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OREGON COURIER.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Railway to be Constructed to California Coal Fields.

THE GOSFORD GOING TO PIECES.

Affairs of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco Reported to be in a Discouraging Way.

F. H. Lowell, a fruit grower near Los Angeles, has failed for $120,000, with assets of $8,500.

Yuma, A. T., has elected a Republican municipal ticket for the first time in twenty years.

The Good Hope mine in Riverside county, Cal., has been sold for $500,000 to Eastern mining men.

The new schedule of wages at Mare Island went into effect January 1. The same reductions were made in the navy yards in the East.

It now turns out that the story of the burning to death of a Mojave squaw by her tribe near Needles, Cal., because she gave birth to twins, was a hoax.

The British ship Gosford, which was towed into Cojo a few weeks ago with her cargo on fire, is going to pieces under the buffetings of recent storms.

Judge Zane at Salt Lake, Utah, has given Mrs. Irvine a decree of divorce, and declared in doing so that the killing of Montgomery by Irvine was a cowardly act.

The Nanaimo (B. C.) miners have accepted a reduction equal to 15½ per cent, the management having made slight concessions with regard to handling drifts.

The Santa Fe New Mexican has been purchased by a Democratic syndicate, and will become an administration organ. It has been the leading Republican paper of the Territory.

It is definitely settled that the Olympia will shortly fly her commission pennant, as orders have been received by General Storekeeper Bacon at Mare Island navy yard to prepare the Olympia's stores and supplies so as to have them put on board the cruiser without delay on her arrival at Mare Island.

It is stated from Albuquerque, N. M., that a few weeks ago John Glenn, an American sheepman who "unfortunately" had a bunch of sheep belonging to a Mexican in his flock, was shot, and from this fact was originated the wild story sent abroad that a race war was in progress and that twenty-four men had been killed in open battle near Laguna Delgallo.

The Fort Bragg Lumber Company will build a short railway line from Fort Bragg on the coast to the coal fields near Round Valley, Mendocino county, Cal. Thomas L. Johnson and General Russell Alger of Michigan are behind the scheme. The coal fields which are to be opened were sold by James L. Flood and John W. Mackay to the lumber company for $400,000.

Since Rogue river in Oregon has regained its normal stage of water, a deep channel is being cut straight out to sea, while the north spit has moved out to sea fully half a mile. At low tide a low spit can be seen reaching out from the McCormack rock in a semi-circle to the mouth of the river, half a mile farther out than the former spit, and where the mouth of the river formerly was is now dead water.

The Scottish-American Investment Company has begun suit against the Portland Industrial Exposition for $55,000 on a promissory note, and the appointment of a receiver and foreclosure of a mortgage on the exposition grounds as security for payment of the note are asked for. The amount sued for was loaned to the exposition last February, and was due in seven years, but the company defaulted its interest, and the whole sum is now due. The exposition last fail was a failure.

Suit was brought at Portland to recover $22,000 damages on account of G. W. Hazen, cashier of the Portland National Bank, having given letters of recommendation to the Ainslie Lumber Company, whereby it secured credit to that amount at the Bank of Nevada. This sum proved a total loss. It is alleged that at the time the letters were written the lumber company owed the Portland bank $90,000 and was insolvent, which fact was known to the defendant. The defendant's demurrer was overruled by the Judge, who held the Nevada Bank had cause for action.

According to the report of the Bank Commissioners who are liquidating the affairs of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco the realization of the assets is likely to prove a long and troublesome affair. The estimated amount of assets is slightly over $1,600,000, against total liabilities due all classes of creditors of $1,592,000. Nearly all the large assets of the bank are complicated with all manner of entanglements, both legal and commercial, and in many instances are disputed. Efforts toward realization on notes and overdrafts have so far yielded but little, although a formal demand for payment has been made upon all debtors. In regard to the indebtedness of Mr. Gage, amounting to $100,000, and that of the John Brown Colony, which owes the bank $260,000, several actions have been instituted against the respective parties, but it will require much time and many suits to unravel the matters. The commissioners state that chances of a speedy dividend appear remote; that there is only a little more than $32,000 at present in their hands in addition to the $50,000 held by the Sheriff to secure judgments, and that their attempts to realize upon assets have thus far been most unsatisfactory and will necessitate long and tedious litigation to avail anything.

