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OREGON COURIER.

VOL. XII. OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1894. NO. 33.

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Old Sores Ulcers, Cancers, Etc., cured, no difference how long affected.

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Young Men Your errors and follies of youth can be remedied, and these old doctors will give you wholesome advice and cure you—make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amazed at their success in curing SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL LOSSES, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, and other effects.

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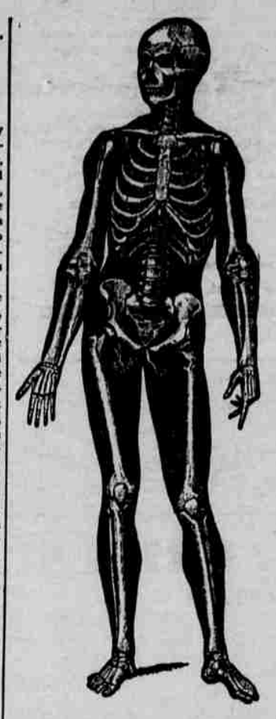

Young Men or Old Suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, lost, Failing Manhood, Physical Excesses, Mental Worry, Stunted Development, or any personal weakness, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the NOBLE VITALITY OF STRONG MEN, the Pride and Power of Nations. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform "Monopoly of Success," in treating all diseases, weaknesses and afflictions of men.

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7.25 P.M.	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5.50 A.M.

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Seat of Pain and
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Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Job Printing at the Courier Office.

ARMENIAN AFFAIR

The American Board of Foreign Missions' Statement.

THE HORRIBLE DETAILS GIVEN

The Position of the Missionaries of the American Board Within the Turkish Empire is an Extremely Delicate One Indeed.

BOSTON, December 18.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions more than any other missionary organization in America centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its Western Turkey mission began in 1819, its Eastern Turkey mission in 1836 and its Central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise fifteen stations and 286 out-stations. There are forty-five missionaries, one medical missionary in Eastern Turkey, forty-two married women and seventy-three unmarried women. They employ 791 native laborers. These laborers occupy 290 places. The Sunday schools number 264. The adherents are estimated at 46,864. There are 112 churches with a membership of 11,181, of which 498 were received within a year. The educational work is extensive. There are four theological schools; thirty-one colleges, high and boarding schools for boys; twenty colleges, high and boarding schools for girls, and 372 common schools containing 16,833 pupils. The contributions of the natives last year to the American Board amounted to $34,758. These facts do not include the work in European Turkey.

Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from others in the United States, which have induced this organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

"We are not unconcerned by the reports of the massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the missionaries of the American Board within the Turkish Empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the government under which they have lived, and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It has been their blessed privilege while preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect, as far as possible, the oppressed and to deliver from unjust officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned. It is not necessary for our missionaries after these scores of years of devotion and devoted labor for the native race of Turkey to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best amid no little peril to themselves in the interests of those for whom they have long labored; but our readers can well understand that for the sake both of the helpless and for the helped it is inexpedient for us to present a full statement of all we hear and believe. Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities, which we trust will be made by the representatives of both our government and of the European powers.

"In the Sassoun region, south of Moosh plain, there are, or were many villages inhabited by Armenians. These people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Kurds, and in the latter part of the summer the Armenians pursued the robbers in their endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which resulted some of the Kurds were killed, among whom were some who were enrolled as Turkish soldiers. When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indiscriminate slaughter of the people who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacres which followed thousands were slain, some state 6,000, others 10,000. The details of this horrible affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene. They will never be obtained unless foreign governments insist upon a thorough investigation conducted by foreigners. The poor people are in terror, and do not tell the truth unless under protection. A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousands slain in Talvorie met their just deserts, and expressing regrets that it had been thought best to send Consuls to investigate since there has been no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But such investigations should be most vigorously pushed, either to relieve the government from unjust charges, if the statments are incorrect, or, if they should be proven, to bring about the conditioning punishment of the guilty parties."

The Ministers Will Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—The clergymen of the city are arranging for organization of a movement in this city similar to the Lexow plan for the improvement of municipal morals. Rev. J. Cumming Smith, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church, who has had verbal and written communication with Dr. Parkhurst, took the initiative. A union movement has been inaugurated by the local organizations of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist ministers to take concerted action. If the California Legislature does not appoint an official purification committee, the ministers will conduct the investigation themselves, with the aid of citizens generally.

They Will Marry the Girls.

