

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. A. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Bill Extending the Time of Citizenship in Arizona.

The Arizona Historical Society has instituted two libel suits at Portland against the Oregonian.

All the men charged with crime in connection with the labor troubles in the Cour d'Alene are now at liberty.

There is talk of reducing the miners' pay at Nannito, B. C. The union is very strong there, and a strike is not at all improbable.

Bands of Apaches are away from their reservation in Arizona. So far the Indians are charged only with frightening people and being very sassy.

Governor Murphy of Arizona has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature extending the time of citizenship from six months to twelve months.

The whisky smuggling on the west coast of British Columbia is not as extensive as reported. The bulk of it is from Victoria, not the United States.

Reports have been received at Phoenix, A. T., of new and rich placer diggings in the southwestern part of Maricopa county, about thirty miles north of Agua Caliente.

Superintendent Hussy of the British Columbia police at Victoria has decided to go north in connection with the Indian excitement over the alleged Sorrows Island massacre.

The International Nickel Company, which owned the great nickel mine at Biddies, Or., has sold a two-thirds interest in the property to an English syndicate for \$900,000.

The Bonanza mines in the Harqua Hala, Yuma county, A. T., cleaned up \$150,000 as the result of the last month's run. This is the largest chunk of gold ever run into one bar.

During high water on the Gila river a day's ago a large section of the dam of the Gila Bend Irrigation Company's canal, sixty miles southwest of Phoenix, was washed away. The damage is stated to be not less than \$100,000.

Oregon has five live ex-Governors, and all are Democrats but one—Hon. Z. F. Moody of Salem. The Democrats are Hon. L. F. Grover of Portland, Hon. W. W. Thayer of Portland, Hon. John Whiteaker of Eugene and Hon. S. F. Chadwick of Salem.

In the suit of John Doe against the Waterloo Mining Company, tried in the Los Angeles United States District Court, involving the title to disputed ground in the mining claims at Calico, Judge Ross rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. Several suits are practically settled by this decision.

The advent of a Chinaman at Great Falls, Mont., who proposed to open a laundry there, created much excitement, and caused a mass meeting of laboring men, who sent a committee to consult with the authorities. Police protection was given the Chinaman, but he was forced to forego his design and leave town.

The Plaza murder case at San Jose is again before the people in the shape of hints at evidence being found, and that sensational arrests will shortly follow. The theory of suicide has never been popular, the appearance of the clothing and the shoes tending to show that the body had been dragged to where it was found. The murder was committed last November.

The Arizona Legislature has passed a bill which provides that upon the petition of the parents of fifty pupils in incorporated cities and towns a teacher must be employed to teach Spanish. The strongest opposition was from the sections where Mexicans predominate. The ground of the opposition was that the result would certainly be the exclusion of English in many schools.

The great project of irrigating the Mojave desert by means of a mammoth dam to be built at Victor Narrows, on the line of the Southern California railroad, appears to be at least a possibility. Documents for the formation of a company have been completed and signed. The capitalists interested are Eastern men from Duluth and elsewhere. The expenditure involved is about \$1,800,000.

"There's more whisky on the west coast than in Victoria," remarked Frank Adams, who has just returned to Victoria, B. C., from that section. "The Indians are all drunk, and the sealers have a hard time in getting a crew. Whisky is being smuggled in by the wholesale, and the red men are having a high old time. The whisky is coming from the American side. I never saw so much drunkenness on that coast. There does not seem to be any government control there at all."

While in the railroad yard at Kingman, A. T., Charles H. Reno, a brakeman, observed a runaway engine approaching at great speed from one direction and passenger No. 2 from the other, both on the same track. He quickly sprang to a sidetrack switch and shunted the engine, which was derailed and somewhat damaged. The engineer had jumped from the cab as soon as the locomotive became unmanageable, but the fireman had remained at his post. The latter escaped uninjured. A purse was made up for the brakeman.

The Chinese Six Companies at San Francisco have issued a new circular officially and openly advising the Chinese to refuse to comply with the new law. A translation of the circular is in part as follows: "This registration law is not right. All authorities we have consulted agree to this. We have employed five attorneys to go to Washington at the Supreme Court to fight this unjust law. Wait until May 5 before you do anything. Wait and we will help you. The Chinese Minister has gone to the head men of the government to get decisions, and we hope to get them soon, in order that our people may not be arrested and sent to jail. We ought to do what is right and not pay money for registration, and thus lose our respectability."

