EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

An Arizona Town Exercised Over a Mysterious Murder.

BOOM IN ARIZONA BUILDING STONE.

Kid, the Apache, Incurs the Enmity of His Race—The Southern California Orange Groves.

Arizona has a boom in building stone.

Grain is looking well all over California.

The weather last week in Arizona was the coldest for fifteen years.

An organized band of cattle thieves has been discovered in Southern Arizona.

See, the Tonto Basin (A. T.) wife murderer, has made his escape into Mexico.

Arizona's new gold diggings at Treasure Gulch are attracting large numbers of prospectors.

The bodies of two horse thieves have been found hanging to a tree near Calabessa, north of Nogales.

The papers are ready at Phœnix, A. T., for the transfer of the Big Bonanza mine to a Boston syndicate for $900,000.

The streams in and about Elko and Battle Mountain, Nev., have been furnished with 50,000 Vermont brook trout.

A Chinese interpreter, Ah Tie, has been arrested at Sacramento and charged with forging City Attorney Hart's name.

There is no improvement in the salmon outlook. Packers are generally inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation.

It has been discovered that more than half the prisoners in the Idaho penitentiary are insane to a greater or less extent.

The planting of lobster eggs in Monterey Bay has proved to be successful. The young lobsters are making their appearance.

An application for a receiver for the Phœnix (A. T.) Electric Light Company has been denied by Chief-Justice Gooding of Arizona.

Kid, the Apache, has incurred the enmity of his race, and there is a chance that the United States government will capture the outlaw.

Last winter's blow has proven a blessing to the orange groves in Southern California. They are much cleaner and brighter than before.

The Adams has seized the steamer Jennie and the schooners Lottie and Kodiac for killing otter in Behring Sea. The vessels were sent to Sitka.

Feeble and diseased Mexicans are calling on Saint Teresa Urrea at Nogales, and claim to have been greatly relieved through her miraculous healing power.

Twelve Washoe and Piute Indians left Carson the other night for San Francisco to take part in Carver's border drama. They were gorgeously painted before their departure.

The Governor of California wants more facts in regard to the complaints of business being clogged for the want of extra deputies, and has asked the Boards of Supervisors for them.

The wife of Mr. Hanley, formerly a member of the Nevada Legislature and well known all over the Coast, killed herself at Salt Lake by taking poison. Insanity was the cause.

The Supreme Court of Oregon in a case involving the Southern Pacific has decided that the State Board of Equalization cannot change individual assessments of classifications of property.

Tempe, A. T., is much exercised over the mysterious murder of Ed Radcliffe, whose body was found on the floor of a dancing hall. The Coroner's jury said that Radcliffe's death was from natural causes, and the body was buried, but the citizens were suspicious. They had the body exhumed, and an examination showed Radcliffe had received wounds in the head, which had produced death.

John Thomas, once a wealthy farmer of Ada county, Idaho, has informed the Assessor that he should hereafter refuse to pay taxes on his ranch. Every winter for the past four or five years Boise river has played great pranks with Mr. Thomas' land, and now he has but twenty acres left from a whole half section.

Surveyor-General Byars has been notified that the Commissioner of the general land office has made an apportionment of $4,700 out of the reserve fund for surveying the public lands in Oregon. The original $20,000 has all been expended, and contracts are being entered into for using up the extra apportionment.

E. A. Korn, chief engineer, and T. C. Fitzgerald, assistant engineer of the steamer Ellwood, running between Portland and Salem, have been arrested on the charge of loading a safety valve so as to increase the pressure on the boiler to thirty pounds above what is allowed by the inspector's certificate. This was done on the occasion of a race between the Ellwood and the steamer Hogue. The prisoners waived examination, and gave bonds for their appearance to answer to the charge. The penalty is a fine of $500 and not more than five years' imprisonment.

At Portland the suit of James Fisk vs. D. V. B. Henarie of San Francisco, to recover $60,000 as commission on the alleged sale of The Dalles military wagon-road grant of 60,000 acres, was dismissed in the State Court the other day, Fisk receiving $5,000 and the parties paying their own costs. The case has been in the courts for several years, and has gone through the State, Circuit and Supreme Courts, the Federal Courts and United States Supreme Court, which reversed the Federal Courts and sent the case back to the State Court. The settlement is virtually an abandonment of the case, as the amount received by Fisk will not cover his expenses.

