EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Idaho's Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair.

CAR SHOPS TO BE MOVED TO OGDEN.

Considerable Excitement Caused in Vancouver, B. C., Over a Circular —Other News.

Yuma complains of tramps.

Los Angeles is to have a glass factory.

The pinenut crop in Nevada is large.

Much land is being taken up in Arizona by homesteaders.

The Clear d'Alene Indians predict an extraordinarily hard winter.

The irrigation question will occupy much of the time of the Idaho Legislature this winter. The problem is an all-important one in the southern part of the State.

An attack was made on three horse-thieves near Santa Fe, N. M. One was killed and one wounded, and the other proved to be a woman dressed in male attire and armed.

The Tuscarora, Nev., *Times-Review* says that, in consequence of the closing down of the mines, many people are taking advantage of the pleasant weather to seek "greener fields and pastures new."

The total production of raisins in California this year is 1,800 carloads. The crop will be found, when all is shipped, says the Secretary of the State Raisin Association, to be three-fourths of last year's shipment.

The Bradstreet commercial agency reports thirteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week as compared with eleven for the previous week and thirteen for the corresponding week of 1891.

The Governor of California has authorized an election at Cerro Gordo, Inyo county, to vote for all officers who were voted upon November 8. This is owing to the destruction of the ballots at that precinct on election day.

Considerable excitement has been created in Vancouver, B. C., over the fact that the two local firms, who control the entire coal supply, have issued circulars stating that all coal must be paid for in advance or no delivery will be made.

The Coos Bay, Or., *News* speaks of the following as "a peculiar coincidence": Captain Marshall's little daughter Jennie died last Tuesday. She was born the day Cleveland was elected in 1884 and died the day he was again elected in 1892.

The City Council of Ogden and the county of Weber, Utah, have appropriated $30,000 as a bonus to induce the Southern Pacific to remove its shops from Carlin, Nev., and Terrace, Utah, to Ogden. A contract has been signed by all the parties, and the removal takes place at once.

A move is now on foot to bring into Boise City the hot water from the artesian wells about two miles above town and utilize it for heating purposes. Pipes are already laid, and the experiment will be tried in the new city hall and in the public-school building. If it is a success there, it will be generally used throughout the city.

By far the largest water-storage project ever undertaken in the United States is that on the Arizona canal, nine miles from Phoenix. Work will begin at once to put an embankment on the west side of the canal at the distance of three miles, which will form a lake of that length and twenty feet deep. Water will be let in from the Arizona canal during the rainy season.

Donald McRae, Commissioner of Umatilla county, Or., is the inventor of a cultivator, which promises to revolutionize the farming industry. It is especially designed for killing weeds, and will also thoroughly pulverize the soil. The shovels are flat, heart-shaped pieces of steel, and by an ingenious mechanical contrivance they have a reversible motion, the intention of which is to clear them of rubbish, so that they will cut clear and smooth at all times.

Never since the settlement of Idaho have there been such immense crops all over the State as during the past season. Scientific research attributes a beneficial change in the climate to the multiplication of irrigation canals, which moist n a great extent of country and create a humid atmosphere. It has been observed that frequent rains now fall during the months of July and August. Nature is closing up the gap between wet and dry seasons and equalizing the rainfall.

Idaho is preparing to make a splendid educational exhibit at the World's Fair. The plan as laid out by Superintendent Gibson is to collect specimens of school work executed by pupils of different ages and covering the different branches of study and instruction embraced by the several public schools and educational institutions of the State. When the collection is made it will be examined by a committee of experts especially selected for the purpose, and awards of merit will be given for the best work, age and length of time taken into consideration.

For some weeks the affairs of the proposed San Francisco and Great Salt Lake railroad have been very quiet, and there is now no doubt that the project will fall through. The sole cause of its non-success has been the lack of interest taken in it. Many people who were clamorous for a competing road became shy when it came to raising subscriptions, and it has been impossible to raise enough money to push the road to completion. As a consequence the whole scheme is on the verge of dissolution. Most preliminary work in the way of surveys, etc., had been done, and about $1,000 had been spent in this manner. The work of obtaining subscriptions was then taken up, and though urgent efforts were made, only one-third of the amount of money agreed upon before the bonds could be floated has been obtained. It was agreed at the beginning that six months should be allowed in which to collect the subscriptions, and if at the end of that time the necessary amount of money was not forthcoming, all would be released from their pledges to take stock. There are still over two months of these six left, but the general lack of interest is such that the promoters of the scheme have become discouraged and see no use in attempting to carry matters any further. This road was to be the competitor of the Southern Pacific and the new transcontinental line.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Annual Report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for the Year Ending June 30.