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding Writes a Letter to the Collectors on the Pacific Coast.

Secretary Hoke Smith gave a hearing to the representatives of the Big Blackfoot Mining Company and the Bitter Root Development Company on the question of the revocation of their permits, granted some months ago, to cut 50 per cent of the timber on twenty-six sections of land in Montana.

Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture has devised a plan to test the fitness of applicants for positions governed by the civil-service rules. Each applicant on filing his application will be required to answer a set of questions as to moral and physical qualifications and on the work which he will be required to perform. He hopes by this means to secure a high standard in the department.

A Republican Senator, who stands high in the party councils, says the proposed Senatorial investigations of a private character and the reorganization schemes will come to nothing this session. They cannot be considered while the contested seats are under consideration, and whatever subject is disposed of the Senate will probably adjourn, as the quorum would otherwise disappear within two days after the President notified the Senate he has no further business to present to it.

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employees of the Treasury Department, with the salaries they receive, and will have it arranged by States. The list has been prepared already to such an extent as to show a great disproportion among the States, some having many more clerks than their proper quota and others less. The Secretary is understood to intend by every means in his power to reduce the District of Columbia's list of employees so that the States may receive their proper quota of appointments.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the ground of new disabilities, in which he overrules the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in allowing an attorney fee of \$10. The claim for increase was made under the act of June 27, 1890, and the Assistant Secretary holds that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims, whether or not disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only \$2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle while looking into the expenditures of the Behring Sea Commission reached some allowances which were extravagant and should be discontinued. It appears that everybody connected with the commission, from the stenographer down to the officials of this administration, which include under the head of "useless extravagance." There are, it is said, eight or ten officials connected with the commission who are receiving more than double pay by drawing \$6 to \$7 per day in addition to \$1,500 to \$3,000 per annum. Runners of these expenses have made quite a stir in the department, and some interesting developments are expected.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Florida Orange Crop Probably the Largest Known.

THE PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.

Nebraska Will Elect Her Presidential Electors Hereafter by Congressional Districts.

Western wheat-crop prospects are not encouraging.

Another epidemic of grip is threatened in New York.

In 1892 the railroads in Pennsylvania killed 1,439 persons.

A case of malignant typhus has appeared in Cincinnati.

The World's Fair has taken in \$200,000 in admissions already.

A syndicate is reported to have purchased the New York Times.

Nearly 400 applications for patents were made last year by women.

The Treasury Department has plenty of gold for all practical purposes.

Arkansas proposes to tax all sleeping-car, express and telephone companies.

The new iron-pipe combine in the Southwest will have \$20,000,000 capital.

American can now buy bait in New Zealand without taking out a license.

An artful New York Italian has made about \$8,000 by raising \$14 bills to \$5 bills.

A bank, exclusively for the colored race, has been organized at Anniston, Ala.

Cattle in the Colorado country wintered exceedingly well during the last cold spell.

New York's Board of Electric Control is still laboring to get the wires under ground.

The Cherokee Strip will not be opened to settlement in time for the planting of spring crops.

The Atlanta Constitution is earnest in declaring that Georgia is entitled to 2,500 Federal offices.

Two ex-Auditors of Illinois are being sued for the recovery of interest on State money placed in banks.

Thomas Helm of Austin, Tex., offers \$500 to any one who will secure his appointment as Postmaster at that place.

Governor Northern of Georgia is tired of politics, and has become enamored with the life of a religious missionary.

The right of a saloon-keeper to eject female crusaders from his premises is to be tested in the Illinois Supreme Court.

The trial trip of the cruiser New York has been every way successful. All cruiser speed records have been surpassed.

A Chicago syndicate of capitalists is contemplating the establishment of an extensive packing-house plant in the City of Mexico.

It is learned positively that a dispatch has been received from Oxford by the Yale Boat Club negotiating for an international race.

The City Electrician of Nashville, Tenn., states that it would be very dangerous for women wearing crinolines to cross the electric car tracks.

Rumors of a shortage have led the Randolph County (Mo.) Court to begin an investigation of the books of County Treasurer Matlock of that county.