Giovanni Abbetti and Poolo Viscenti have been arrested at San Francisco on a charge of counterfeiting, and warrants are out for the arrest of two Americans and three more Italians on the same charge. Secret Service Agent Harris states that the band has been at work for the past twelve months and has manufactured a great amount of counterfeit money, nearly all of which has been distributed by means of various Italian colonies throughout California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia and as far south as New Orleans. In San Francisco alone over $15,000 in counterfeit $1 and $5 bills and lottery tickets are known to have been issued, besides a large amount of coin, and it is estimated that the operations of the band reached nearly $100,000.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone the Only Surviving Member of the Peel Administration—Jules Simon's Views.

Prof. Swift thinks that his new comet was 8,000,000 years getting here.

Chief-Justice Fuller has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address this fall before the Law Academy of Philadelphia.

Senator Blackburn is one of the readiest of Congressional speakers, and can reel off pretty thoughts and smart ideas by the hour.

Jay Gould carries in his pure a 10-cent piece which he declares was at one time all that stood between him and a deadbroke condition.

The Japanese Minister to Washington wears in his turban a magnificent opal almost as big as a pigeon's egg, set in a frame of sparkling diamonds.

Jules Simon, one of the clearest-headed statesmen in Europe, thus views the situation over there: "Peace, barring accidents. But accidents happen so easily."

St. John is still in front of the Prohibition party, but does not seem to make as much progress with it as if he had it on a street car which had a habit of running off the tracks.

Governor Foraker's youngest son has been christened Arthur St. Clair after the first Governor of Ohio. Governor St. Clair was a gallant but bluff old soldier of the Revolution.

Kate Field believes that the moral and temperate saloon system advocated by Rev. Dr. Rainsford would be a great improvement upon the hard-drinking bar trade as now countenanced.

M. Lavisse, the newly-elected member of the French Academy, is a writer on historical subjects and the first out-and-out Republican yet raised to the honor of membership in the academy.

Lieutenant Cavendish, nephew of the Duke of Devonshire, will have a lovely bride in Lady Evelyn, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, to whom he will be married on July 25.

Messenger Stoddard of the Massachusetts State House does not exactly own the building; but, as he has been in service in the place for fifty-two years, he feels that he has an extra claim upon it. The old gentleman is 77 years old.

Dr. George Herbert Kinsolving, who has been elected Assistant Bishop of Texas, is the fourth Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia honored with a bishopric within the last three years. He has not yet decided what response to make.

The only soprano in the world who makes higher tones than Patti is said to be Miss Sibyl Sanderson, daughter of Judge Sanderson of San Francisco. In addition to her musical powers she is said to possess charms of person and to be very clever.

Poultney Bigelow and Frederick Remington are in Russia on a literary and artistic mission for *Harper's Magazine*. They have sent two canoes to St. Petersburg, whence they will paddle and sail to Berlin, taking notes and making pictures on the way.

Mr. Gladstone is the only surviving member of the Peel administration. He served as Under Secretary of State for the colonies in 1835. No American statesman now living was in active public life when Mr. Gladstone had already taken a prominent position in affairs.

Ex-Premier Mercier of Quebec is a very sick man, physically as well as mentally, and his physicians give no hope of his living more than a few months, even if he lasts through the criminal prosecution and bankruptcy proceedings which are hanging over him.

The reconciliation between Annie Besant and her husband, Rev. Frank Besant, if it is consummated as expected, will be a great triumph for the daughter of the estranged pair, who is devoting all her energies to the bringing together of parents whose names have become public property.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The Progress of Ship-Building From the Earliest Times Up to the Present to be Shown.

The ethnological exhibit at the World's Fair will include many curios from the Charlotte Islands.

Tourist agents in London have contracted to bring large parties to this country next summer to visit the Chicago World's Fair.

The educational exhibit from Wisconsin at the World's Fair, it is estimated, will require 6,000 square feet of space, and application for that amount has been made.

South Dakota will be creditably represented at the exposition, having now $22,000 in sight with which to prepare its exhibit. The money has been raised by subscription.

E. Burd Grubb, American Minister to Spain, has arranged the American Commission to assist the Spanish Commission having in charge the Columbian celebration that is to be held in Spain. A large space is reserved for American exhibits.

The progress of ship-building from earliest times up to the present will be shown by a very extensive exhibit, which will be made by Laird Bros., the big English ship-building firm at Birkenhead. The firm's exhibit of like character at the recent English naval exhibition attracted a great deal of attention.