Ex-Governor Geary of Iowa has formally assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The President delegates to him the power to sign treasury warrants and act as Secretary of the Treasury in certain contingencies.

Superintendent of Census Porter in his annual report strongly urges that the census office be made a permanent bureau of the Interior Department. Regarding the cost of taking the eleventh census, he says that the disbursements up to June 30, 1892, amounted to $8,208,763, and of the thirteen volumes in which results have been embodied there are now in the hands of the printer eight quarto volumes, but the infinite detail of the office work makes it impossible to foretell the date of the completion of the whole work.

The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Bell for the year ending June 30 shows the total cost of the inland mail service was $41,335,372; foreign mail service, $836,145. Compared with last year, there was an increase in the star service of 2,214 routes, 5,877 miles in length of route and $196,061 in annual expenditure. The mail messenger service shows an increase of 204 routes, 5,058 miles in length and $177,461 in cost. The railway postoffice clerks were increased 385 and $411,610 in expenditure. Special facilities on the trunk lines showed a decrease in cost of $98,807.

The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Rathbone shows 4,105 new postoffices were established during the year, a greater number than any previous year except 1891, when it was 4,427. The year closed with 67,119 postoffices in the United States. The largest increase in number of new postoffices is in the Southern States. Rathbone suggests an amendment to the law, making the mailing of green goods circulars a continuing offense from the time of mailing to the place of destination, so that the prosecution can take place at either point. A similar enactment in regard to lotteries has about swept them out of existence in two years, and he believes the same effect would follow in the cases of green goods swindles.

The Navy Department will soon send a special communication to Congress in connection with the transportation of enlisted men from New York to San Francisco. The naval officers are said to be mad all over at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, owing to their inability to get the company to transport their sailors. As the Treasury Department has ruled against sending men across the continent by rail, the Navy Department is greatly embarrassed in its efforts to supply men for the vessels on the Pacific Coast. Recently the department desired to send 100 men to San Francisco for the new coast defense vessel Monterey. The company informed the department that they could not take the men for several weeks yet. The department has determined to ask Congress for authority to transport its men across the continent by rail.

The monthly weather-crop bulletin shows that November was slightly colder than usual in the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, with a deficiency in temperature generally throughout the Northern States and as far south as North Carolina. There was more than the usual amount of rain in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the northern portion of the Gulf States, Tennessee, Eastern Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and California. The unusually heavy rains in the North Pacific States resulted in great loss to the railroad and agricultural interests. The weather has been favorable throughout the winter wheat regions and the recent rains doubtless benefited greatly the late sown wheat, but the ground continues very hard throughout the spring wheat States. Cotton picking is about completed. Some slight damage was done to the late cotton Central States by heavy rains. The weather in Southern California was favorable, and the reports show that the orange crop is ripening as well as could be desired, the fruit coloring fast.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Emperor William Consents to Send to the Fair a Remarkable and Attractive Exhibit of His Presents.

The Spanish Cabinet will ask the Cortes for $150,000 for the World's Fair and to send all archives pertaining to Columbus.

Among the exhibits at the World's Fair will be two swords from Spain, one of which belonged to Isabella, Columbus' patron, and the other to Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico.

Emperor William has at last consented to let a German military band visit Chicago during the World's Fair. The men will be selected for the purpose from the bands of different regiments.

By request of the World's Fair Commission the Willapa Harbor Tannin Extract Works will prepare an exhibit of Washington hemlock (so as it is now called, Alaska pine). The exhibit will consist of a cord of bark, the hemlock extract and leather tanned with it, hemlock lumber, flooring and cross sections; also photographs of the works, showing the process of manufacture of the extract.

The Emperor of Germany has consented to send to the World's Fair what will be one of the most remarkable and attractive features to be seen at Chicago next year. It will consist of a collection of presents received by his grandfather the Emperor William; his father, the Emperor Frederick, and himself from their fellow sovereigns in Europe, as well as from the people of Germany. The collection will be intrusted to the care of the Latin-American department but the conditions under which it will be exhibited have not been announced. The presents consist of jewels and other personal ornaments, silver plate, decorations and an infinite variety of other articles. The collection is worth millions of dollars.