For a long time hitherto New York city bonds have sold at a premium in all the markets of the world. Some new 3 per cent bonds have been selling at par.

A Washington special to the New York Herald says that President Cleveland has finally made up his mind to call an extra session of Congress next September.

The Union Club of New York has engaged Captain Charles Perry Smith, as its superintendent at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The Delmonico Restaurant at New York will have to move from its well-known stand in May. The Wormser Brothers, bankers, have bought the property.

A friend of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, has presented the institution with \$100,000, which will be used for a new building for the Out-patient Department.

A bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts has passed the Nebraska House, and is likely to pass the Senate and become a law.

The Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature has declared against the marriage of minors on the ground that children of such marriages are frequently weak-minded.

The United Brotherhood of Switchmen held a secret meeting at Philadelphia. No definite resolution was formed as to a strike when business is crippled during the World's Fair.

There are on file in the Postoffice Department more than 5,000 resignations of Postmasters. These cases will be considered and disposed of before any cases of removal are taken up.

The admission fee to the World's Fair grounds will be raised from 25 cents to 50 cents to discourage visitors until the work, which must now be pushed night and day, is completed.

John J. Rhodes, General Manager of the Minnesota Bureau of Coal Statistics, has been arrested on the charge of committing perjury in giving testimony before the Legislative Investigation Committee.

Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending February 28 show a balance of trade against the United States of \$32,000,000, against a balance of \$171,000,000 in favor of the United States for the previous year.

The Florida orange crop this season will probably be the largest ever known. The trees are now in blossom, and are so full of bloom that should only half of them mature the trees would not hold the fruit without considerable propping and bracing.

The discovery is reported to have been made that the peninsula of Michigan, west of the Sault and Mackinac to the Montreal and Menominee rivers and from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan and the straits has never been legally ceded to the United States.

Millionaire Potter of Chicago has deemed it necessary to publicly deny under his signature the story of the new-born, Danmunt, that he (Potter) raised the infant Immigrant to the penitentiary to get him out of the way of his daughter, whom he wanted to marry.

The result of the efforts to increase the trade of the United States with the countries of South and Central America seems to be an increase in the exportation of American agricultural implements, the figures of one country, the Argentine Republic, alone showing an increase from \$27,000 to \$1,231,000 during the year.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Senator Frye will deliver the eulogy on Blaine in Boston, May 3. No man knew him better.

President Howe, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is a son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mr. Gladstone would be the favorite leader in an American private hotel. He is fond of rice pudding and prunes.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the popular Secretary, will remain in New York until the close of the school year liberates her children.

Susan B. Anthony has weathered the gales of adverse criticism for forty years, and still clings to the hope that she will yet be permitted to vote.

Mrs. Langtry has made a success of her career of good clothes. She has a \$175,000 wardrobe in which to enjoy her sea-sickness and be fashionably miserable.

Verdi will have a gold mine in "Falstaff." He has already received \$32,000 for the opera, and will have 40 per cent of the performing and publishing royalty rights.

Buffalo Bill now stands at the head and front of American citizenship. He told President Cleveland that he was not an office-seeker and would accept absolutely nothing.

James J. Hill of St. Paul, the railroad magnate, has a splendid collection of French paintings bought on his own judgment. He talks as understandingly of art as of railroads.

William Orinway Partridge, the Boston sculptor, gets \$100,000 for his statue of Shakespeare, and will receive \$27,000 for his equestrian statue of Garfield. He is only 33 years of age.

The Empress of Austria has translated "Lear," "Hamlet," and "The Tempest" into modern Greek, in which language she is wonderfully proficient, talking and writing it like an educated Athenian.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is sensible enough to be very particular about his diet and means of living, but to take care that no unwise indulgence on his part shall benefit the doctors or shorten his days.

There is a fortune in store for the author who has a long list of good-selling novels. Ouida has written altogether twenty-seven novels. They still enjoy a large sale and return large royalties to their author.

If the Infanta Isabella of Spain comes to this country, she will allow the Chicagoans that a woman of forty-two can dance like a girl, hunt like a M. F. H., and drive a four-in-hand like the President of a coaching club.