Charles Clark has been appointed receiver of the Oregon Pacific. He qualified the other day, and a capable and economical management is assured. After the resignation of Receiver Hadley it was generally believed that F. J. Miller, who had been named for the position by the employes, would be appointed, but some opposition was made to his selection. Mr. Clark is a practical railroad man, and has been with this company several years in the capacity of train dispatcher and acting superintendent in the absence of that official. As the position came to him unsolicited and without objections from any source, the appointment will no doubt meet with the approval of all interested in the road. No radical changes are anticipated. Many are of the opinion that an error was committed in asking for Mr. Hadley's removal. People are beginning to realize that whatever mistakes he may have made, if they could be called mistakes, were made under the promises of certain Eastern capitalists in whom he had placed confidence, but whom he has since learned to distrust; that his efforts on behalf of the road were for what he sincerely believed to be for the best, and that they would have proved such had the promises of New York parties been carried out.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The pension office has decided that in view of the act of Congress of December 21, 1893, it no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long of Michigan, and has directed he be again placed on the pension rolls.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a communication to Congress in which he estimates that an appropriation of $7,280,053 will be necessary to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. At Port Townsend $62,365 will be necessary to defray the expense of collection.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company after February 1 will form a once-a-week mail service between New York and Colon instead of thirty-six trips a year. A four years' contract with the government requires the company to make thirty-six trips a year during the first two years and fifty-two a year during the latter half of the period.

Representative Maguire has introduced a postal telegraph bill providing for an issue of $25,000,000 in bonds to be expended in the erection of telegraph lines, starting at thirty-two of the largest cities in the country. The tolls are fixed at 10 cents for ten words, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to arrange for a rate of 20 cents per 100 words for news dispatches.

The report on the mining resources of the country, prepared by Chief Day of the division of mining statistics of the geological survey, shows that the high-water mark in mineral production was reached in 1892, both in this and every other country. The total value of all the mineral products of that year was $684,778,768. This is $20,000,000 greater than for any previous year.

The monthly issue of a pilot chart of the Pacific Ocean, similar in general character to the chart of the North Atlantic, is in contemplation by the naval hydrographic office. At present there are no means of distributing information to mariners of the Pacific Ocean, and the demand has been so general not only among American mariners, but among foreigners, that the hydrographic officers believe there is as much reason for publishing a Pacific pilot chart as there is a chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Congress will therefore be urged to authorize the publication, which is attended with very slight expense.

Some gossip is being indulged in as to the probability of further immediate gold shipments. In view of the fact that the average loss of gold to the Treasury in January for the past twelve years has been $9,600,000 some Treasury officials do not believe there is any prospect of such shipment, while others hold the opinion that with a stiffening of rates of exchange such exports are altogether probable. The belief is general, however, that, if such shipments are indulged in, New York banks would not come to the relief of the Treasury to any considerable extent and thus prevent a depletion of the gold reserve.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Angle vs. the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad against the company. The plaintiff, Mrs. Angle, a widow, sued for money due her husband for work he was ready to perform in building the Superior Air Line. The court holds that the company secured a land grant of 3,000,000 acres from the Superior Company by misrepresentation to the Wisconsin Legislature, and sustains the charges of fraud. Mrs. Angle's claim amounts to $600,000. The claims of the stockholders of the Superior Air Line are yet to be filed. The lands secured by the Omaha Company are valued at millions of dollars.

The Secretary of State and the British Ambassador are pursuing negotiations for an agreement upon the regulations to police Behring Sea. It is important that these regulations shall be agreed upon before the opening of the sealing season. The formalities to be gone through between the two governments will consume much time. The Navy Department is apprehending some embarrassment in supplying sufficient vessels of the small class required to do the work of patrolling the territory designated by the tribunal at Paris. When found necessary to police Behring Sea before, the Treasury Department had to be called upon for revenue cutters to aid in the work temporarily. They cannot well be spared for permanent use in that work. No active steps have as yet been taken toward the preparation of a patrol fleet.