WINFIELD, Kan., December 18.—The Osage Indian boys, Hank and Charles Mashaw, attending business college here, eloped Saturday morning with two girls, who were sisters. They were headed for the Osage nation, and expected to receive annual payments. They were stopped at Dextur, twenty miles from here, and brought back. They say they will marry the girls.

Again Below the Limit.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The gold reserve took another downward plunge by the withdrawal of $4,875,000, leaving the net reserve at the close of business $66,341,834 or $3,658,116 below the $100,000,000 limit.

Reconciliation Effected.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The Commercial Advertiser prints a report this afternoon that a reconciliation has been effected between Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

THE GERMAN EMBARGO.

There is No Amelioration as Yet of the Stringent Order.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—In view of the disinclination of Congress to take up the sugar schedules of the tariff and the consequent improbability of any such action as was recommended by the President, looking to the repeal of the duty of one-tenth of 1 cent on sugar produced under the bounty system, the future action of the German government is being awaited with some apprehension here. The speech of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, in which he made a strong point of the discrimination imposed by the United States toward German sugar, is believed to indicate a strengthening of the policy which that government has adopted directed to the exclusion or severe restriction upon the American products sought to be imported into Germany. At present Mr. Runyon, our Minister to Germany, is working hard to secure an amelioration of the stringent order of exclusion in the case of American cattle, and Secretary Gresham is in almost daily consultation with the German Minister here upon the same subject. Up to this time no appreciable degree of success has attended the efforts of our government, the character of the negotiations appearing to indicate a purpose on the part of the German government to procrastinate until Congress has decisively announced its intention in the matter of sugar duty. As long as these conditions remain our government is likely to wait patiently; but, should there be any fresh attacks by the Germans upon American interests, there is ground to believe the administration will have recourse to the retaliation act of 1890 and single out some German article, the importation of which into the United States about equals in volume the normal cattle and meat trade with Germany, and forbid its importation.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

Holding Their Own Wheat and Importing From Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—With nearly every warehouse in the State filled with wheat California is importing its breadstuffs in a large part from Oregon, says a morning paper. Wheat and flour are coming in by the shipload and vessels are leaving San Francisco ballast-laden to return from the north with wheat. California farmers and speculators are holding their grain, while those of Oregon and Washington seem as anxious to get rid of it. June last 394,351 tons of wheat of the crop of 1893 were carried over. Exports from California to December 1 are less than that amount. There have been received from Oregon during that period between 30,000 and 50,000 tons, which affects local consumption and wheat used for seeding. This leaves the crop of 1894 practically intact. Rains for the coming crop have fallen opportunely. The rains in November gave the earth a thorough drenching, and enabled the farmers to seed a large area to wheat. The rains which have fallen in December, should favorable weather follow during the latter portion of the season, will insure an abundant harvest. With a good European market the grain men are apprehensive that freights may go to 60 shillings. Instead of using the tonnage now in port and arriving to ship the State's surplus wheat to Liverpool from two to three out of every five vessels which arrive are engaged to load in the North. From one to four vessels a week have been leaving here for the Columbia river and Sound ports. There is a likelihood that prior to the first Monday in March, when the tax gatherer comes around, the holders of wheat will seek to dispose of it, but with the limited tonnage here and to arrive and the immense quantity of wheat on storage, this may not prove an easy task.

AN END TO BOXING.

The Authorities Will Not Even Permit Amateur Exhibitions.

CHICAGO, December 18.—All exhibitions where fists are brought into contact with face and body, even amateur boxing bouts at the swell clubhouse of the Chicago Association, have been strictly prohibited by special order of the Police Superintendent, who is backed by Mayor Hopkins. The order may even be applied to the theatrical performances of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons order. The New Orleans tragedy has served to make the authorities more determined than ever to suppress boxing. A $200 fight to finish was in progress in the rear of a saloon last night when the police entered at the end of the eighth round and arrested everybody present. The fight was a bloody and brutal slugging affair.

Governor Foster on Glove Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Governor Foster was seen this evening and asked for an expression of opinion on the so-called glove contests in the light of the tragic outcome of the Lavigne-Bowen fight. The Governor expressed himself as opposed to such exhibitions. He said: "I have always been very positive and emphatic in my opposition to the glove contests as carried on in New Orleans by professional prizefighters. I regard it as a brutal exhibition tending to the demoralization of public sentiment, and in nowise calculated to elevate the tone of public morals in the community. When the effort was made to have Corbett-Mitchell fight take place in New Orleans, I determined to exhaust all the power of the State to prevent it, and so declared at the time. The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any such further exhibitions."