Among the latest of the prominent actors to reply to Elbridge T. Gerry's violent assault upon the women of the stage is John Drew, who points to his distinguished mother, who began her professional career about 9 years of age. He holds that the children are better off on the stage than in any other occupation that is open to them.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Princess Roland Bonaparte Will Visit the United States.

MANUSCRIPTS OF VICTOR HUGO

The King of Siam to Make an Interesting Display at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Universal suffrage in Austria is favored by the native Bohemian party.

Rumor says another American Cardinal will be named at the coming consistory.

Senatorial elections in Spain have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Monarchists.

Russian and Austrian emigrants are prohibited from passing through Prussian territory.

The population of Ireland in 1891, according to revised returns recently issued, was 4,881,248.

Chili and Argentina have settled their boundary dispute by fixing on the summit of the Andes as the boundary line.

Minister to Germany William Wambier Phelps is to have his portrait painted by Herr Koppay, the noted German artist.

Princess Roland Bonaparte proposes traveling through the United States this year with the object of study and research.

Father Josean, a Catholic missionary in Corea, was terribly maltreated by a mob recently, being beaten into insensibility.

Mme. Navarro (Mary Anderson), who is living at Tunbridge Wells, England, is reported to be writing her reminiscences, \$5,000 per month.

It costs about \$140 to have a ton of goods transported by carrier from Matadi to the Pool in Africa, a distance of 220 miles.

It is a fact of curious interest that Irreligious France sent the Pope more "Peter's pence"—\$450,000—than any other nation.

An estimate based on official figures places the receipts of Paris theaters last year at 22,000,000 francs more than the receipts of 1891.

An elevator is being built in the House of Commons, London, so that women need not climb eight flights of stairs to the ladies' gallery.

Prince Ugo Boncompagni, a high Roman noble and formerly Clerical member of the Roman Municipal Council, is about to enter a monastery.

The financial situation of Chili has been greatly relieved. The government will take up the 40,000,000 loan of Baltimore, amounting to \$9,000,000.

The inventory of Victor Hugo's manuscripts has occupied his literary executors eighteen months, and they have 400,000 papers and notes classified.

Last year's profits of the Cunard Steamship Company were exceptionally small, because of the low freight rates and the suspension of storage trade.

Monaco is reported as planning to hold a universal exposition next year. Monaco has a territory of eight square miles and a standing army of 120 men.

The Russian Government has suspended the coinage of silver rubles on private account, for the reason that the silver ruble is now cheaper than paper.

Challenged-Lacour, the newly elected member of the French Academy, has been chosen President of the French Senate. He is a Senator from Bouches-du-Rhone.

The promise made by Mme. Schilleman after the death of her distinguished husband in 1890, that the excavations at Troy would be continued is about to be fulfilled.

The eruption of the San Martin volcano in the Tonala district, State of Chiapas, Mexico, has created great alarm. The flames at one time shot up 1,000 feet above the crater.

Railway extensions are to be built in Upper and Lower Egypt by a cost of \$1,250,000. The existing line from Ghizeh to Keneh will be extended and a narrow-gauge railway built to Luxor.

During the past year, it is calculated, that the vast sum of over \$700,000,000 was spent in the British Isles in alcoholic drinks, and even this is less by some \$1,500,000,000 than the expenditure of the year previous.

In the province of Antwerp, Belgium, the universal referendum has resulted in the approval of manhood suffrage by 15,754 of the 18,701 men who voted.

Forty-five per cent of the electors went to the polls.

A cable to the New York Evening Post says: Much damage has been done to crops in almost every part of the United Kingdom by frosts. In some parts of Hungary, corn, as well as fruits are wholly destroyed.

The King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the Manufactures, Agricultural and Forestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborately carved woods.

Socialist delegates from Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Switzerland, France and Italy at a meeting in Brussels have decided that the International Socialist Congress in Zurich shall begin on August 6 and last for one week.

Hamburg, which last year was the stronghold and the chief abiding place of cholera in Europe, is now in such a healthy state that the doctors have the blues, and, as a cable dispatch says, "it seems as if the epidemic had cleared out the other maladies."

Twenty-six members of the anti-Semite party in the German Reichstag are back of the bill prohibiting Jewish immigration and the naturalization of foreign Jews. The bill is designed to catch votes in the country districts where the Jewish vote spreads like an epidemic.

