women was Mrs. Heald, the wife of the President of the Bank of Polk county, a leader in the Osceola church and several societies. The other women are wives of prominent business men. All are members of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Robinson of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill to abolish the office of naval officer at all ports of entry.

Wilson of Washington has introduced a bill for appropriating $375,000 for two revenue cutters for the Pacific Coast.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed P. Luttrell of California special agent of the Treasury Department in charge of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. M. B. Feily was appointed Chinese inspector.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has postponed until the regular session in December the further consideration of the bills to suspend the tax on clearing-house certificates issued during the stringency.

Senator Squire has been informed by the Indian Commissioner that hereafter other cities on the Coast than San Francisco will have an opportunity to furnish Indian supplies by being designated as depots where goods may be delivered.

Fithian's bill for the free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries has been ordered favorably reported to the House. Its provisions take effect in January next. Any hull purchased in accordance shall not be used or allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

The House has passed Representive Hermann's bill confirming title to W. P. Keady and other lot owners of the town site of Looploop in Washington. The entry was canceled by the General Land Office because of the entry being covered by Valentine scrip, which could not be located on land such as this was.

Secretary Hoke Smith the other day heard argument of counsel for Oregon and Idaho in a case involving the right of these States to select double minimum lands as indemnity under the school grants. The existing rule of the department excluding State selections from belts of double minimum lands has, it was claimed by counsel, impaired the value of the schools grants.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi offered in the House a bill amending the civil service laws so as to provide for an equal division of offices among the States, according to their Congressional districts. The heads of departments are to report the number of their employes in their respective departments from each State to the President, and when a State has not its quota all appointments made to it are to be from that State until the quota is filled. Heads of departments are also to apportion the salaries among the States as nearly equal as possible.

United States District Attorney Speed is striking it rich in his investigation of the Strip land office. Judge Kale's decision that Chief Clerk Handland must testify before the grand jury brought things to a focus, and testimony is piling up rapidly tending to criminate many of the land officials. It has been shown that at the Perry office a number of bribes were taken, and the papers were received and filed ahead of time without the filer appearing. Places were openly sold in the line. The investigation will continue for some time, and a good list of indictments will follow.

Colonel Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States marine corps, says in his annual report that his force is too small. Because of this the marines are overworked. Colonel Heywood recommends that the five corps be increased 500 men. He also wants legislation to remove the stagnation in the grade of Captain, and calls attention to the omission from the new navy regulations of provision for salutes to the commandant of the marine corps. The good work of the marine detachment at Honolulu and the bravery and fortitude of the marine guard in rescuing life at Port Royal, S. C., during the August hurricane are commended highly.

The State Department has received from Anthony Howells, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, a statement prepared by the Cardiff Board of Trade, showing the exports of tin plates and sheets from the United Kingdom during the nine months ended September 30, 1893. The statement shows that during the period named 212,241 tons of material, valued at £2,778,585, was shipped to the United States, against 214,537 tons, valued at £2,867,787, in 1892, and 284,316 tons, valued at £4,672,213, in 1891. The total amount exported to all countries in the nine months ended September 30, 1893, was 301,681 tons, valued at £3,980,218, making the amount exported to the United States alone nearly three-fourths of the total export product.

Governor Hughes of Arizona has had an important conference with Minister Romero of Mexico touching improvments of the Colorado river, which would add to its importance as a channel of commerce. The Governor presented to Romero that the Colorado was the second largest stream of the Pacific Coast. He said with secure jetties at its mouth and with some dredging along the course of the stream it could be made navigable 900 miles, far up into Arizona and Nevada, tapping rich mineral deposits in the mountains and a fine agricultural and horticultural region in the lower country. He pointed out that Mexico along the Gulf of California possesses large forests of fine timber and immense deposits of coal, in both of which the Southwestern portion of the United States is deficient. Governor Hughes thinks the government of the United States would make the improvements necessary within its boundaries if the Mexican government would undertake to do as much within the Mexican territory. The lower 150 miles of the river is in Mexico. Minister Romero was very much impressed with the representation made by the Governor. He said he would recommend that his government give the matter attention. He thought the best way to proceed would be for the two governments to join in the apointment of a commission to investigate the entire question.