The Indians Were Surrendered.

DENVER, December 18.—A report was received to-day by General McCook from Captain F. U. Lawton of the Second Cavalry, who was ordered to capture the Moqui Indians who created a disturbance recently and took refuge among the Oriba cliffs in an isolated village. He occupied a position on the mesa over the village with two troops and trained Hotchkiss guns. The Moquis gathered in large numbers, and all in the valley were ordered to come out in view of the troops. Captain Lawton made a speech, giving the names of the Indians wanted, and one by one they surrendered until nineteen were placed under guard to be taken to Fort Wingate.

Gratifying to Employes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 15.—Judge Jenkins made an order in the Northern Pacific case this afternoon, the effect of which will be to do away with garnishee proceedings on the system while the receivership lasts. The orders were entered upon the petition of the receivers, who informed the court that numerous suits had been or were to be about commenced, which would interfere with the management of the road. The court directed the receivers to pay wages only to employes personally or their authorized agents. A similar order has been ordered in every court having jurisdiction over any portion of the system.

ABOUT CURRENCY

House Committee on Banking Taking Testimony.

WARNER, PLATT AND RIPLEY

They, as Well as Broker Jackson of Boston, Give Their Views Upon the Currency Problems—Pratt Opposes the Retirement of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Ex-Representative Warner of Ohio, President of the Bimetallic League, was the first witness to-day before the House Banking and Currency Committee. He went into the principles of the entire question, and urged that an elastic currency, such as Secretary Carlisle suggests, was an impossibility, for prices rose as fast as the currency increased. He said that the history of the world proved that the gold standard could not be maintained by giving to the banks the power of expanding the currency. He was amazed that this proposition should be made in this enlightened age in the face of the financial experiences of the world. A long discussion followed between General Warner and Mr. Sperry over a question by the latter as to the effect the increase of the circulation would have upon the price of labor. Mr. Sperry called attention to a statement by the Treasury Department, showing that the circulation in 1873 had been $771,000,000, whereas in 1893 it was over $2,200,000,000, and asked him how he reconciled the facts with the decrease in wages. Mr. Warner replied by challenging the treasury report of the gold in circulation at the present time, which he said was $200,000,000 beyond the facts, and by referring to the increase of population and wealth. Mr. Sperry did not consider the reply as adequate, and intimated that, if Mr. Warner's theory had nothing more to stand on, it must fall.

Letters from President Cannon of the Chase National Bank of New York and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, regretting their inability to appear, were read, and then the venerable Baltimore banker, Enoch Pratt, addressed the committee. He opposed the retirement of greenback circulation, and said he would rather have it increased.

At 1:15 P. M. the committee took a recess for an hour, and when the hearing was resumed A. L. Ripley of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston was called to the stand. He characterized the scheme of issuing demand notes redeemable in gold as thoroughly vicious. Under this system the banks had no means of adjusting their reserves to meet the demand of the times, thus compelling them to keep a reserve, which at one time would be too large and at another too small. He opposed State banks because of the need of uniformity. A speedy and uniform system of redemption he considered as necessary, and this he thought could be best secured through the national banks. Referring to Secretary Carlisle's bill, Mr. Ripley said he thought the tenth and eleventh sections would open the gates to extensive counterfeiting unless changed. He also thought the provision for redemption in the case of national banks would be found too inadequate. The Secretary's plan in this respect would, if adopted, mark a retrogration in banking. He considered the present system safer than the one proposed.

C. C. Jackson, a broker of Boston, urged the committee to insert a provision in any bill they might see fit to report requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to begin January 1, 1895, to redeem and cancel $4,000,000 worth of legal tender notes, greenbacks, etc., per month; authorize him to use the sinking fund for this purpose, and if this is not sufficient, allow him to issue bonds for the purpose. The Carlisle and other plans in his opinion would not give the confidence required by home or foreign investors. It was necessary in his opinion to adopt a plan to insure the cancellation of the treasury notes.

GREAT HONORS ALREADY.