Recent additions to the British Navy have rendered necessary a large increase in the number of men required. In 1890-91 there were 68,800 men on the fleet list. In 1891-92 the number was 71,000, the present year 74,100, and for the coming financial year provision is asked for 76,700.

A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to spin ordinary wool, alpaca, or cotton yarn, from which all sorts of textile tissues can be made in the ordinary way, equaling in durability, appearance and fastness of color the best cotton goods. If his scheme is practicable, it will revolutionize the textile industry.

Langtry traced back to London from her Mediterranean yachting tour with the utmost speed when she heard the news of the death of "Squire Abingdon Baird," but except to lawyers she has been at home to nobody since. Her big, costly mansion in Pent street, London, is believed to be in her own name, though Abingdon's right to smash the furniture used to be recognized.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, ETC.

Wheat—Valley, \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15; Walls, Walla, \$1.05 @ 1.07 1/2 per cent.

Flour—Standard, \$3.30; Walla Walla, \$3.40; Graham, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice, 43-45c per bushel; fair, 40c; rolled, in bags, 36.25 @ 35.50; barrels, 46.00 @ 47.75; cases, 45.75.

Hay—Best, \$11 @ 11.50 per ton; common, \$9 @ 10.

Mills—Choice, Bran, \$16 @ 17; shorts, \$19 @ 20; ground barley, \$23 @ 24; chop feed, \$18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 50 @ 55c per cental; middlings, \$23 @ 24; cental; chicken wheat, \$11 @ 10 per cent.

Better—Oregon fancy creamery, 27 1/2 @ 28; fancy dairy, 22 1/2 @ 25; fair to good, 17 1/2 @ 20; common, 12 1/2 @ 15; per roll; pickle roll butter, 30 @ 35c per roll; California, 40 @ 45c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 @ 15; Eastern, Twins, 15c; Young America, 16c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon, 16c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed coops, \$4 @ 4.50; old hens, \$5 @ 5.50; old roosters, \$4 @ 4.50 per dozen; dressed chickens, 16 @ 18c per pound; ducks, 46 @ 50c 7/10; geese, \$10 @ 11 per pound; turkeys, live, 15c; dressed, 13 @ 15; wild, 10 @ 12.

Vegetables—Cabbage, \$1.50 @ 1.55 per cental; onions, 11.75 @ 2.00 per cental; cut onions, 75 @ 90c; potatoes, \$1.00 for Garnet Chilis; \$1.25 for Burbanks; new, 50c per pound; Oregon turnips, 75 @ 90c per sack; young carrots, 75 @ 1.00; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 @ 3.00 per cental; cauliflower, 90c per dozen; artichokes, 60c per dozen; lettuce, 40c per dozen; asparagus, 11 @ 16c per pound; parsnips, 85c per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; radishes, 25c per dozen; green onions, 18c per dozen; rhubarb, 9 @ 10c per pound; Oranges, 50c per dozen; green peas, 10 @ 11c; spinach, 3 1/2c per pound; cucumbers, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per dozen; string beans, 2c per pound.

Fruits—Sicily lemons, 45 @ 50 per box; California new crop, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per box; bananas, \$2.50 @ 4.00 per bunch; oranges, seedlings, \$2 @ 2.75 per box; navel, \$3 @ 3.50; peaches, 12 @ 16c; pears, 7 @ 8c per pound.

Rice—Island, \$4.75 @ 5.00; Japan, \$4.75 per cental.

Coffee—Costa Rica, \$20; Rio, 22 1/2; Salvador, 21 1/2; Mocha, 20 @ 20 1/2; Java, 24 @ 25; Arabica's, Midland, 20 @ 21; Mocha and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25 @ 30 per pound; Columbia, same, 24 @ 25-30.

Beans—Small whites, 3 1/2c; pinks, 3c; bayos, 3 1/2c; butter, 3 1/2c; lima, 3 @ 3 1/2c per pound.

Syrup—Eastern, in barrels, 40 @ 55c; in half-barrels, 42 @ 57 1/2c; in cases, 55 @ 80c per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20 @ 40c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

Starch—Net prices: D, 4c; Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; Magnolia A, 4 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; cube, crushed and powdered, 5 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5 1/2c per pound; maple sugar, 15 @ 16c per pound.