In reply to a complaint of the Chinese Minister in Washington the State Department has made representations which indicate that the United States government will not accept consular certificates as conclusive evidence that the Chinese subjects presenting them are merchants or artists, and therefore entitled to admission in this country. Recently in New York, at the instance of the Chinese inspectors, two Chinese, who presented certificates from the Consul at Havana that they were actors and not amenable to the restriction law, were refused a landing. Inspector Scharf insisted that the men were laborers and that their certificates were fraudulent. The detained Chinese took the matter into court, where it is still pending under writs of habeas corpus, and further made complaints to the Minister, who brought the matter to the attention of the State Department. Secretary Gresham called on Secretary Carlisle for information, and received a copy of Inspector Scharf's report, with an intimation that the inspector, in the opinion of the Treasury authorities, was acting in the line of his duty and seemed not to have exceeded his authority in the premises. Secretary Gresham accordingly has transmitted this information to the Chinese Minister. The Treasury Department's stand on the question is still further emphasized by Attorney-General Olney, who has directed the United States District Attorney at New York to prosecute the cases on which the Chinese Minister's protest was based. Mr. Olney gave this direction at the request of Secretary Carlisle.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

An Apparatus to Split Electric Lights Invented.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINE DIVIDENDS

Travel Expands the Mind of Sarah Bernhardt — Ten Thousand Captives Sold—Etc.

A new street railway is being laid in Cairo, Egypt.

Over $1,000,000 in St. Louis bonds has been sold in London at par.

A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia has occurred on a farm near London.

An alarming subsidence of land has occurred at Saltwood, near Hythe, England.

The number thirteen cannot be found as a street number in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The stock of gold in France is estimated at $800,000,000 and silver $700,000,000.

Cholera has again reared its head in Antwerp, but is nearly wiped out at Hamburg.

Ten thousand Coreans are said to have left their country for Russia, where they propose to live.

There are eighty-five women in Great Britain engaged in the occupation of chimney sweeps.

Train-robbing in Spain is guarded against by stationing two soldiers in every railway car.

The Admiralty at London has contracted for three torpedo destroyers to exceed any now afloat.

The dividends paid to the British owners of the South African mines last year amounted to over $6,000,000.

Ten thousands captives have been sold into slavery by the Ameer of Afghanistan to pay the expenses of war.

Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and the usual mixture are forbidden from entering New Zealand by parcel post.

English and French diplomats are scheming at Paris to make a "buffer" State between Siam and Burmah.

The regulation forbidding ladies wearing bonnets to occupy orchestra stalls at the Paris opera has gone into effect.

The French government proposes to impose fines upon railway companies for trains that are run behind schedule time.

Swedish shipbuilders have recently received orders from British owners for the construction of a number of cargo steamships.

The Shetlanders boast that last year there was not a single conviction for drunkenness in the islands, which have a population of about 26,000.

Bernhardt announces an intention to reform some Parisian theater customs, among them the extra fee for reserved seats. Travel has expanded her mind, she says.

The volcano on Calbuco, Chili, has again become active. The streets of Orsorio are filled with ashes, and traffic is almost stopped by them. Great alarm exists among the residents.

There is a dispute between the imperial and colonial authorities in Matabeland. Sir Henry Loch in command of the imperial forces declines to receive orders from Premier Rhodes.

Carlyle's home in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, is in a fearfully dirty and neglected condition, and it is proposed to buy it by public subscription and set it apart as a place of commemoration.

Since the time of Clement there have been 324 Marshals of France, sixty-seven of whom were appointed during the present century. Napoleon III appointed fifteen during the brilliant days of the Second Empire.

A bundle of dynamite was found on the train near Burgos, Spain, on which General Campos and son were traveling. It is believed that another attempt to kill the General had been made.

The Peixoto government, it is reported, has issued a decree for the imprisonment of all foreigners suspected of sympathizing with the rebellion, and the foreigners at Rio have formally protested against it.

Prince Henry of Orleans, nephew of the Count of Paris, is soon to be made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French government in acknowledgment of his geographical and scientific researches in the East.

Henry White, who has been First Secretary of the American Legation in London over eight years, is about to be succeeded by Mr. Roosevelt of New York, a gentleman of large fortune in his own right and who married an Astor.

In no other country in the world is the telephone in so great general use as in Sweden, and in no other is the service so cheap and at the same time so perfect. It is under government control, and the rates are fixed by the government.