There is great demand for space in the mining building at the World's Fair, and most of the States awarded space are almost completing their arrangements for an exhibit. California, however, is the one State which is showing a decidedly lagging spirit, though it was assigned one of the most desirable parts of the mines and mining building, in the main aisle and directly opposite the Mexican display. The California World's Fair Board has not yet accepted this space. Moreover, in a recent letter to the World's Fair management the Secretary of the California Association said there were not yet in a position to state whether they desired the space allotted them or not. Every inch of the space in the mining building is wanted, and several States, who do not know whether they want to place an exhibit in the building or not, are clamoring for increased allotment. The World's Fair management is considerably wrought over the lassitude shown by the California Commission, and is anxiously awaiting a reply one way or the other.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Hungarian Mode of Disposing of an Obnoxious Boss.

THE PENSION ESTIMATES FOR 1894.

An Attempt Being Made to Consolidate the Four Mammoth Export Breweries of America.

There are three Keeley institutes in Missouri.

The Chicago Pork Trust will kill 12,500 hogs daily.

American capitalists have secured control of the bituminous-coal product of Nova Scotia.

A movement is on foot to raise a fund for the relief of the late Samuel J. Randall's widow.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to allow State banks to issue notes.

There is excitement in McNary county, Tenn., on account of negroes whipping white men.

The pension estimates for 1894 are $165,000,000. The deficiency for 1893 is estimated at $[illegible],621.

During October the elopements from Chicago to Milwaukee are said to have averaged eleven per week.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent wants "the President's salary increased to $100,000."

One of the largest natural-gas wells ever discovered in the Indiana belt has been drilled near Muncie, Ind.

The trained nurses of New York are planning a home where they can have a place to go when not employed.

The Louisiana law providing separate compartments for blacks and whites on railroad cars is held to be constitutional.

Hungarian laborers on an Ohio railroad locked their boss in a tool chest and were burning him when he was rescued.

Sixty thousand more pupils are enrolled in the public schools of Kansas than there were voters at the last election in that State.

The Prohibitionists carried South Carolina on the popular vote at the recent election, and expect to make it a dry State in the near future.

According to a Homestead dispatch the Carnegie Company has contracted for improvements and extensions to the mills to the amount of $175,000.

The sixteen Belgian glassblowers, who were held since November 16 at New York on suspicion that they were contract laborers, have been released.

The Chicago Yacht Club, it is announced, is arranging for the establishment of a Western naval academy on the city lake front near Fifty-first street.

The most conservative estimate Mississippi's cotton crop at half that of last year, or two-thirds of an average crop, which would place it under 700,000 bales.

B. J. Martin, cashier of the Webster Bank at Endora, Miss., is missing with all the cash in the bank. The sum taken is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $50,000.

The New York merchants want one of their townsmen chosen for the Senatorship. They make the claim on the grounds of political right and business propriety.

Matthew Laflin has subscribed $75,000 toward a permanent home for the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The only condition is that an equal amount be obtained from other sources.

The report of the German Commission investigating the cause and spread of cholera has been received at Washington. It contends that cholera cannot be transmitted in merchandise.

Jim Corbett's scheme for the construction of a massive building, in which he is to hold sparring exhibitions and appear daily in plays during the World's Fair at Chicago, bids fair to be accomplished.

A man who sued the city of St. Louis for $25,000 damages caused by a kick from a mule has lost his suit. The Court decided that the mule at the time of the transaction was not acting as agent for the city.

While much remains to be done, and further improvement is still needed in many lines, the tone of the report on the Indian school service in general and in detail shows improvements that are gratifying.

Thomas G. Hodgkins of Setauket, L. I., has just given $5,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York and Brooklyn, and the same amount to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Island County Savings Bank of Galveston, Tex., received a package from New York supposed to contain $10,000. When opened it was found to contain brown paper cut in slips about the size of a bank note. Nothing is known as to where the robbery took place or by whom effected.

A syndicate is said to be forming, with a capital of $400,000, for the purpose of controlling the coal trade of Pittsburg, Allegheny, Homestead, McKeesport and all the towns along the Ohio river as far as East Liverpool and up the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers to the head of navigation.

The papers filed in the divorce suit of Rev. Elbert S. Todd, pastor of Hamline Methodist Church, one of the swell churches of that denomination in Washington City, contain a statement made public in part. The chief allegation is that Mrs. Todd was guilty of infidelity with Congressman Cutting of California.