Secretary Morton has expressed surprise at the utter misapprehension on the part of the public of his position in regard to the agricultural experiment stations appropriations and of the motive which induced him to omit this sum from the estimates of expense in his department for the ensuing fiscal year. He said: "As a matter of fact I have taken the same course in this respect as was adopted by my predecessor, General Rusk, and (as I understand from George William Hill, to whom Secretary Rusk expressed himself on the subject) on precisely the same grounds. The reading of the sixth page of my report to the President shows clearly what the grounds for my action are. The fact is plain to any one who takes the pains to review the only official utterance I have expressed on the subject, that no suggestion of the abolition of a State station was suggested by me."

It is generally agreed among Democratic Senators that the financial question will remain untouched in Congress till the tariff bill is disposed of. Voorhees said that no effort whatever would be made to press his silver bill until the tariff is out of the way. When reached, however, he thought it would prove a solution of the problem. Bland also announces that he will not try to get his free coinage up in the House till the tariff bill is passed. Carlisle's bond issue proposition will probably give way to the tariff, as the latter is considered a matter of primary importance, and its decision may put matters in such a condition as to make issuance of bonds unnecessary. Furthermore, it is known that the silver men approve of bonds and are prepared to vote for their issue against any man who does not favor free silver. Hence there need be no cause for surprise if the taking up of the bond proposition may be delayed so long as to render it impolitic to take it up at all.

It has been decided to increase the whisky tax 10 cents a gallon, from 90 cents to $1, to be levied against whisky in as well as out of bond. Upon a representation that this increase would work undue hardship to the owners of whisky in bond it was decided to extend the bonded period from three to eight years. The tax on playing cards, at one time fixed at 6 cents a pack, was reduced 2 cents and the contemplated tax on perfumes and cosmetics discarded. No increase was made in the tax on cigars, but the increase on cigarettes of $1 per 1,000 was allowed to stand. The committee estimates that the tax on incomes from corporations and individals (corporations being treated as individuals) will raise $30,000,000 revenue—$12,000,000 from corporations and $18,000,000 from individuals. The increase in the whisky tax, it is estimated, will give an additional revenue of $10,000,000. The tax on inheritances, which was to be introduced in case the proposition for the individual income tax failed, is not deemed necessary.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Marshall Field's Grand Gift to the Columbian Museum.

PILOT CHART OF NORTH PACIFIC

Receipts and Expenses of the Land Department of the Northern Pacific for 1893.

Chicago has a deficit of over $3,000,000.

Pittsburg's relief fund amounts to $60,000.

Chicago is now claiming a population of 2,000,000.

Philadelphia is to try water-gas making on its own account.

The Indians are costing the government $7,000,000 per year.

Reports from the winter-wheat sections show a much smaller average than last year.

Another wonderfully rich streak of gold quartz has been struck at Cripple Creek, Col.

The health department of New York proposes to make war against the use of bituminous coal.

Speaker Crisp says that the Wilson bill will pass the House of Representatives by January 31.

The Colorado Farmers' Alliance wants Congress to issue legal-tender notes to the amount of $200,000,000.

Bishop Coxe at Buffalo has again denounced the position of the Catholic Church on the public-school question in this country.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri each reports a smaller acreage sown to winter wheat this season than in 1892.

The financial and commercial depression existing in Canada at the present time is being more severely felt than any depression since 1867.

There is considerable force in the assertion of Governor Fishback of Arkansas that the Indian Territory is being rapidly converted into a school of crime.

A shooting scrape at a ball at Cedar, eight miles from Columbia, Tex., resulted in the death of three, the fatal wounding of four and slight injury to several.

A recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court admitted women to practice before the Indiana bar. Miss Stella Colby was the first to take advantage of that decision.

A project is on foot in Mississippi and elsewhere in the South to purchase Jefferson Davis' house at Beauvoir for a home for indigent ex-Confederate soldiers and widows of soldiers.

It is a good sign of Mexico's credit in the markets of the world that Finance Minister Limantour has completed negotiations with a Berlin house for a loan of $15,000,000 upon favorable terms.

The Iron Age thinks that the extremely easy money market and low cost of material will induce very considerable extension of electric railways in various parts of the country during this year.

Many people living in Rochester, N. Y., who would and could work, are debarred from so doing because of insufficient clothing. Children, too, are unable to go to school because they have no shoes.

The State Department is dissatisfied with the reports of Minister Thompson at Rio. It is thought he is enjoying himself in the neighborhood and is not keeping himself well posted as to the condition at Rio. His reports are directly the opposite of Captain Picking, and favor the insurgents.