Dr. Witte, Russian Finance Minister, has ordered an inquiry into the reason why much more American than Russian flour has been sold recently in Finland. The inquiry is tantamount to preparations to exclude American flour from Russia.

A lighthouse that is to be erected on Penmarch Point, Britanny, will contain a "lightning-flash" light of 40,000,000-candle power, casting a beam which can be seen in clear weather sixty-three miles away and in foggy weather twenty-one miles.

Twenty-six guards employed on the Berlin and Stettin railroad have been arrested, charged with complicity in frauds. It is understood that the railroad has been defrauded out of large sums of money through the instrumentality of their guards.

The granddaughter of Robert Burns has received a grant of £100 from the royal bounty found. She is the widow of David Wingate, whose literary merit led to his being rewarded with a pension of £50 a year. Her memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury was prepared by the Glasgow Ballad Club.

An agent of the Suez Canal Company has invented an apparatus to split the electric lights that illuminate the canal into two divergent streams, one sending out rays one way, the other in the opposite direction. This enables ships to approach each other and meet with perfect safety. Formerly the lights blinded pilots so that they could not see vessels coming in the opposite direction.

Foreign Ambassadors to Turkey had recently complained that the prisons were overcrowded with Armenian prisoners, and the government decided to remove the cause of complaint. Accordingly about 300 prisoners were taken on board of a Turkish man-of-war ostensibly for transportation to Africa. In the night, however, the poor fellows were murdered, their bodies placed in sacks, which were tied one to the other, and thrown into the harbor.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat — Valley, 95c; Walla Walla, 85c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

Eastern Smoked Meats and Lard—Hams, medium, 14½@15½c per pound; breakfast bacon, 18@19½c; short clear sides, 15@16c; dry salt sides, 13@14c; lard, compound, in tins, 10¼c per pound; pure, in tins, 13½@15c.

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 selected second-hand bags, 7c; Calcutta hop cloth, 24-ounce, 10c.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

Hops—'92s, nominally at 10@16c per pound, there being none in the market; new crop, '93s, 16c for choice; inferior, 8c and upward.

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@3½c per pound.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

Flour—Standard, $2.90; Dayton, $2.90; Walla Walla, $3.15; graham, $2.50; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—New white, 33@35c per bushel; new gray, 32@33c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.75@7.00; cases, $3.75.

Millstuffs — Bran, $16.00; shorts, $18.00; ground barley, $22@23; chop feed, $18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 70c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, $1.10@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Oregon fancy creamery, 30@32½c; fancy dairy, 25@27½c; fair to good, 20@22½c; common, 18@20c per pound.

Cheese—Oregon, 10@12½c; California, 13@14c; Young America, 15@16c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 18@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon, 30c per dozen; Eastern, 25@27½c.

Poultry—Chickens, old, $3.00@3.50; broilers, $2.00@3.50; ducks, $3.00@4.50; geese, $7.50@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13c per pound; dressed, 15c.

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 per 100 pounds.

Mutton—Choice mutton, $2.00@2.50; dressed, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $2.00@2.50; dressed, $6.00; live weight, $2.00@2.50.

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.

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.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 75c per sack; new onions, 1¼c per pound; tomatoes, 35@40c per box; green corn, 15c per dozen; sweet potatoes, 1¼@1½c per pound; Oregon celery, 35@50c.

Fruits—Sicily lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; California new crop, $5.00@5.50 per box; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; oranges, $3.50 per box; Oregon peaches, 65@70c per box; fall butter pears, 80@90c per box; grapes, 50@90c per box; New York Concords, 40c per basket; Italian prunes, 75c@$1.00 per box; apples, Baldwin, King, 85c@$1.00 per box; Waxen, 75@90c; cranberries, $8.00@8.50 per barrel.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Coffee—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22c; Salvador, 23c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25.80c per pound.

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

Dried Fruits — 1893 pack, Petite prunes, 8@10c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 9@10c; German, 8@10c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 10@12¼c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

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

Beans—Small whites, 3@3¼c; pinks, 3¾c; bayos, 3@3¼c; butter, 4c; lima, 3¼c per pound.

Rice—Island, $5.75@6.00; Japan, none in market; New Orleans, $5.50@6.25 per cental.