The most prominent and influential men in the ship-building and shipping interests of the United States have completed the preliminary organization of a professional society of high standing, to be called the "Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers," whose object shall be to promote the art of shipbuilding in all its branches, both commercial and naval. The first meeting will take place at the naval review in the spring.

Mr. Freyvogle will bring suit against Buck at Hummelstead, Pa., for conspiracy under a State law that protects from the spite of those who do not like her verdict they bring in. The penalty is a heavy fine and long imprisonment. Freyvogle was a juror in the Critchlow case, and Frick demanded his discharge from the Electric Light Company, in which Price is a large stockholder.

The consolidation of the four mammoth export breweries of the United States—the Anheuser Busch and Wainwright Lemp of St. Louis and the Schlitz and Pabst (with four auxiliaries) of Milwaukee—with a capital stock of $40,000,000 and bonds to the amount of $200,000,000 to supply the world with beer is the gigantic enterprise which is being fathered by the Rothschilds of England.

INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES

Number of Pounds of Paper Consumed Yearly in the World—The Yield of Corn in Kansas.

The pepper plant of Borneo is used to make beer.

There are over [illegible] mines in the Lake Superior district.

Thirty four cotton-spinning mills are in operation in Japan.

Thirteen hundred railway trains are handled daily in Chicago.

The railroads are still short of sufficient cars to move the Western crops.

It takes 100 gallons of oil a year to keep a large-sized locomotive in running order.

The 785 electrical railroads in the United States cover more than 4,000 miles.

England spends ninety-nine times more money in intoxicants than in education.

In 1893 our product of hay is estimated at $190,000,000; in 1892, $970,000,000.

The saloons of London, if set side by side, would make a distance of seventy-five miles.

The Black Hills promise to supply the pure tin needed in this country at no distant day.

There are now in the United States twenty-one law firms composed of husbands and wives.

Whisky may be made from molasses, beet root, potatoes, tomatoes and many other substances.

The world consumes 3,000,000,000 pounds of paper a year, and is supplied by 4,500 paper mills.

The National Lead and Linseed Oil Company will continue in a trust with a capital of $18,000,000.

Talk is no longer cheap. It cost $9 for five minutes' use of the telephone from New York to Chicago.

The various English bicycle manufacturers make $5,000,000 annually by the sale of their machines.

Wholesale saddlers have been advised by their national organization to make a fine display at the World's Fair.

Pittsburg capitalists have leased a large nail mill at Georgetown, giving employment to 600 men and boys.

Electroplating has been applied in an ingenious and effective manner for the preservation of lace forms in metal.

It is estimated that $280,000,000 have been spent in road improvements in Pennsylvania during the past fifty years.

The value of the honey and wax produced in the United States during the past year has been estimated at $20,000,000.

Sheet-iron kites, to enable a vessel when in distress during a storm to communicate with the shore, have been suggested.

The electric street cars of Albany, N. Y., are provided with an automatic device that shows the name of each street just before it is reached.

The Bureau of Agriculture shows that the total yield of corn throughout Kansas last season was 138,658,621 bushels, or 24.74 bushels to the acre.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia over the river La [illegible],833 feet above the sea level and 4,008 feet above the river.

In New York the fastest elevators are in the Union Trust Company's building on Broadway near Wall street. They shoot up or down, carrying 3,000 pounds at a speed of 600 feet a minute.

Judge Sheppard, the newly appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina and said to be the youngest man that ever held the position, began business life as a telegraph operator in Washington, D. C.

PURELY PERSONAL.

What It Costs the British Taxpayers Weekly to Support the Royal Family—Etc.

Ex-President Barrillas has been ordered by the courts of Guatemala to pay his barber's bill.

Julian Hawthorne, who is the father of seven children, calls his home at Sag Harbor "The House of Seven Gabblers."

General Dodds, the victorious French commander in Dahomey, has African blood in his veins, derived through his mother.

The esoteric London society known as "The Souls" is to publish a paper, beginning in January, with Miss Margaret Tennant as editor.

Prof. Virchow, the German pathologist, has been appointed an honorary member of the Imperial Russian Natural Philosophy Society.

At a recent hunt on the domain of General von Wedell Emperor William killed with his own hands 235 hares, 70 pheasants and 25 rabbits.