No Monument to Prof. Richard Proctor Contemplated.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Miss Mary Proctor has received numerous communications lately with regard to a proposed memorial observatory to be erected to the memory of her father, the late Prof. Richard Proctor, astronomer in California. While thoroughly appreciating the kind sentiment of her correspondents, she wishes to say that a year or so after her father's death her stepmother suggested that such a memorial might be erected, but the idea has since fallen through. Miss Proctor wishes to say further that she feels that this country has already greatly honored her father's memory in the beautiful monument erected over his grave in Greenwood cemetery by the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

ARMENIAN COMMISSION.

To Consist of the English Consul and a French and Russian Delegate.

LONDON, December 17.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says that the independent commission to go to Armenia will consist of Mr. Graves, the English Consul in Bitlis, and a delegate each from France and Russia. His dispatch discredits the report that the commission will be composed of the Russian, English and French Consuls in Erzeroum.

IMPRISONED FOR RANSOM.

LONDON, December 17.—The Daily News correspondents in Constantinople writes that complaints have reached Constantinople that in many districts of Asia Minor Armenians are imprisoned for ransom. It is reported that the head of every Armenian family in Bitlis has been in prison.

Bishop of Mooshe Arrested.

ODESSA, December 17.—A Tiflis telegram says that Turkey has arrested the Bishop of Mooshe and members of the Church Council because they reported the Turkish massacres to the British Vice-Consul. Hundreds of Armenians are emigrating to Russia. It is stated that Monsignore Khrimian, the Catholico, has already appealed to the Czar, who has given an audience to the Archbishop of Georgia.

The Government Defeated.

MADRID, December 17.—In the Chamber to-day the government introduced a motion to remove the import duty on wool, and was defeated by a vote of fifty-two to thirty-eight. Amos Salvador, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the other Ministers are considering the situation.

Recognized by the President.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The President has recognized Francisco Bruni Grimaldi as Italian Consul-General at San Francisco.

THEIR VICTORIOUS MARCH.

The Bold Japanese Are Drawing Near New Chwang.

SHANGHAI, December 17.—A dispatch from New Chwang says forces belonging to the Japanese army commanded by General Oyama have arrived within sixteen miles of that place. It is stated here that Chang Pei Pung, the son-in-law of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, has been arrested and his property confiscated because of peculations. General Wei, who was supposed to have been executed for cowardice at Ping Yang, is in prison at Peking. He admits that the man beheaded as General Wei was procured at his instigation to represent him. Shing, the Taotai of Tien Tsin, is reported to have been dismissed from office on account of his inability to raise a war loan. He will be succeeded by Wang Fah Woong.

CHINA OBJECTS TO MILITARY GUARDS.

LONDON, December 17.—The Times correspondent in Tien Tsin telegraphs that China has intimated to the diplomatists that she objects to military guards in Peking and will undertake the efficient protection of the legations; consequently the English, American, French, German, Russian, Spanish and Italian guards, about fifty to each, have been ordered to winter in Tien Tsin, where the gunboats of the first five powers are stationed.

TO ISSUE BONDS FOR A WAR LOAN.

LONDON, December 17.—The Daily News learns from Yokohama that Japan will issue new bonds for a war loan of 50,000,000 yen.

THE REICHSTAG.

The Abolition of the American Tariff on Sugar Advocated.

BERLIN, December 17.—In response to Count von Koenitz's inquiry in the Reichstag to-day Freiherr von Marschal, Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the sugar tariff was of great importance, as it infringed upon "the most favored nation" clause. The increase of the American tariff on sugar had affected Germany more than any other country, and it ought to be abolished. He denied that Germany conceded "the most favored nation" treatment to the States without receiving anything in return. He was bound to admit, he said, that Germany had arrived at a complete understanding with the United States government, and that President Cleveland had fulfilled the promise to recommend to Congress the abrogation of one-tenth of a cent differential in the sugar tax. The final solution of the difficulty rested with the United States Congress. He urged that care be taken to avoid placing a difficulty in the way of those trying to prevent the violation of treaties, and he added:

"Having for our own part loyally observed the treaty of 1828, we are entitled to expect similar treatment."

DEPORTATION OF ANARCHISTS.

Proposed Amendments to the Bill Introduced by Senator Hill.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The bill to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists, which was introduced in the Senate by Hill at the last session, and which passed that body and is now on the calendar of the House, was the subject of consideration to-day by the House Judiciary Committee. After some discussion two amendments to the bill were agreed upon. One is that the power of deportation shall be confined to United States Courts and only conferred upon State Courts where the laws of the State provide for such action. The other amendment strikes out section 5, which provides for the appointment of a number of Emigration Commissioners at an annual salary of $2,500, and requires that their duties shall be performed by the United States Consuls under regulations prepared by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

The Utes Have Concluded to Return to Their Reservation.