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, 5¼c; Golden C, 5⅝c; extra C, 5¾c; confectioners' A, 6⅛c; dry granulated, 6¼c; cube, crushed and powdered, 7⅛c per pound; ⅛c 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@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, $3.15@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.25@4.50; tomatoes, $1.10.

Meats—Corned beef, 1s, $1.40; 2s, $2.10; chipped, $2.35; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.50; 2s, $6.75; deviled ham, $1.50@2.75 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.

An Ear For Music.

They were wandering along the sandy shore, leaving behind them the lights and the laughter. Farther and farther they went, their eyes fastened on the broad silver band that the moon had laid across the waters as if in a playful effort to stay their surging.

"Is it not beautiful?" she murmured.

"Isn't—er—isn't what beautiful?" he asked, for he was a man who prized accuracy above all things.

"The soft music that the lonely sea is making."

"Oh," he replied patronizingly. "That isn't the sea. That's the band on the pavilion playing 'Ta-ra-ra Boom.'"—Wash

Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Gazette, which has been paying a good deal of attention to fox-hunting of late, has discovered that there are in Great Britain 372 packs, hunting from two to five days a week.

Corn fodder makes a pleasant change for the horse.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FARM AND GARDEN.

Blundering Management of the Feet of Horses Deprecated.

FIRST PURPOSE OF THE FARM.

Good Garden Will Give More Profit Than Any Five Acres of Staple Crops—Notes.

Roughness makes manure, but not as good as fine feed.

See that winter cost does not consume the summer gain.

No weed can live that is not permitted to stick its head above ground and breathe.

Removing corn tassels for the purpose of increasing the yield has thus far been of little avail.

Wide tires on the wagons are important. In France, where they have the best roads in the world, four to six-inch tires are common.

Farmers who burn wood had better haul their winter supply while the roads are yet solid and work in the wheat field is prevented by drought.

Poultry of the best breeds are now so plentiful that unless for fanciers, show and breeding purposes a trio or two may be had for a trifle. They will amply repay their cost.

Some poultrymen in England feed horse chestnuts to their poultry. The nuts are first steeped in lime water, then well washed and boiled to a paste. So prepared, they are very fattening.

The first purpose of the farm should be the production of such things as are available for home consumption. Don't try to grow crops for market until you have first supplied this home demand.

The "dairy belt" has suffered from one of the most protracted droughts on record. Farmers who have not done so before should put down wells to an unlimited supply of water. It is a good time to do it.

The covered barnyard provides a practical way of protecting the manure from being wasted. It need not be very large nor very expensive. Built with due economy, it will pay large interest upon its cost every year.

Do not neglect to make a general cleaning up of the farm before the cold weather sets in. Leave no rubbish about. It looks unsightly, makes more work for you in the spring and, worst of all, is a place to harbor and breed vermin.

A good garden will give more profit than any five acres of staple crops. Even if you do not like to work in it, the score of economy alone should be sufficient argument for having it. And besides being profitable the garden is healthful.

If the districts of Europe where there is a hay famine were a little nearer, we would see a boom in the cultivation of grasses. As it is, our farmers would find it no loss to give more attention to this, and possibly a little less to wheat and corn for a time.

The healthfulness of farm life is one of its advantages over other occupations, which cannot be measured by money value. When you are inclined to complain of poor crops and low prices, it is a good idea to stop and think about the compensating features.

Those who have raised young stock for the fall trade will be busy for some time. The early birds must be sold as soon as possible to make room for later hatches, and the very late chickens must have a comfortable place for their special use to avoid cold stunting them.

If you have some money to spend in improvements about the farm this fall, see if a windmill will not be of some help. A good water supply comes handy for so many purposes that, if you have not such already, it will pay to go to considerable expense to secure it.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING.

Good food and system in feeding are the most important of the many needs of farm animals. Many farmers are poor stockmen because of a failure to secure wholesome food and to give it regularly, as well as carelessness in the mixing and adjusting of rations, says Orange Judd Farmer. The reason for giving certain grains at certain times and in certain quantities is not understood. The successful feeder knows when to give different kinds of grains, hays, etc., and carefully notes the effects on the animals. If bad results are apparent, another ration is tried. By careful experiment the proper amount of each individual animal is determined. Ordinarily the common farm foods are very desirable stock feed, but there are times when they are not as suitable. While corn, oats, rye, barley, etc., either singly, any two of them, or all in equal amount in a mixture, usually furnish safe food for stock, discretion is required to know when a change of diet is desirable. Regular hours for feeding are most important. One-tenth of the food usually given in winter could be withdrawn without being missed if the remaining nine-tenths were given with the utmost regularity. Economy in feeding is most readily accomplished by providing sound, wholesome food at regular intervals.