The United States patent office will exhibit at the World's Fair as complete a collection as possible of the models of all the important American patented inventions, with a view of showing the great advance in the several arts, which is due in no small degree to the encouragement and protection afforded by the patent system.

Miss Cassatt and Mrs. McMonnies, both American artists now at work in Paris, have been commissioned by Mrs. Potter Palmer to do the greater part of the decorating work on the interior of the woman's building at the World's Fair. Both women by their work have won favorable recognition in Paris art circles.

From California is to be exhibited at the World's Fair one of the famed huge redwood trees or *sequoia gigantea*. The one selected is 300 feet high and more than thirty feet in diameter at the base. A specially constructed train will be necessary to carry the monster across the continent. It is the intention to hollow the base into booths, in which will be sold California wines, fruits and curiosities made of polished redwood.

A number of the far-famed Kerry cows are to be taken from Ireland to Chicago at the time of the World's Fair for the purpose of presenting to the admiring gaze of visitors the spectacle of real Irish milkmaids and buttermakers—pretty ones, of course—pursuing their vocation. At the Irish industrial village, too, which will be one of the interesting features of the fair, will be seen native Donegal peasant girls spinning wool in genuine Irish cottages and dyeing it in the historic potato pot on a real bog-peat fire.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

The Gambling Spirit Pervades New Orleans, La.

NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED.

The International Typographical Union in Session at Philadelphia Repeals the 59-Hour Law.

Mississippi is threatened with a plague of grasshoppers.

The negro population of the South is increasing rapidly.

A mountain of red paint has been discovered near Denver.

Michigan crop reports indicate a big yield of grain and fruits.

Judge Tourgee predicts a massacre by negroes in the next ten years.

Newfoundland is rejoicing over the catching of 400,000 seals by her fleet this season.

Arrangements have been made for the electrical illumination of Niagara Falls at night.

One hundred bodies are now known to have been stolen from the cemetery at Hamburg, Ia.

The general deficiency bill provides no money for the payment of bond-aided Pacific railroads.

It is said that there are really 1,000,000 more acres planted in corn in Kansas this year than last.

A Michigan woman who was cured of the morphine habit at a Keeley institute became violently insane.

Suit is to be instituted for the land upon which the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., are located.

The census returns show that in the entire State of Virginia the surplus of women is but thirty-nine.

The Cape Cod ship canal bill was defeated in the Massachusetts House last week by a vote of 59 to 99.

Governor Fifer's appeal for aid from the citizens of Illinois for flood sufferers has resulted in raising $11,000.

The International Typographical Union repealed the 59-hour law by a majority of one in forty-eight votes.

L. W. Habercorm has resigned as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. He will practice law and write for the German papers.

Of the 428,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years 310,000 were granted at the request of wives.

In consequence of the McKinley bill Johann Hoff, the famous malt-extract manufacturer at Berlin, is about to open a factory in New York.

Within three years 5,000 people have lost their lives in Western Pennsylvania because of weak dams originally constructed in a slovenly manner.

During May the exports of breadstuffs from the United States were $19,410,349, against $12,330,231 in May, 1891; of provisions, $10,501,592, against $7,068,006 in 1891.

The lady landlord of a Cincinnati hotel has demanded $100 damages on account of a Texas banker committing suicide in one of the rooms of her house.

The gambling spirit so thoroughly pervades New Orleans that even the grand jury is found recommending the passage of a law under which gambling shall be licensed.

A. Nelson and James Taylor, Creek Indians, have been sentenced to death for stealing, the statutory laws making conviction for theft the third time punishable with death.

Edward S. Dunn, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo, is a defaulter for a heavy amount. He was a trusted officer and a leading financier of the city.

The New York Board of Health reports that there are five schoolhouses in that city in which the only method of ventilating the rooms is the primitive one of opening the windows.

The total number of regular trains of all classes in and out of Chicago daily via all railroad lines is 1,360. Twenty-eight railroad companies operate nearly 40,000 miles of railroad lines that center there.

A statement is being circulated that the vast lead and zinc industries of Missouri, including several smelters at St. Louis and in Southwestern Missouri, are about to pass under control of foreign capital.

The good people of Philadelphia are seriously disturbed. The use of soft coal by the locomotives of the Pennsylvania railroad is filling the air with soot and smutting the famous purity of the town buildings.