The Sioux City, O'Neil and Western Railway Company in its answer to the foreclosure suit of the Manhattan Trust Company, trustee for the funds, declares that its total capitalization was placed at nearly $6,000,000 on 130 miles of road, or three times its cost. This being contrary to the constitution and laws of Nebraska, the directors ask that all the stock and bonds be declared void and the road turned over to the assignee of the Union Loan and Trust Company for the benefit of the company's creditors, who advanced the money to build the road.

The hydrographic office of the Navy Department has started the new year with the issue of the first number of a pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean for January, 1894. Its purpose is to illustrate the character of the monthly publication which has been planned by the hydrographic office for the benefit of the maritime people of the Pacific Coast. The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the next fiscal year contain an item of $10,000 for the publication of the chart, and if Congress should grant this sum, it is proposed to issue the first day of each month an edition showing graphically such information of timely interest and warning to mariners as can be collected from reports of incoming navigators.

Of the 47,000,000 acres of land granted to the Northern Pacific railroad by the act of Congress July 2, 1864, only 5,363,423 acres had been patented to the company at the close of the last fiscal year. The records of the general land office also show that 8,945,400 acres of indemnity lands located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have been restored to the public domain. By a decision of the Commissioner in 1886 32,400 acres of the grant located in Washington have also been restored. Over 20,000,000 acres more of government land have been certified to the company, and it has sold for cash since the grant was first made down to the present time 8,386,588 acres. The total cash receipts from all sales have amounted to $32,719,974, and there remains outstanding on account of time sales $5,079,651, principal and interest. The receipts of the land department of the Northern Pacific Company for the past year were $1,660,224.66 and its expenses $577,643.82.

The indications are that the stockholders of the Columbian Exposition Company will soon receive 10 per cent dividend on their stock. According to the report of Auditor Harrington there was December 1 $10,000,000 in capital stock. Of this amount $3,000,000 was subscribed by the city of Chicago and the other $5,000,000 by individuals. In the December reports there was an estimate that the net assets of the exposition company would be about $1,765,858. Allowing for the closing up of the exposition affairs, it would appear that not more than 10 cents on the dollar could be returned to the stockholders. One of the considerations which deterred the Finance Committee from making a recommendation was the fact that, if a dividend of any amount were paid now, it would interfere with the donations of stock to the Columbian Museum. In accordance with the conditions of Marshall Field's gift of $1,000,000 to the museum there should be donated to the trustees of that institution $2,000,000 of exposition stock and $500,000 cash subscriptions. The condition is not fulfilled.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A famine prevails in Central Asia.

Paris is to have a World's Cook Congress.

The Argentine navy now comprises fifty-four first-class vessels.

It is confidently predicted that a Congo boom is about to commence.

A German company is said to be after the Nicaragua canal franchise.

The drouth in the Argentine Republic is causing serious damage to crops.

The annual cost of the British army is £17,000,000; of the navy £14,000,000.

Tin-plate workers of Meath, Wales, have had their wages cut 10 per cent.

It is reported that Italy is negotiating a loan of 600,000,000 lire in Germany.

The Shah of Persia will visit Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna next spring.

The Kaiser has ordered that aluminium cooking utensils be used in the German army.

The Barcelona police have hit upon another factory containing forty pear-shaped bombs.

Two thousand new books will be put on the market by London publishers alone this year.

England, it is said, will spend more than £100,000,000 on her navy within the next five years.

Greece will probably be forced by the creditor powers to reduce her army and navy and pay her debts.

Morocco ought to pay Spain $12,000,000 indemnity for the Melilla troubles, says a Madrid newspaper.

The Prussian government has demonstrated that petroleum is a reliable scale preventer in steam boilers.

It is announced that a charter for a university for Wales has been signed by the Queen, and consequently has become law.

A committee of the London Stock Exchange is at present elaborating a plan to abolish or at least cripple the bucket-shop business.

France intends to abandon her demand for the extradition of Dr. Herz, because it is alleged she is averse to reviving the Panama scandal.

The annual returns of the Clyde shipbuilding industry show that the total output for 1893 was 208,000 tons, against 336,000 last year.

Japanese feeling against foreigners continues to increase. The chaplain of the British legation was recently assaulted in Tokio's streets.