Young James Garfield is said to much resemble his father, the dead President, and in manners, voice and methods reminds his friends of the paternal likeness.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes admitted the other day to a lady who went to him for information on the point that he did not know the name or subject of his first poem.

It was developed by testimony in a recent trial in London that the Prince of Wales has issued [illegible] of $2,345 box tickets for the London Coliseum.

The Sultan of Turkey has 330 wives, the King of Dahomey, 256; the Shah of Persia, 400; the King of Siam, 60, the King of Ashantee, 3,000, and the Emperor of Morocco, about 600.

Baron Hirsch is said by a London newspaper to be the richest man the world has ever known, the statement being that he is worth £6,000,000 a year. This implies a capital of about $500,000,000.

Charles Francis Adams does not consider himself too great or too busy a man to be a member of the Common Council of Quincy, Mass. He has been nominated for the place by the Democrats.

Miss Adele Cooper, whose essay on "The Dangers of the Emancipation of Women" Mr. Gladstone wishes might be sent within the reach of men and women in England, is said to be a Viennese.

Ex-President Chamberlain of the Iowa Agricultural College is now farming in Ohio. His property has an extent of 115 acres, and he is not such a theorist as to be unable to make a practical success of the business.

The salary of the Prince of Wales is $200,000 per year; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duke of Edinburgh, $125,000, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's cousin, $63,000. The royal family costs British taxpayers $40,000 a week.

Miss Alice Barth, a promising young artist of Baltimore, has just completed a fine oil painting of the venerable Enoch Pratt, which he will present to the Pratt free school at North Middleboro, Mass., founded by him about thirty years ago.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

The English Farmers Demand the Benefits of Legislation.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WHEAT HARVEST.

The Mijares Incident in Venezuelan Waters Satisfactorily Settled—The Jews of Palestine.

A fierce anti-British Republican sentiment is reported in Portugal.

There are 950,000 persons, 90 per cent. men, in 875 Russian jails, built to hold 57,000.

An effort is being made to establish a Masonic Grand Lodge for the whole of South Africa.

The managers of Monte Carlo have excluded local physicians from the gambling rooms.

It is estimated that France will spend nearly $2,000,000 for arms and ammunition for the cavalry alone next year.

About 40,000 people in England pay a guinea a year for the privilege of displaying their crests on their stationery and plate.

At least 40,000 of the young women of London are supporting themselves by means which are disreputable and even revolting.

The wheat harvest of South Australia promises to be excellent both in yield and quality. A large surplus will be available for export.

Argentine cannot resume cash payments. A proposition for the conversion of paper money has been suggested by the Minister of Finance.

New Zealand has set apart two islands for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and other animals, forbidding there all hunting and trapping.

An office has been opened in London, and a well-organized attempt is being made to bring American lager beer into competition with the German product.

Woman's Century is the name of a new weekly paper to be published in Weimar, Germany. It will be devoted to the advancement of women in the Fatherland.

Extensive street alterations are projected in Paris. They will be confined to the Boulevard des Italiens and adjoining streets and be finished in time for the World's Fair in 1900.

Lord R. Churchill intends to pay another visit to South Africa. His journey to Mashonaland was not a commercial success, but he still believes that gold can be found in South Africa.

It is estimated that 4,000,000 francs in Spanish securities are held in France. Spanish bankruptcy coming on the top of the collapse of the Panama Canal Company would be a heavy blow to France.

The Duke has recently received from the converted cannibals of New Guinea a curious present, consisting of three crowns made of feathers of the Upiloids. These crowns, united together, form a tiara.

Negotiations between the French Algerian viceroy and the Sultan have been suspended in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to sign the concession for the construction of a Moroccan-Algerian frontier railway.

M. Averof, a Greek resident of Alexandria, has presented the Queen of Greece on the occasion of her silver wedding with the sum of 2,000,000 drachmas for the erection of a reformatory for young criminals.

An influential committee, representative of those who in Liverpool sympathize with the "Darkest England" scheme of General Booth, is making arrangements for a campaign which the General will shortly enter upon in the city and district.

The Mijares incident in Venezuelan waters has been satisfactorily settled. This is the case where the Captain of the Philadelphia refused to deliver a political prisoner to the Venezuelan authorities, who had trumped up a charge that he was a horsethief.

The new cruiser Rurik, built at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg, was launched a few days ago. The registered tonnage of the Rurik is, the *Standard's* correspondent says, 11,633 tons, and she can carry 13,250 tons. Her armour plates are ten inches thick.