Canned Goods—Table fruits, assorted, \$1.75 @ 2.00; peaches, \$1.85 @ 2.10; Bartlett pears, \$1.75 @ 2.00; plums, \$1.37 1/2 @ 1.50; strawberries, \$2.25 @ 2.45; cherries, \$2.25 @ 2.40; blackberries, \$1.85 @ 2.00; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25 @ 2.50; apricots, \$1.85 @ 2.00; peaches, \$1.85 @ 2.00; small, \$1.20 @ 1.50; blackberries, \$1.25 @ 1.40; plums, \$1.10 @ 1.20; blackberries, \$1.25 @ 1.40; apricots, \$1.50 @ 1.75; peaches, \$1.50 @ 1.75; plums, \$1.25 @ 1.50; blackberries, \$1.25 @ 1.50.

Meats—Lard, \$4.50 @ 5.00; hams, \$1.10 @ 1.15; corned beef, \$1; string beans, 95c per pound.

Mutton—Choice mutton, \$4.50 @ 4.75; fair to good, \$4.00 @ 4.30; dressed, \$4.00; lamb, \$4.00 @ 4.50; dressed, \$4.00 @ 4.50.

Hops—Choice heavy, \$7.00 @ 7.25; medium, \$6.50 @ 6.75; light and feebles, \$6.00 @ 6.50; dressed, \$9.00.

Wool—44.00 @ 7.00.

Smoked Meat and Lard—Hams, large, 17 @ 17 1/2c per pound; hams, medium, 17 @ 18 1/2c; corned beef, 14 @ 15; short cut, 13 @ 14; salted, 13 @ 14; lard, compound, in tins, 14 @ 15c per pound; pure, in tins, 16 @ 17 1/2c; Oregon lard, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c.

Hops, Wool and Hides.

Hops—Quote 12 @ 16.

Wool—Umpqua valley, 16 @ 17; fall clip, 13 @ 15 1/2c; Willamette valley, 15 @ 18, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 16c per pound, according to condition.

Hides—Dry hides, selected prime, 6 @ 8c; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4 @ 5c; under 50 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts short wool, 30 @ 50c; medium, 60 @ 80c; long, 90 @ 125c; shearings, 10 @ 20c; tallow, good to choice, 3 @ 6c per pound.

Road and Bagging.

Burials, 8 @ 10c, 40-inch, net cash, 6c; burials, 10 @ 12c, 40-inch, net cash, 7c; burials, 12 @ 15c, 45-inch, 7 1/2c; burials, 15 @ 20c, 60-inch, 11 @ 12c; burials, 20 @ 25c, 76-inch, 14c; wheat bags, Calcutta, 25 @ 30c, spot, 6 1/2c; 2-bushel oat bags, 7c.

Miscellaneous.

Nails—Base (quotations): Iron, \$2.75; steel, \$2.75; wire, \$2.50 per keg.

Iron—Bar, 2 1/2c per pound; pig-iron, \$23 @ 25 per ton.

Steel—Per pound, 10 @ 11c.

Tin—L. C. interval, 14 @ 21; prime quality, \$8.50 @ 9.00 per box; for crosses, \$2 extra per box; L. C. coke plates, 14 @ 21; prime quality, \$7 @ 8.00 per box; term plate, L. C. prime quality, \$6.88 @ 7.00; 14 @ 21, \$14.

Lard—Per pound, 4 1/2c; bar, 6 1/2c.

Naval Stores—Bacon, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per bale; resin, \$4 @ 5.00 per 480 pounds; tar, Stockholm, \$15.00; Carolina, \$9.00 per barrel; pitch, \$6.00 per barrel; turpentine, 60c per gallon, in cart lots.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Many Truck Gardeners Have the Simplest Kind of Hotbeds

FOR STARTING EARLY PLANTS.

A Hotbed Should be Placed on the South Side of a Fence or Building—Farm Notes.