Seven persons have been arrested at Odessa, Russia, charged with having formed a combine for the purpose of robbing the famine-stricken peasantry.

A Buenos Ayres paper says that the agricultural products of Argentine have trebled in the last ten years. The value of this year's crop amounted to $87,000,000.

The Royal Commission reports that in Scotland, as elsewhere, the supply of agricultural laborers is much less than twenty years ago. They have gone to town.

The electric railway has penetrated even the fastnesses of the Tyrolese Mountains, a road twenty seven miles long being projected between Riva and Pinzolo.

Paris is to have a mahogany roadway. A part of Rue La Fayette is being paved with that wood. It is only an experiment, but it sounds like a very expensive one.

The Cairo correspondent of the London News says that the native Egyptian press is renewing its violent attacks on the British and inciting the people to rebellion.

Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the Upper House during the debate on Indian finances is regarded as a definite pronouncement in favor of international bimetalism.

The Vienna publicans have started a boycott against Pilsener beer on account of a rise in the price, and they are agitating throughout Austria-Hungary for co-operation.

A portion of an "Adventurer's share" in the New River Company has been sold, making the price of one share more than £450,000. This is the highest figure ever reached.

A significant sign of the hard times is seen in the fact that the Scotland Yard authorities have after much discussion voted to allow the London police to carry pistols for this winter only.

The British government has decided to expend a large sum on strengthening the defenses at Portland. Half a million sterling will be required, and the works are expected to occupy ten years.

Mr. Holinsworth has given to Birmingham some rentable houses, simply as an endowment for a city. The Town Council accepted, with the hope that this "will be the first of a long line of such gifts."

In Holland women and persons of either sex under the age of 16 are now forbidden to begin work earlier than 5 A. M. or to continue work after 7 P. M., nor can their work exceed eleven hours a day in all.

A British old fogy laments that what was once "I thank you, sir," long ago lost the "I" and became "Thank you, sir." Then the "sir" was dropped, and soon "Thank you" became "Thanks," and then "Thanks, awfully," and finally has disappeared.

The German War Minister, Von Asch, has given a semi-sanction to dueling in a speech in Parliament. Under the present circumstances of society, he said, dueling cannot be abolished in spite of the law. The speech raised a storm of protests in the Diet.

Captains White and Donovan, who were in the Matabele country, have gone to London. They have given a detailed account of the fighting. Captain White denies the story of immense slaughter of the Matabeles, and says not more than 1,500 or 2,000 warriors were killed in the whole campaign.

Missionary Robert Ashe, who returned lately to London from Uganda, asserts that a dangerous Arab ferment threatens to disturb the whole country. The Arabs are well armed and prepared with ammunition, he says, and unlimited material is being smuggled through Mombasa after having been openly admitted through German territory. Immediate definite action is necessary, Mr. Ashe says, in order to avert another Soudan experience.

The past year's output of the Fraser river canneries is valued at $2,500,0000.

We have observed for many years that the blackberry is rarely ever abundant in any of our large markets. This is a crop that rarely fails where it has proper attention, and will return a good profit upon the land and labor which it requires.

When planting trees for the adornment of the home grounds let us counsel you to give preference to the native forest growths. Do not waste money for fancy foreign growths that are not half so handsome nor well suited to the purpose. Nearly all of our native trees can be used to advantage for this purpose.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

The Five Main Buidings Are Practically Finished.

A DARING FEAT ACCOMPLISHED.

Quite a Number of the Concessional Features in Readiness—One of the Sensations.

[Weekly Circular Letter—No. 8.]

With the single exception of the Administration building, which needs a full week's work before it will be completed, the five main buildings of the California Midwinter International Exposition are practically finished. Still, it has been found impossible to open the Exposition in all its departments on Jan. 1. When the projectors of this industrial enterprise took advantage of the glorious midwinter weather in California they did not expect that the wintry winds on the shore of Lake Michigan, and the mountains of snow between that point and this, would array themselves in opposition to their plans. This, however, has proven to be the case, and hundreds of carloads of exhibits which were to come from the Columbian Exposition to stand on dress parade in Golden Gate park have been seriously delayed by the weather. There has been great difficulty experienced in getting cars to load goods on at Chicago as fast as they were ready, and when they had once been started westward, a series of obstacles had to be overcome until, even though the buildings in San Francisco are practically ready for their reception, the bulk of the exhibits which are to be made by foreign nations have not yet arrived.