LIGHT SHOES FOR YOUNG HORSES.

The most careful horse breeders are agreed that the lighter the shoe and the less it is worn the better. In a recent address before an England agricultural society Prof. Axe discussed the subject, deprecating the blundering management of the feet of horses. Often fine horses are ruined by being caused to wear their shoes too early and too long. Standing in the stable a long time is liable to cause lameness, and could be avoided by taking off the shoes and substituting soft leather. Red-hot shoes should not be applied to the foot of the horse at any time. In plowing, cultivating and many other farm occupations a horse will walk ten to twenty miles a day, and advances about four feet at a step. At each step the horse lifts half a pound extra on its four feet—667 pounds in every mile. In a day's work of fifteen miles the horse would lift 9,900 pounds extra, or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift five tons of iron could be expended in the work the horse is doing, much more could be accomplished. In the light of these facts is it any wonder that when young horses begin to wear shoes they soon become leg weary, have their steps shortened and acquire a slow walking gait?

Poor.

It was in the land of the Dakotas, and the government crop report was not yet published.

Hiawatha, painted in carmine on the background of ecru, stalked majestically into the front entrance of the drug store.

Standing proudly erect he waited in touching silence.

Nobody offered to buy anything.

Then the mighty son of the forest pretended to faint. He fell to the floor and called dramatically for fluids to relieve the aridity of his bronchial tubes.

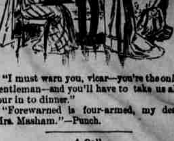
Still no one purchased.

Hiawatha rose regretfully to his feet.

"Gentlemen," he exclaimed, "this is a poor crowd. I don't believe you have as much as a Sioux among you."

It was very affecting.—Detroit Tribune.

Illustrated Proverbs.



"I must warn you, vicar—you're the only gentleman—and you'll have to take us all four in to dinner."

"Forewarned is four-armed, my dear Mrs. Masham."—Punch.

A Call.

Superstitious people are alarmed by the unusual or the unexpected. Occasionally in a late, cold spring English birds will tap on the house windows in hopes of a meal. If the inmates are superstitious, the tapping is looked upon as a warning.

A doctor was one day in February summoned in haste to a farmhouse on the moor. He found an old man in bed, but in perfect health, and asked why he had been sent for.

"Why, sir," answered the daughter-in-law, "there came a little robin about the door. We knowed it was a 'call,' and we thought it must be granfer, so we put 'im in bed and sent for you."—Youth's Companion.

A Frightful Blunder.

"How is Watson doing down in Florida?"

"Badly. He went into the chicken business, you know. Bought 1,000 eggs and set his hens on them so that when the hotel season opened he could make a fortune out of what they had hatched."

"And didn't the eggs hatch?"

"Yes, they hatched, but they were all alligator eggs."—Harper's Bazar.

Added Years.

Wife—Don't you think this hat makes me look old?

Husband—I don't know. I got the bill for it today, and it made me feel old.—Detroit Free Press.

That Same Old Trouble.

"You've bought a bicycle, eh? Well, that beats riding in a street car, doesn't it?"

"Oh, I don't know. As it is, old fellow, I frequently have to give up my seat."—Truth.

He Should.

Yeast—Do you perspire freely?

Crimsonbeak—Well, I guess not! I'm paying $15 a week for a 7 by 9 room over there at Mrs. Bacon's!—Yonkers Statesman.

Those Girls.

Captain Dash—What delicate, dark eyebrows and lashes Miss Budd has, and what a rich color in her cheeks! Yet a great many girls speak unkindly of her and say that her beauty is due to cosmetics. Do you believe it?

Miss Blank (who happens to be a rival)—Captain Dash, I am certain she is not so dark as she is painted.—Truth.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

IS PURE AND SPOTLESS.

The only Baking Powder not tainted with Ammonia, Alum, or some adulteration. Hence food raised with Dr. Price's is always wholesome.

When Flaky White Biscuit, Pastry of surpassing delicacy and flavor, or Cake that is moist and sweet are desired . . .

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

IS INDISPENSABLE.