Lotta Crabtree was defeated in a suit in the Superior Court at Boston recently by May Robinson, who obtained a verdict for $500. The suit was for $4,000 for injuries sustained while passing the Park Theater, which Lotta owns.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at Homestead, Pittsburg, by the announcement that Manager Potter of Carnegie's plant had signed a three years' agreement with all skilled labor except members of the Amalgamated Association at the present wages.

The run of shad in the Hudson river has been growing less and less for several years. The United States Fish Commission, fearing an eventful famine, has just placed 500,000 two-day-old shad fry in the river at Kingston. It usually takes three years to develop them.

Secretary Rusk is credited with having been able to reduce the amount of deaths among cattle at sea, resulting from cruel treatment, from 16 per cent. to 1 per cent. on the $20,000,000 worth annually exported.

An improved traction engine has lately appeared in Missouri. It is run with a relatively small amount of fuel, carries a heavy load, and is provided with means for changing its speed without altering the stroke of the engine.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court of inquiry to ascertain which of the officers at Mare Island navy yard are responsible for the introduction of defective machinery for the United States steamship Ranger.

The three big fights to take place before the Olympic Club in New Orleans next September will cost the club in purses alone $47,000. Of this $25,000 goes to the Sullivan-Corbett battle, $12,000 to the Fitzsimmons match, if arranged, and the remaining $10,000 to Billy Myer and Jack McAuliffe.

Another battle between the colored soldiers and the people of Suggs, Wyo., is anticipated, and ranchmen are coming in to assist the citizens, who have issued a call for help. The soldiers were originally sent into the State to protect the cattle interests, but the settlers are impressed with the belief that the troops were sent to harass them.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Yale University About to Add a Course in Psychology to Its Cirriculum and Fix Up Laboratory.

Dickinson College last week graduated a class of twenty students.

Switzerland spends on education a sum one-third larger than it spends upon its army.

Edinburgh University is one of the chief medical centers in the world. It was founded in 1582.

The prescribed course of medical instruction in the Mexican National University is seven years.

As now constituted, the Chicago Board of Education contains two ladies—Mrs. Flower and Miss Burt.

The elementary school statistics of Hungary are thus reported: In 1892 2,015,612 children attended school, while in 1869 only 1,152,115.

The oldest and largest medical school in America is that of the University of Pennsylvania. It was founded in 1765, and has graduated 10,458 men.

Wonderful progress has been made in this country of late years in teaching the dumb to speak. Last year articulation was taught to 4,235 pupils.

More than 1,400 girls applied for admission to the New York Normal College this year. The results of the examinations will be announced in a few days.

Seventy-seven of the 106 counties of Kansas are represented at the Agricultural College this year. There are also students from fourteen other States besides Kansas.

Yale University is about to add a course in psychology to its curriculum, and will fix up a laboratory for the purpose of experimenting upon and measuring mental processes.

Chicago is to have a new medical college. It will be called the Clinical College of Medicine and Specialty Hospital. Ground has been secured, and it is expected that by next year the institution will be opened to receive students.

Thirty years ago there was not a school in all the Southern States for colored people, and of the 4,000,000 slaves set at liberty only seven and one-half in each thousand could read. To-day not less than 2,250,000 colored people in the Southern States can read.

The Friends' School of Providence, R. I., is now over a century old, and among the 15,000 names enrolled on the registers may be found those of many distinguished people. This school will hold a reunion on June 29, which will probably be a great event in its history.

Naples has a Froebel Institute, managed by Mme. Schwabe and Mlle. Baermann. It is twenty years in existence, and began with two children. It has now twenty-nine classes and 1,000 pupils. All do not come under the head of free students, as many are from well-to-do families.—*Jewish Messenger.*

President Eliot of Harvard University has been severely criticised for some comments he made on the public schools of this country before an educational meeting in Hartford, Conn. He said: "We are all wrong in supposing that we have the best school system in the world. There is not a country in the North of Europe which has not a better system. The immigrants who come to our shores from abroad will be found to have a far-better school training in what are denominated the common branches than the average of the rural population of this country. In democratic schools we close the gate to the scholar in all the interesting studies after the age of 13."

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Dolph Secures the Passage of His Bill to Increase the Limit of Cost of the Portland Public Building.

By direction of the President Adjutant-General Kelton is retired from active service. Major L. C. Overman, who was recently tried at Cleveland for irregularity in his accounts, has resigned. The resignation is accepted, and goes into effect September 20.