It has been found necessary, therefore, to postpone the formal ceremonies of opening the Exposition for a few days, or until everything is in place. On the first day of January, however, an informal opening occurs. The flags of all nations will fly from the flag poles on the Exposition buildings and in the grounds, there will be music and general gala day effects, but the "day of days," the day when San Francisco shall be a perfect sea of bunting, when her people shall turn out en masse, when an extra legal holiday shall be declared and when all California shall join in the great ceremony of the opening of this great midwinter festival—that day will come a little later on.

Quite a number of the concessional features of the Exposition are all in readiness and will be in full blast on Jan. 1. The great Firth wheel begins its revolutions with the New Year; the lions and tigers in the wild animal arena will roar to New Year audiences; the Santa Barbara sea lions will roll and roar in the great tanks that have been provided for them; the forty-niner mining camp will receive calls in true frontier fashion; beer and pleasure will flow at the Heidelberg castle; the Hawaiian cyclorama will be open to the public; the curious ones can do down into the Colorado gold mine; and even the great electric tower will be almost completed. But this word "almost" will be changed into "quite" in its application to everything projected in connection with the Exposition before the grand opening day comes on, and when that day comes there will be spread out before the visiting multitude the most complete and most picturesque exposition that the western sun has ever shone upon.

Speaking of the great Firth wheel suggests mention of a very interesting interesting incident which took place in connection with its construction the other day. During a temporary lull in the work of putting up the spiderlike spokes of this wheel, a man was observed to clamber up in the mass of timbers surrounding the base of the superstructure. He was at first supposed to be a workman, and no special attention was paid him. Presently, however, he clambered out on one of the lower spokes. The superintendent of construction, catching sight of him, asked what he wanted up there. The adventurer made no response, but continued his ascent, working his way inside the periphery with catlike agility. The superintendent ordered him down. The only answer he got was an invitation to come and fetch him. He kept on climbing, and where the periphery has not been placed he had to slide down the big spokes until he reached the channel irons. Crossing on these to the next spoke, he worked out to the periphery, and proceeded as before.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered, watching the progress of this daring fellow, 120 feet from the ground. He was repeatedly warned to look out for himself, but showed himself abundantly able to do so. Finally he reached the the highest point, and, standing at full length, gave an exulting yell, which was answered by a group of friends near the volcano building. Of course he came down the other way, and thus made the first revolution of the great Firth wheel. On reaching the ground he disclosed his identity, and was recognized as a sailor and rigger. He said he had made the trip to settle a bet that he would make the first trip around this great rotary construction.

One of the sensations of the Exposition will be the famous diver, Kohana Maka, whose record as a long-distance swimmer, deep diver and shark hunter surpasses that of all aquatic wonders of the great Pacific. It is Kohana Maka who has kept alive the old shark-hunting custom of the early kings of Hawaii. In former days it was the custom of royal sportsmen to go to sea in their war canoes or catamaran, taking along a large bowl of chopped enemies. This bowl was placed over the water, and fragments of hashed Kanaka were thrust through a hole in the bottom of the bowl, thus attracting schools of man-eating sharks. When the sharks became thick around the boats a native king would dive in among them, knife in hand, and, coming up under the school, would stab one as he arose. This is one of the things that Kohana Maka does in these days. There will be no sharks in the little lake within the Hawaiian enclosure at the Midwinter Exposition, but there will be ample room for diving and for Kohana and other great swimmers to exercise. Four women and three men, all experts, form the little company of swimmers, headed by Kohana Maka. They will not only illustrate the wonderful aquatic feats for which the islanders are famous, but they announce themselves as ready to meet all comers in any form of aquatic sports.

A BOGUS BEAR STORY.

Result of a Little Difference of Opinion Between Two Farmers.

"Well, yes, matters are pretty rough out our way yet," admitted the old farmer from Montana. "Still we've made tolerably rapid advancement, too, all things considered. A large part of the state which, being outside of the mining district, has long been considered worthless is now devoted to farming and grazing. With the advent of school houses and churches and such things the whole territory will assume a new aspect. But just now every man looks out for number one. See that slash across my cheek here? That was one of the terms of settlement of a dispute about a number of hogs owned by a neighbor of mine a couple of years ago. What did it? A chunk of lead.