It is the opinion of the *Jewish Tidings* that, if the Jews of Palestine had a due measure of liberty, they would soon make that old country prosperous. "Free from the shackles of a Russian oppressor, the Jew of the East could build a home which even a Czar might envy."

It is currently reported at Buenos Ayres that Dr. Juarez Celman, the late President, has prudently invested upward of two millions sterling in Europe, upon which he will be able to live very comfortably at Paris, Monte Carlo and other pleasant places.

A dispatch from Paris states the scandalous proceedings at the rooms of the Salvation Army in that city continue. Saturday evening a band of lost youths and laster women invaded the platform and began a cancan. The police do not seem to desire to protect the Salvation people from attacks of this kind.

English farmers are demanding that the benefits of recent land legislation as applied to Ireland shall be extended to Great Britain. They are agitating for the establishment of land courts which shall have power to fix or raise and make arrangements to enable the tenants to purchase their holdings from the landlords.

The income tax report for the Kingdom of Prussia, published four weeks ago, shows an increasing number of millionaires. There are 8,415 persons who confess to more than 800,000 marks. The actual millionaires of Prussia are divided into two classes—the mark millionaires, the thaler millionaires and the so-called income millionaires.

Prince Leopold of Prussia, the second cousin of the Emperor of Germany, who took part in the recent long distance ride between Berlin and Vienna, has recovered at last from the effects of the race. Owing to the courtesy of Lieutenant Heed, a countryman, the Royal Highness was allowed to reach the goal first. The Lieutenant has been rewarded with an imperial decoration for his refusal to pass the Prince when near Vienna.

As the Empress Frederick and Princess Margaret were walking to St Mark's in Venice the other day, followed by a lap dog without muzzle or chain, the little animal was caught by a man whose business it is to take up stray dogs. The two ladies begged the police to order the man to give the dog up to them, having no idea of the rank of the petitioners, the policeman said that to retain the dog they must follow him to the police office. This they did, and with many excuses the Captain of the guard ordered the restitution of the animal.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Valley, $1.20; Walla Walla, $1.12½@1.15 per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, $3.65; Walla Walla, $3.65; Graham, $3; Superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

OATS—44@45c per bushel; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels $6.50@6.75; cases, $3.75.

HAY—$11@13.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $.7; shorts, $19; ground barley, $22.50@25; chop feed, $21@22 per ton; whole feed barley, $18@19; middlings, $26@28 per ton; brewing barley, $1.00@1.15 per cental; chicken wheat, $1.20 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 32½@35c; fancy dairy, 30c; fair to good, 25@27½c; common, 15@17½c per pound.

CHEESE — Oregon, 11@13c; Young America, 14@14½c per pound.

EGGS — Oregon, 32½@35c; Eastern, 27½c per dozen.

POULTRY—Old Chickens, quoted at $4.00@4.50; young, $5.00@5.50; ducks, $4.00@6.00; geese, nominal, $10.00@11.00; turkeys, 12½@13c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $1.0 @1.50 per cental; onions, 75@90c per cental; potatoes, 75@90c per cental. tomatoes, 40@50c per box; Oregon turnips, 75c@$1.00 per cental; young carrots, 75c@$1 per cental; sweet potatoes, $1.75 per cental; Oregon cauliflower, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; celery, 60c per dozen.

FRUITS — Sicily lemons, $7.50; California grapes, 75c@$1 per box; Oregon pears, $1.25@1.50 per box; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; oranges, $4.50 per box; cranberries, $[illegible].75 per barrel; apples, 50c@$1.50.

Staple Groceries.

HONEY — Choice comb, 15@17c per pound; new Oregon, 18@20c.

SALT—Liverpool, $14.50@17.00; stock, $10.50@11.50 per ton.

RICE—Island, $5.00@5.50; Japan, $4.85 per cental.