Senator Allen of the State of Washington has received from the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to a woman in his State a magnificent gold medal, engraved around the face with the words: "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea," and on the face of the shield with the words: "To Mrs. Martha White, for heroic deeds in rescuing three men from drowning." Mrs. White saved the lives of three sailors of the wrecked ship Ferndale at Long Beach last winter.

Senator Dolph is receiving a large number of telegrams concerning the report of the engineers for the plans for bridges across the Willamette. It will require several days to obtain a copy of the report and proceedings from the War Department and have it printed, and on account of its voluminousness it cannot be conveniently examined until that is done. He believes the chief of engineers and Secretary of War will sign the report. Action, however, will be postponed until the people and city authorities of Portland can be heard and the matter thoroughly examined and all presented to the Secretary. All communications received so far favor the location of a bridge at Burnside street.

Senator Dolph has secured the passage of his bill to increase the limit of cost for the site and public building at Portland to $1,000,000. His amenndment to the sundry civil bill provided a little increase, which has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and is now before the Committee on Appropriations. In view of the certain opposition to the amendment in the House the committee hesitates about incorporating the amendment in the bill. Senator Dolph has been assured that, if a similar amendment introduced by Senator Manderson for a public building at Omaha received favorable report, his bill will also. The Senator says the circumstances will be more favorable at the next session of Congress for the passage of the public-building bill.

The census office has issued a bulletin on the population of the United States by color, sex and nativity. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 males increased from 25,518,820 to 32,067,880 or 25.67 per cent.; females from 24,636,963 to 30,554,370 or 24.02 per cent. Of the total population 53,372,703 are native born or 22.76 per cent., as against the increase for the decade ended 1880 of 31.78 per cent. The increase of foreign born was 2,569,604 or 38.47 per cent., as against 49.99 per cent. in the previous decade. According to the census there are in the country 7,638,360 colored persons, meaning persons of African descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians. There has been an increase in the white race during the past decade of 26.68 per cent. and in the colored race of 13.11 per cent. In the previous decade whites increased 29.22 per cent. and colored apparently 35.90. As explained in previous bulletins, however, that increase was to a certain extent fictitious, particularly as regards the colored population of the South.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Swarms of Locusts Reach Algeria and Tunis From Sahara.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN HUNGARY.

Cotton Now Grown in Turkestan and the Russian Provinces of Central Asia—Frog Lymph.

It is intended to lay a submarine cable in the Caspian Sea.

Succi, the faster, is insane and now in an asylum near Paris.

French imports showed for the last year a gain over the exports.

Fewer suicides occur in Ireland than in any other country in Europe.

Tenders for the Canadian loan of $12,500,000 have just closed in London.

England has begun through its press to bitterly bewail markets lost in America.

Lord Salisbury's protection speech is said to be still causing dissensions in the British Cabinet.

Foreign physicians are now experimenting with frog lymph as a preventive of hydrophobia.

The year 1891 saw the first increase in the export of Chinese tea that has occurred in ten years.

It is estimated that there are less than 10,000 paupers in the Japanese Empire, with its population of 237,000,000.

Nathaniel Rothschild in retiring from the turf announces that he will dispose of his stud—the biggest in Austria.

English nautical journals are not in sympathy with the proposed Corbin line of American Transatlantic steamships.

The associated railroads of Austria have presented the Emperor with a magnificent new special train of twelve cars.

Dr. Newman Hall, the eminent London clergyman, expects to retire from his pastorate in July. He is now 76 years of age.

Some French artists affect to be indifferent to the bill now before Congress asking for a reduction of the duty upon works of art.

The consumption of coffee in France has increased within thirty years from one-half pound to three and one-half pounds per head.

A resolution in favor of religious equality has just been adopted in the Hungarian Chamber after an agitation of twenty-five years.

Heligolanders are by no means reconciled to their lot since annexation to Germany, and are full of grievances and troubles of all kinds.

The King of Siam is greatly interested in electrical progress. Through his efforts Bangkok is to have an electric road of American manufacture.

Swarms of locusts have reached Algeria and Tunis on the Mediterranean after having crossed the Great Sahara Desert and the Atlas Mountains.

The overflow of the Danube and its tributaries covers 240 square miles, of which one-half is cultivated land and the remainder forests and meadows.

It is possible to become a Prince in Italy by the payment of $13,000 in fees and other costs. The title of Duke may be had for $10,000, and that of Baron for $4,000.

London *Truth* says that Sir William Gordon Cumming, the principal in the famous baccarat scandal, will stand for the House of Commons in the Eighth borough.