"It was this way: I planted about half my farm to corn that year. Corn was little more than an experimental crop out there, and I took a great deal of pains to give mine a fair show. Zeke Brown, whose farm was next to mine, was also experimenting a little, although in another line. He was trying to make hog raising pay. He contended that old Montana was good for something besides mining and grazing, and added that if I raised corn he would raise hogs to eat it.

"And he did. Matters moved along smoothly enough until Brown's shoats were about two-thirds grown. Then every blamed hog developed an appetite several sizes too large for him, and Brown experienced difficulty in finding an adequate food supply. Finally, in desperation, he turned the whole drove loose to 'root, hog, or die,' and the porkers promptly invaded my corn fields. It took three of us nearly half a day to get those hogs back home again. Zeke of course was surprised that his live stock had broken out, and was profuse in his apologies for the trouble they had caused. But the next week the performance was permitted without the variation of a single feature. I grew suspicious that Neighbor Brown had devised a scheme by which he hoped to give his hogs at least one square meal a week. This in itself was quite commendable, but when my corn was invaded for the third time I surmised who was expected to stand the expense of the weekly banquets.

"I didn't like to quarrel with Zeke, but I felt that I couldn't afford to have my agricultural experiments interfered with even to boom his. So I determined to study the hog question a little on my own account. After a good deal of hard work my men and I succeeded in cornering one of the shoats and carried him kicking and squealing to the house. The spring before one of the boys had shot a cub bear, and the half tanned hide was nailed against a shed. We tore the bearskin down and tied it upon the hog, fastening it securely. When the job was ended that porker made a pretty fair imitation of a bear, and when we turned the animal loose he made a bee line for the corn fields to again join his companions. Well, you know the bear is the mortal enemy of the hog tribe and there is nothing bruin likes better than a fat, juicy pig.

"Perhaps you can imagine just what sort of reception that bogus bear received. The whole drove seemed to scent danger in the air before he got near them, and scurried out of the corn fields squealing in terror. The cause of all the disturbance apparently was more excited than any of the remainder of the drove—as indeed he had good cause to be—and as he was a good runner the flight soon became a veritable rout. It was the queerest sight I ever beheld and I expect never to see its equal. Imagine a drove of hogs in a stampede, snorting, plunging, squealing and acting as if all the devils in that Biblical story actually possessed them! And in the midst of it all a lean, bedraggled, lopsided 'bear,' which half the time was ahead of the hogs!

"That porcine regiment swept through Brown's farm like a cyclone and went tearing out of sight in the distance. It took weeks to get the drove together again, and when this had been accomplished several were neither present nor accounted for. A couple of months later the government employees in the Yellowstone park reported the discovery of several wild hogs in the geyser region.

"Somehow or other Brown charged his losses to my account. He sent word by one of the boys that if he saw any more bears around his place he proposed to shoot 'em at sight. I understood what that meant, and in the interest of my health also 'loaded for bear.' We met one night just at sunset on the old Yellowstone trail. I saw him first and sung out, 'Good evening, Zeke.'

"'Good evening, Bill.'

"As he spoke his arm flew up, there was a flash, a crashing report and the blood was trickling from a smarting furrow across my cheek. You can see the result of that argument yet.

"Brown? Oh, I don't know anything about him now. His oldest boy is running the farm, though, and he manages hogs a great deal better than his father before him did."—Chicago Mail.

Manuscript Files.

For keeping manuscript sheets clean and flat, yet ready for instant inspection, make "files," such as were formerly much used for docketing checks, folded bills, etc. For sheets 8 by 10 inches, cut two pieces of heavy pasteboard each 8½ by 10½ inches. Across the back of one of these and 3 inches from its top, glue (not paste) a strip of strong muslin 8½ by 3 inches wide, having each edge turned under a quarter of an inch, so that there remains visible a strip 2½ inches wide, the top edge of which is 3 inches from the top of the pasteboard. After thoroughly drying it under pressure turn it over and score nearly through the pasteboard 4¼ inches from its top, thus leaving a hinged flap 8½ by 4¼ inches. Put the sheets between the flapped pasteboard and the other, and secure with rubber bands. The name of the manuscript or manuscripts may be written or pasted on the flap.—Cor. Writer.