DRIED FRUITS—Petite prunes, 10@11c; silver, 11@14c; Italian, 12@14c; German, 10@11c; plums, old, 5@6c; new, 7@9c; apples, 4½@9½c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 12@16c; pears, 7@8c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21½c; Rio, 20½c, Salvador, 20c; Mocha, 27½@30c; Java, 27½@30c. Lion and Arbuckle's brands, 100-pound case, 25.75-10.5c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, 3½c; pink, 3c; bayos, 3½c; butter, 3½c; limas, 3¾c per pound.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@45c, half-barrels, 42½@57½c; in cases, 3 to 8c per gallon; $2.25 per keg. California in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—Net prices: D, 4½c; Golden C, 4¾c, extra C, 4¾c; Magnolia A, 4¾c; granulated, 5¼c; cube crushed and powdered, 5¾c; confectioners' A, 5½c per pound; maple sugar, 15@18c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted quoted $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.75@2.10; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.40; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65@2.00. Pie fruits: Assorted $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.10@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons — Assorted, $3.25@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.00@4.50. Vegetables — corn, $1.40@1.85; tomatoes, 95c@$1.00; sugar peas, 95c@$1.00; string beans, 90c@1.00c per dozen. Meats: Corned beef, 1s, $1.25; 2s, $1.85@2.00; chipped beef, $2.10; lunch tongue, 1s $3.10; 2s, $5.5; deviled ham, $1.50@2.75 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.50@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@1.50; flats, $1.75; 2 lbs., $[illegible].25@2.50; ½ bbl., $5.50.

Miscellaneous.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron 2.75 steel, $2.75; wire, $3.00 per keg.

IRON—Bar 3½c per pound; pig iron, $25@26 per ton.

STEEL—10½c per pound.

TIN—C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, $8.25@8.75 per box; for crosses, $2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, $6.62½@6.75 per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, $7.50@8.00 per box.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, $4.50@5 per bale; resin, $4.80@5 per 280 pounds; tar, Stockholm, $13.00; Carolina, $9.00 per barrel; pitch, $6.00 per barrel; turpentine, 65c per gallon in carload lots.

LEAD—4½c per pound; bar, 6½c.

SHOT—$1.80 per sack.

HORSESHOES—$5.

Hides, Wool and Hops.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 6½@7½c; one 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; shearlings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

WOOL—Umpqua Valley, 16@19c fall clip, 13@15½c; Willamette Valley, long 18c, according to quality. Eastern Oregon, 10@16c per pound, according to condition.

HOPS—15@20c, according to condition.

The Meat Market.

BEEF—Live, 1¾@2¾c; dressed, 4½@6½c.

MUTTON — Live, $1.50@3.00 per 100 pounds; dressed, $6; lambs, live, 3½@3½c per pound; dressed, 8c.

HOGS — Live, $4.50@4.80 per 100 pounds; dressed, $6.

VEAL—4@6c per pound.

SMOKED MEATS—Large ham, 13¾@14¼c; medium ham, 14@15c, breakfast bacon, 15@19c, short clear sides, 11¾@13c; dry salt sides, 10@11¼c per pound.

LARD—Compound, in tins, 10¾@12½c; pure in tins, 14½@17c; Oregon, 11½@13½c per pound.

Bags and Bagging.

Burlaps, 8-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 6c; burlaps, 10-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 7c; burlaps, 12-oz., 45-inch, 7½c; burlaps, 8-oz., [illegible] 11½c; burlaps, 20-oz., 76-inch 14c. Wheat bags, Calcutta, 22x36 spot, 5c; two-bushel oat bags, 6½c.

Protection for Retailers.

A novel idea has been presented to the English trade to meet the competition from manufacturers who have stores for retailing their own goods. It is proposed to form a company with a capital stock of $100,000. This company will pay cash for the goods, which will be resold to shareholders at invoice prices, plus a charge of 5 per cent. to cover expenses. The object of the company is that the shareholders, who are retailers, will be able to buy all classes of goods at the lowest wholesale prices for cash, without reference to the quantity bought.

By this plan of co-operative buying it is figured that a great saving can be made over the regular way of buying in small lots by retailers, who lose the trade discounts and other items, which it is estimated make a total of about 15 per cent. The multiple shop competition is said to be bearing heavily on the small retailers, and some plan of this kind is necessary if they are not to be crowded out. The idea is an excellent one, but whether it can be made a practical success or not remains to be seen. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE FARM AND GARDEN

Horse-Feeding Experiments Made at the Utah Station.

CONDUCTED BY THE DIRECTOR.

No Disadvantages in Feeding the Hay and Grain Separately, but an Actual Gain—Etc.

Few persons realize the vast amount of valuable literature that is being issued annually from the numerous experiment stations scattered over our country. I do not mean valuable in a literary sense, but from a purely practical point of view. The various issues are not, of course, of equal value; but, taken as a whole, they are adding much to the store of practical knowledge in all departments of agriculture.