Cotton is now grown in Turkestan and the Russian provinces of Central Asia, the quantity produced being 31,650,000 pounds, or say 80,000 bales, in 1888 and 52,560,000 pounds in 1889.

London has forty-four theaters, with a capacity for seating 70,000 spectators. Its music halls and other places of entertainment number 475, with a capacity of more than 500,000.

Not a single case of influenza is now known to exist in Paris. The epidemic is said to have cost 13,000 lives in 1892, but in 1890 it was far more virulent, for 40,000 people are then said to have perished.

The Grand Trunk railway of Uruguay to Montevideo has been completed, and opens out a vast tract of fertile land hitherto comparatively worthless, the area of which is only a little less than Belgium.

Mummies taken from the Egyptian tombs, beaten into a fine powder and mixed with oil for paint is one of the latest industries at Cairo. The color of this human-dust paint is a rich brown of lively tone.

A wire-netting fence 500 miles long is one of the late Australian wonders. The fence separates the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, and its object is to keep the rabbits out of the latter country.

According to the London *Army and Navy Gazette* the average strength of the British army in 1891 was 209,699, of which number 104,800 were in the British Isle, 72,288 in India and 35,257 in the colonies and Egypt.

An important discovery of very extensive iron-ore deposits, which are even supposed to rival the enormous iron-ore mountain at Gellivora in North Sweden, has quite recently been made in Finland by M. Stjernvall, the geologist.

The sailing ship Maria Rickmers, recently launched at the Russell yards at Port Glasgow, Scotland, is claimed to be the largest sailing ship in the world. It is 375 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 48 feet, draws 25 feet of water, and her net tonnage is 3,822 feet. She is built of steel.

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to give life pensions of 1,200 francs a year to the widow and 800 francs to the daughter of Very, the restaurateur, who was killed by the Anarchists in revenge for the arrest of Ravachol.

Verdi's "Rigoletto" has just been produced for the first time at the Court Theater in Hanover. Forty years ago it was announced for performance, but the attitude of the public was so hostile that the manager had to ring down the curtain long before the end of the opera was reached.

The drouth in France hardly can have failed to affect crops. In May the total rainfall was only .27 inch up to the 25th of the month. The April rainfall was only .39 inch. The total for the two months was the smallest in fifteen years or more. The average May rainfall exceeds two inches.

The work of laying a telegraph belt all around the Island of Great Britain has been begun, and it is expected that it will be completed at the end of the year. The coast guardsmen all along the line will then be able to communicate with each other instantaneously for the purpose of offense or defense.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Nominal. Valley, $1.32½@1.35; Walla Walla, $1.27½@1.30 per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, $4.30; Walla Walla $4.30; Graham, $3.75; Superfine, $3.0 per barrel.

OATS—New, 43@44c per bushel.

HAY—$11@12 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $9; shorts, $22, ground barley, $22.50@25; chop feed, $18@22 per ton; feed barley, $24@25; middlings, $26@28 per ton; brewing barley, $1.10@1.15 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 22½@25c; fancy dairy, 17@20c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 10@12½c; California, 38@40c per roll.

EGGS—Oregon, 20c; Eastern, 18c per dozen.

POULTRY—Old Chickens, quoted $4@5; broilers, $2.50@4.00; young ducks, $4.50@6.00; geese, old, $6.00@7.00; young, $6.00@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, 17c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, quoted $1.50 per cental; new Oregon, 60c per dozen; cauliflower, $3.50 per crate; Onions, $1 per cental; new potatoes, $1.25 per cental; asparagus, 8@10c per pound; lettuce, 10@15c per bunch; squash, 2@3c; green peas, 4c per pound; cucumbers, 75c per dozen; rhubarb, 5c per pound; radishes, 12½c per dozen; tomatoes, $2.25 per box; Oregon turnips, 15c per dozen; young carrots, 15c per dozen; beets, 15c per dozen.

FRUITS—Strawberries, 2@5c per pound; Oregon red raspberries, 7c per pound; California blackberries, 10c per pound; gooseberries, 4c per pound; currants, 8c per pound; cherries, 5c per pound; California apples, $2.50 per box; California peaches, $1.00 per box; Sicily lemons, $7.50; California, $4.00@5.00 per box; oranges, seedlings, $4.00; navels, $4.75@5.00; St. Michaels, $4.00; Smyrna figs, 16c per pound; citrons, 25c per pound; plums, $2.00 per box; apricots, $1.50 per box; California pears, $1.00 per box.