They All Say "Lady."

"One of the small things that vex me," said a woman the other day, "is the persistent 'lady'-ing I get at the hands of the tradesmen. My butcher and grocer and fishman are so hopelessly committed to this form of address I expect no relief in their cases, but why the clerks in the dry goods shops are not taught better I cannot see. It is so much more pleasing to be called 'madam.' The continued interpolating of 'lady' as I am making a purchase irritates me to the verge of exasperation, and has on a few occasions driven me from a counter without waiting to select the goods I wanted."—New York Times.

Beauty Is a Curse.

Little Nell—Mamma says th' preacher says beauty is a curse. What does that mean?

Little Brother—That means if mens and womens was all ugly there'd never be any more fightin and quarrelin.

"Why wouldn't there?"

"'Cause nobody ud ever marry anybody."—Good News.

The maelstrom is not a whirlpool which sucks ships down into the depths of the ocean. It is an eddy which in fair weather can be crossed in safety by any vessel.

The remarkable price of $300 was paid in London recently for the fossil egg of the æpyornis, an extinct wingless bird that inhabited Madagascar in prehistoric times.

A kind of lizard which grows to be seven feet in length is found in Siam. It is known as the "he-ah," and its gall is highly prized as medicine.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 92½c; Walla Walla, 81@82½c per cental.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 15@16c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, 5@7c.

WOOL—Valley, 10@11c per pound; Umpqua, 11@12c; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3½c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Top steers, 2½c per pound; fair to good steers, 2c; No. 1 cows, 2c; fair cows, 1½c; dressed beef, $3.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

MUTTON—Best sheep, $2.00; choice mutton, $1.75@2.00; lambs, $2.00@2.25.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.55@5.00; medium, $4.00@4.50; light and feeders, $4.00@4.50; dressed, $6.50.

VEAL—$3.00@5.00.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@13c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 11@13c; dry salt sides, 10½@11c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10½c per pound; pure, in tins, 11½@13½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.00.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir. and up, 10½c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 11c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11½c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10½c; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser-laid rope well-boring, etc., 13c; manilla transmission-of-power rope, 14c; manilla paper twine, 11c; manilla spring twine, 14c; sisal rope, 1¼ in. cir. and upward, 7c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7½c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.75; Salem, $2.75; Cascadia, $2.75; Dayton, $2.75; Walla Walla, $3.00; Snowflake, $2.80; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS — White, 33@34c per bushel; gray, 31@32c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.75@7.00; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $13@16; shorts, $15@16; ground barley, $16@18; chop feed, $15 per ton; whole feed barley, 60@70c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30@32½c; fancy dairy, 25@27½c; fair to good, 20@22½c; common, 10@17½c per pound.

CHEESE — Oregon, 10@13c; California, ——c; Young America, 12@15c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 22½c per dozen; Eastern, 22½@27½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $2.50@3.50 per dozen; dressed, 8@9c per pound; ducks, $3.50@4.50 per dozen; geese, $7.00@8.00; turkeys, live, 12½c per pound; dressed, 13@14c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 60@75c per sack; onions, $1.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, 2½c per pound; Oregon celery, 35@50c; artichokes, 85c per dozen; California lettuce, 25@30c per dozen.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $5.00@5.50 per box; California new crop, $4.00@4.50 per box; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; California navels, $3.75@3.50 per box; seedlings, $2.00@2.75; Mexican, $3.50@3.75; Japanese, $1.75@2.00; grapes, $1.00@1.25 per box; apples (buying price), green, 50@65c per box; red, 60@75c; cranberries, $9.00 per barrel; persimmons, $1.50 per box.

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.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23½c; Rio, 22½@23c; Salvador, 23½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25.30c per pound.

DRIED FRUITS — 1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 10@12½c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

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

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—D, 4¼c; Golden C, 4½c; extra C, 4¾c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; dry granulated, 5¼c; cube, crushed and powdered, 5⅞c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2¾c; No. 2, 2½c; large white, 2½c; pea beans, 2¾c; pink, 2½c; bayou, 2¾c; butter, 3c; Lima, 3¼c per pound.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.50@4.75; no Japan in market.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 20@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, $2.75 per dozen