SALT LAKE, December 17.—A special to the Tribune from Monticello, Utah, by courier to Thompson's Springs, says:

"This morning the Indians agreed to move out of Utah, and will begin the movement at once. That very efficient officer, Colonel Lawton, will see that they go. As soon as the conclusion was reached signal fires were seen from some of the adjoining mountains. The people are well satisfied and feel secure. Too much credit cannot be given Governor West for what he has done in ridding the Territory of this nuisance and menace. Not a single accident has happened, nor has a shot been fired. It is believed this is the last attempt that will be made to thrust the Utes upon the Territory."

Fraudulent Registration.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—George Peterson, a porter at the Baldwin Hotel, who resides on Minna street, testified to-day in the "stuffers" cases in Judge Wallace's court that State Senator Jerry Mahoney asked him to register as from the Baldwin Hotel, stating that "he would fix it all right," and told Peterson to go out in company with Sternberg to the new city hall and register. Peterson replied that he had already registered from his own residence. Mahoney swore at him, and walked away grumbling. This is the first direct testimony tending to show that Mahoney was the man back of Sternberg in the fraudulent registration from the Baldwin Hotel.

Race War in Georgia.

FORSYTH, December 17.—At Cannaba, ten miles south of here, last night Nolley and Dun McCord and Claude Holder, white, went to the house of Calvin Driskill, colored, to settle an old difficulty. Driskill escaped and, raising an alarm, returned with a mob of negroes, who attacked the three white men. The whites, all badly wounded, fled to the house of Wash Freeman, near by, which was soon surrounded by 300 angry negroes. The excitement has not yet subsided.

Buddhist Priest in This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—Bishop Gimyo Adachi, a Buddhist priest of the Temple Yoko Ji in Japan, has come to San Francisco to establish a Buddhist mission and convert the sinners of this city to his faith. A Buddhist temple with a full corps of priests will be established here and the doctrines of Buddha disseminated.

Uproar in the Council.

CORK, December 17.—The Mayor caused an uproar in the Town Council to-day by moving that the government be condemned for refusing to release Irish political prisoners. After a heated debate the anti-Parnellite members withdrew amid jeers and hisses, and the motion was adopted by a vote of eighteen to eleven.

NORTHWEST NEWS

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Happenings.

TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

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

Spokane's Mozart Club is rehearsing "Patience."

About 50,000 bushels of wheat are stored at Helix, Or.

It costs a sheep pelt to be married before Judge Goddard of Talent, Or.

The corporations of Brownsville and North Brownsville, Or., are thinking of uniting.

M. Costello, a Tekoa saddler, has received $3,000 back pension and a permanent allowance.

Several well-to-do families, recently from Nebraska, have bought farms near McMinnville, Or.

A term of winter school for farmers will be given at the Pullman Agricultural College, beginning in the latter part of January.

Mr. Rasmus, who recently filled a pulpit at Palouse City, has gone into the show business, and is rehearsing some amateurs in "Damon and Pythias."

Last Friday a deal was closed by which the Hotel Medford became the property of Captain J. T. C. Nash of Corvallis, Or. The consideration was about $8,000.

A wind storm the other night moved about several of the buildings at the mission at the Umatilla agency. The windmill and tower of the water plant were wrecked.

The fisheries of San Juan, Wash., are assuming considerable importance for the first time this season. The Friday Harbor cannery, which commenced operations last spring, has put up nearly 11,000 cases of salmon.

Medford school district has an indebtedness of $8,500, on which it pays $850 interest annually. The directors have had an offer to take the whole indebtedness at 8 per cent interest, and are making arrangements to fund it.

A 1,100-pound horse was sold at auction by the Corvallis Chief of Police Tuesday, and brought the sum of $1 and no more. The horse has been in the city pound for five days, and the bill for his feed was $2.50, in which sum the city is duly "horsed."

The Spokane National Bank's affairs are being rapidly wound up, the last chapter of the settlement being the sale at auction of the various notes, judgments, stocks, furniture, etc. The concern has already paid about 90 cents on the dollar; so depositors will not lose much.

The Walla Walla farmers made a mess of their contribution to the Pullman College tests of sugar beets. Instead of sending in those of average size, as instructed, they picked out the largest. One weighed 136 ounces. The result was that their percentage of sugar and purity was very low.