Staple Groceries.

HONEY—10@18c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, $15.00@18.00; stock, $11@12 per ton.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21½c; Rio, 20c; Salvador, 20c; Mocha, 27½@30c; Java, 25@27½c; Arbuckle's 100-pound cases, 20 17-20c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, 3c; pink, 2½@3¼c; bayos, 3¼c; butter, 3½c; limas, 3½c per pound.

SUGAR—D, 4½c; Golden C, 4⅞c; extra C, 5c; Magnolia A, 5⅛c; granulated, 5¾c; cube crushed and powdered, 6½c; confectioners' A, 5⅜c; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; half-barrels, 52½@57½c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg. California in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

RICE—Japan, $5.00@5.25; Island, $5.29@5.50 per cental.

DRIED FRUITS—Petite prunes, 7@9c; silver, 8½c; Italian, 9@11c; German, 7@8c; plums, 6½c; apples, 5@6½; evaporated apricots, 10½c; peaches, 9½@10½c; pears, 8c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted quoted $1.50@1.80; peaches, $1.80@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.80@1.90; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@1.90 raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.60@1.70. Pie fruit: Assorted, $1.00@1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.10; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, $1.45@2.00; tomatoes, 95c@$1.00; sugar peas, 95c@$1.60; string beans, 90c@$1.00 per dozen. Meats: Corned beet, $1.90@2.00; chipped beef, $2.10; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.00; 2s, $5.5'; deviled ham. $1.50@3.65 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 75c@1.55; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin, 1-lb. talls, $1.25@1.50; flats, $1.75; 2 lbs., $2.25@2.50; ½ bbl., $5.50.

Miscellaneous.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $3.00 steel, $3.00; wire, $3.50 per keg

IRON—Bar, 3¼c per pound; pig iron, $24@27 per ton.

STEEL—10½c per pound.

TIN—I. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, $8.00@8.50 per box; for crosses, $2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, $6.75 per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, $7.75 per box.

LEAD—4⅝c per pound; bar, 6½c.

SHOT—$1.75 per sack.

HORSESHOES—$5.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, $4.50@5 per bale; rosin, $4.80@5 per 480 pounds; tar, Stockholm, $14.00; Carolina, $7.00 per barrel; pitch, $6.00 per barrel; turpentine, 65c per galion in carload lots.

Hides, Wool and Hops.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 7½@8c; 1½c less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@$1.25; shearings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

WOOL—Umpqua Valley, 16@18c; Willamette Valley, 15@18c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 10@18c per pound, according to condition.

HOPS—Nominal; 10@18c per pound, according to condition.

The Meat Market.

BEEF—Live, 2@3c; dressed, 4½@6c.

MUTTON—Live, 3½@3¾c; dressed, 8c.

HOGS—Live, 5@5½c; dressed, 8c.

VEAL—5@7c per pound.

SMOKED MEATS—Ham, 13½@14½c; breakfast bacon, 12½@14½c; sides, 10½@11c; smoked bacon, 11¼@11¾c per pound.

LARD—Compound, 9c; pure, 10¾@12c; Oregon, 10½@12½c per pound.

Bags and Bagging.

Burlaps, 8-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 6⅜c; burlaps, 10-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 7½c; burlaps, 50-oz., 60-inch, net cash, 8c; burlaps, 15-oz., 60-inch, 12c; burlaps, 20-oz., 76-inch, 14¼c. Wheat bags, Calcutta, 23x36, spot, 8c; three-bushel oat bags, 7¾c.

A Clerical Horse Buyer.

There is a pastor in a midland town whose reputation for honesty is so high and his judgment of horses so good that he is employed by the gentry in his neighborhood to buy their hunters and carriage horses. For this purpose he visits the principal Irish fairs. To so great an extent has this calling been forced upon him that he has been compelled to become quite a dealer in horses, and while he gives satisfaction to his clients he faithfully fulfills the duties of his more sacred office.—London Tit-Bits.

THE FARM AND GARDEN

Comfortable Living for an Average Family Can be Made

FROM A SMALL AREA OF LAND.

Every Large Town or City is a Gold Mine for the Market Gardener Who is Up Betimes.

"Ten Acres Enough" was the title of a book published some years ago, in which the author endeavored to show how under high cultivation ten acres could be made to yield a comfortable living for an average family. A good deal of ridicule has been cast at this and similar attempts to demonstrate the feasibility of making much of little in the cultivation of the soil. But the experiment has been tried and under favorable conditions not found wanting. Men who, like the late Peter Henderson, have made a thorough study of the utilization of small areas know by practical experience that a great deal of money may be got out of ten or twelve acres of properly cultivated land.