One of the recent station bulletins issued by the Utah station has a special interest from the fact that it treats of a subject with regard to which little has hitherto been published as the result of station work, namely: the relative advantage of feeding horses with hay and grain mixed, or the two separately. The method of feeding the hay while dry or cut.

The trial was conducted by the director of the station, and two lots of horses were fed for nearly three months, one lot with hay and grain mixed, the other with hay and grain separate. At the end of this period the feed of the two lots were exchanged and the trial continued for three months longer. Contrary to the general impression it was found that not only was there no advantage in feeding the hay and grain separately, but an actual gain, the horses maintained their weight better than when the two were mixed. The result is ascribed to the fact that timothy hay when cut fine made the horses' mouths sore with its stiff awns and thus induced too rapid eating of the grain.

The second experiment reported in the bulletin was with cut and uncut hay. It was made with two sets of horses, as before, and the trial resulted decidedly in favor of the cut hay. The hay used was clover, which, unlike cut timothy, does not present sharp points to irritate the mouth. In the four months and a half during which the trial was continued, the feed being reserved as before to insure more accurate results, there was a gain of 115 pounds in favor of the cut hay.

It is desirable that more extended experiments in this line should be made. The idea has been very generally adopted that the feeding of hay and grain mixed is the most advantageous, and if it is not so, the experiments station work is doing a very important service to horse owners in demonstrating the error. The Utah station has made a good beginning; let others follow.

The Law of Growth.

The *American Agriculturist* says: The only way to make money in feeding stock is to comply with the law of animal physiology. In feeding a 150-pound pig up to a weight of 300 pounds the average live weight is 225 pounds, while the average live weight of a 150-pound pig is only seventy-five pounds. Now the maintenance ration is in proportion to the live weight, so that the food needed so far for making pork is concerned is three times as great in the larger as in the smaller. Suppose there has been put up a small pig and one weighing 75 pounds for pork-making, keeping them in warm quarters and well supplied with everything required for comfort and growth and feeding them on [illegible] foods—wheat middlings; it will require four pounds of middlings to each 100 pounds of live weight for maintenance, and three pounds more will make a pound of meat. Now to make an average pound of grain on each will require feed as follows: With the smaller pig three pounds are required for maintenance and three more for gain, total six to make a pound of meat. For the larger pig nine pounds will be required for maintenance and three for gain, making twelve pounds of middlings for each pound of pork, or two to one in favor of the small pig. It is a sad though common mistake to feed large pigs. The rule is better never to keep any beyond 200 pounds.

Salt for Bees.

[William Cowan in Bouverets' Guide.]

On account of the avidity with which bees take salt I suppose it is necessary to salt them as to salt my horses and cattle. If one does not keep a salt trough for the bees, they are apt to swarm about his stock as well as strangers, and many are drowned; but as long as salt water is given them they do not care or bother anywhere else. But aside from this question of mere convenience I have found it easiest to be guided by nature; and since bees show such a love for salt it would seem necessary to give them, and hence it should be our practice to give it.

Where there are streams or ponds convenient bees, especially if not shaded, will resort to these for water; but even there are certain spots that seem to yield mineral or brackish water, where they go to suck. This shows their need of something more than ordinarily pure water, and since they leave all other watering places for a salty one, we can fairly conclude that it is best to give it.

The Farmer's Fancy Wife.

Where in all the world is there a woman like the farmer's wife? You haven't a servant in your house to share as she does. She is the cornerstone of the nation's prosperity.

There is nothing very exciting [illegible] being the corner-stone, and there's a good deal of weight on it besides.

What kind of a farmer's wife do you know? Is she a dear, good woman, with a motherly heart? Does she rouse the lark to see who will be up first in the morning? Is she even a match to the sun himself and prove that she can orb a veritable singsong? Is she always cheery at breakfast?—the time when city women are not sure whether they are amiable or not. Does she work uncomplainingly? When she goes to bed she call you to have a drink of water or milk? Do you miss her occasionally from the day and find her in the garden digging potato bugs?

How Mr. Dyer Catches Seals.

Mr. Dyer lives on a small island near Seven Hundred Acre Island, Isleboro. He takes a pole several feet in length, to which is attached a number of common codfish hooks with lines several feet in length. The hooks are baited with a herring. This contrivance is then anchored and buoyed, the hooks being just below the surface. The seal in swallowing the herring becomes hooked. Mr. Dyer has taken a large number in this manner.—Eastern Argus.