The Puget Sound Lumberman for December says a Washington cedar shingle company with a capital of $300,000 is being organized to control the shingle trade of the State of Washington. The scheme includes leasing all of the shingle mills in the State, numbering 234, the product to be handled by the company.

Persons arriving in valley towns from Newport on Yaquina Bay state that Monday the tide rose to the extraordinary height of twelve feet, sweeping away several sidewalks and cross walks along the water front and doing other damage. The usual tide is about six feet, and when it touches the eight-foot mark the inhabitants in that section begin to think a tidal wave of no small proportions is coming.

Mrs. Anna Churchman, aged 52, died at Ashland a few days ago from a peculiar cause. In handling a stick of stovewood about a week before she ran a small sliver into one thumb. Shortly afterward she washed out a cloth that had been used in a case of tonsilitis, and it is supposed that some of the poison found access to the blood through this slight wound on the thumb. She grew worse and her death resulted.

A first-class $8,000 diamond drill with boiler, engine and 2,700 feet of pipe has arrived at Port Townsend on the Kingston for Captain Henry E. Morgan's place at Scow Bay, where a bore of 320 feet through sandstone and shale formation has already been made with every prospect of reaching a superior quality of coal in 800 to 1,000 feet, and perhaps less. Boring will begin as soon as the desired bonds are given for leave to mine the coal if it appears in paying qualities.

J. T. Totterdale of Genesee, Idaho, was in Astoria looking for a site for a brickyard, which he proposes to establish. He has the machinery for turning out 60,000 per day ready for shipment. He expects to perfect his arrangements in the course of a few days and take his plant there as quickly as it can be shipped. Mr. Totterdale is a practical brickmaker, having been engaged in the business since boyhood, and it is expected that his venture will prove highly successful.

The specifications for bids for opening a channel through the North river jam in Washington call for a channel of a minimum width of fifty feet. There is a government appropriation of $2,500 for this work, of which $2,200 is available. It is considered impossible to put any kind of a channel through for that sum, and it is not expected that any bids will be made. The river is navigable for fifty miles above the jam, and there is an immense body of timber tributary to it. Congress will be asked for an additional appropriation.

The Horse Heaven well is about twenty miles from Bickton, Wash., on the main thoroughfare. It is now down 1,000 feet, there being over 600 feet of water. The County Commissioners were down a few days ago to examine the three-inch deep-well pump which has been placed in it, and the test made showed that 25,000 gallons of water were pumped in twenty-four hours. The Commissioners will probably accept the work and at once proceed to put in a windmill. It is estimated that it will require a ten-horse-power machine, which will cost about $250. The well has cost about $10,000.

One joint school district in Lobster Valley, Or., is made up of territory from three counties, Benton, Lane and Lincoln, and the people of that section residing in the two latter counties are anxious to annex themselves to Benton. They are a community to themselves, shut off from the outside world by mountain barriers, and it would be convenient for them to be united under one county government. Corvallis is the most convenient county seat for this section, and as it would only require a short strip two miles wide off Lane county and a small piece of territory from Lincoln to make them one people they will probably petition the Legislature for a change in the county lines.

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PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

The market is weak and the tendency of prices is downward. Offerings have not been so free since the turn of the tide, yet considerable business in Eastern Oregon grades is passing, and receipts at this point continue to be heavy. Shippers quote Walla Walla wheat at 72½c per cental and Valley at 77½@80c.

Produce Market.

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

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

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

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

HAY—Good, $9@10 per ton.

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

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

POTATOES—35@40c per sack.

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

POULTRY—Chickens, young, are quoted at $1.50@2.00 per dozen; old, $2.50 per dozen; ducks, $2.50@4.50; geese, $6.00@7.00; turkeys, live 8@10c per pound; dressed, 10@11.

FRESH FRUIT—California grapes quoted at 85c@$1 per crate; good Oregon apples bring 50@65c per box; Ilwaco cranberries, $12 per barrel; Jersey, $12.50@13.00; pears, 50@80c per box.

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

VEGETABLES—Sweet potatoes are quoted at $1.25@1.75 per cental; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; Oregon cabbage, ¾@1c per pound.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50@7.00; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.75@2.25; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5; Florida oranges, $4.00@4.25 per box; Mexican oranges, $3.75. Figs, California black, boxes, $1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, $1.10@1.15; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10