It is said, however, that the conditions of market gardening have greatly changed since the Southern truck farmers began to flood our markets with early vegetables and fruits. This is true; but where our Northern market gardeners have had the wisdom to adapt their product to these changed conditions they have continued to make money, although perhaps not in so large amount.

The time will never come when vegetables and the more perishable fruits can be sent from a long distance, even in refrigerator cars or steamers, and arrive in as fresh and appetizing condition as those grown close at hand. Hence there will always be a demand for early fresh vegetables and small fruits from neighborhood gardens if they are invitingly presented to the customer. Every large town and city is a gold mine for the market gardener who is "up betimes" and offers his fresh, wholesome-looking goods in neat and tasteful packages. Untidy packages repel the finest class of customers, but good taste will inevitably attract them.

A good illustration of this is afforded by the experience of the owner of a ten-acre tract of land at Andover, Mass., who found very naturally that general farming did not pay on so small an area. He therefore determined to adapt himself to the situation by following a higher method. He planted one-half of his little farm to a great variety of small fruits, and devoted the remainder to the growth of vegetables. These he arranges so that for seven months he obtains crops which can be either disposed of at good prices in the markets of Boston or the nearer city of Lawrence, or put up in various forms for sale to Boston customers during the winter. In the latter case the fruits and vegetables are carefully selected and as carefully preserved, pickled or put up as nearly as possible in a fresh state.

Last year, besides the fresh fruits and vegetables sold, some 10,000 quart jars of produce were disposed of in this way. Nearly all the work was done in the family, thus saving much expense, and the income was about $3,500. Such a result can be obtained, of course, only by high culture, which implies forethought, skill, industry and good business capacity. But it shows what can be done on a small tract wisely managed.

Value of Pumpkins.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentlemen* gives some figures to prove the value of pumpkins as a food for stock. He tells of a friend who is a thorough farmer and keeps a dairy. Last year the September drouth found him with ten fresh cows and a scarcity of pasture. He had a fine crop of well-ripened pumpkins, and for three months he fed them regularly, feeding most of them in the barnyard. No attention was made to taking out the seeds, but the cows ate few of them, as most of them fell out on the ground and were eaten by three hogs kept in the yard. The hogs got their share of the pumpkins, and when eating them regularly would drink neither swill nor water. When the pumpkins were gone it was necessary to feed seven pecks of corn, ground cob and all, per cow. He says:

"My friend estimates that his pumpkins saved 200 bushels of ears of corn, or $62 worth. A few were fed before the main crop was drawn, but forty top-box loads (the box holds fifty bushels of apples) were put in one of the feed passages of the barn basements and fed from there. This man's estimate makes them worth about $1 50 per load—a much higher value than is commonly awarded to them.

"Pumpkins matured very finely this season, and were very ripe, thick and nutritious. My friend thinks, as I do, that pumpkins do not injure the corn crop in which they grow. It is possible that they take something from the soil that would be used by the succeeding crop, but this is difficult to determine, and in the absence of definite knowledge on this point it will be safe for dairymen to grow pumpkins on the principle that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Growing All Large Potatoes.

One of the secrets of single-eye planting is that where it is practiced the potatoes are all large and fully matured. Of course, such potatoes make better seed, and where the practice is continued from year to year it may be profitable. Single-eye planting should, however, be confined at first to drills. One stalk may be enough for each foot or fifteen inches in the drill, or if it fails, the loss is not much. But, if planted in hills three feet apart each way, the failure of a single hill becomes a serious matter. With ordinary seed single-eye planting must result in many missed hills. At first, therefore, only enough should be planted by single eyes for seed for the ensuing year. It may then better be determined whether the gain from having no small potatoes to sort out is sufficient to balance the lessened yield from single-eye planting.

Never keep a young tree out of the ground after it arrives from the nursery. The greatest misfortune that can happen to a young tree is to expose its roots to dry winds.

Emil Frese's

HAMBURG TEA

Purifies the BLOOD, Cures CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, COLDS, PIMPLES, all SKIN AFFECTIONS, and DISEASES ARISING from a DISORDERED STOMACH.

The Genuine HAMBURG TEA is put up in YELLOW WRAPPERS with Facsimile Signature of EMIL FRESE.

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