If one does not have a propagating house, he need not on that account go without early plants, for a box in the house or an easily constructed hotbed will answer the purpose very satisfactorily. Indeed many truck gardeners who raise considerable variety of early vegetables have never had any other hotbed than the simplest kind of hotbeds. The early starting of plants in this way presupposes that it was thought of and provided for before winter set in. It would not be easy in most cases to obtain the proper kind of soil or compost at this season of the year, and if no preparation has been made, the plant must be laid aside, unless some one else more provident can supply the necessary soil. A good, light, sandy loam—the richer and lighter the better—makes a good enough soil. Before using it should be run through a sieve, so as to remove all stones, lumps and rubbish. A tablespoonful of superphosphate to each bushel of soil may be added to advantage, and five or six quarts of peat moss or sphagnum, such as nursery men use for packing, thoroughly stirred and sifted, to the soil, and mixed with an excellent material for starting seeds. If it is thought too much labor to make hotbeds, boxes about thirty inches long, twelve inches wide and three inches deep, made of half-inch stuff, may be used in the house. These may be placed on a flower stand or on the window sill, where they should be placed on the south side, if possible. If a large number of plants is not required, these boxes are all that are necessary, and they are a source of pleasure and instruction as well as of mere utility, especially if there are children in the family old enough to observe and assist in it. A hotbed should, if possible, be placed on the south side of a fence or building, where it will be protected from the severe winds and at the same time receive the full benefit of the sun's rays. There are two ways of making it. One is to place fermenting manure on the surface of the ground, taking care to build it up in an even, solid mass with the long and short manure equally distributed, until it is from two feet to thirty inches high. It should be about two feet longer and wider than the frame of the hotbed, as the center will be hotter than the outside of the mass. Another method is to dig a pit two feet long and four feet wide in an even, solid mass with the manure and tread it down evenly and solidly. A convenient size for the sash is 3 1/2 feet. The frames should be made of two-inch plank, the back twelve and the front eight inches wide, which allows sufficient slope to catch the water from the sash. The bed is better than a shallower bed, as when once heated through it will retain the heat longer, and the plants will be less likely to burn than if in closer contact with the hot manure. Seeds should not be sown or put into the frame as soon as it begins to heat. Manure the weeds and grass well, and may be removed before the seed is put in. A good deal of care and experience is required to regulate a hotbed. It must be guarded against both heat and cold and overheating, and the soil should be covered with boards or matting at night, so that the ventilation when the sun shines brightly. But it will repay all the trouble it costs if successfully managed.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Try high feeding with old Brindle.

There have been some remarkable yields by very common cows.

A good horse can no more stand on a bad foundation.

Perhaps your old Brindle has never had a ration in her life. Not that she has not been experimented with to find out how much she could eat.

If you have a cow that always excels the others in yield bred her to a purebred dairy bull, and if she has a heifer calf that call better than you ever treated a calf before.

In feeding a cow we must go about it cautiously; not stuff her with all she can eat the first week, but train her appetite and digest her food by gradually increasing the amount.

It is a difficult matter to doctor sick animals. It is comparatively easy to keep them well by giving good food, pure water and clean quarters. These matters should have attention.

Found for pound chicken can be grown cheaper than pork, and who will say the boiled chicken is not more grateful and healthy than the salt pork and corned beef, so overlastingly found on farmers' tables.

There are some very prepotent good cows among the scrubs; they transmit their good qualities to their calves in spite of the scrub bull by which they are served. These cows should be tested by high feeding.

Farmers desiring to improve the dairy qualities of their cows without decreasing size so much as the use of Jersey bulls would entail, should use the Guernsey. The bulls of this breed often exceed 2,000 pounds in weight.

Grain may be thrown into a litter of clean straw or hay for the cows to scratch for it, but no hard, dry stuff should be put where the ground or litter is dirty. It is not wholesome for the cows, and may prove detrimental to human beings who may partake of their flesh.

Kansas has always prided herself on being a great wheat State, but it is said that her poultry product sells for more than all her wheat. If, however, things go on much longer as at present writing, all self-respecting hens—to say nothing of other bipeds—will leave the state.

How Business Men Lunch.

Business Men (vainly trying to get a lunch)—At what hour is this lunch over, usually? Restaurant Waiter—Half-past 1, sah. Business Man—Well, next time I'll wait until half-past 1. Restaurant Waiter—Ditto, sah, sah; 'till 'till 'till, sah. Philadelphia Record.

How He Got Rich.

"I was always poor when I was boarding," said Smith.

"How did you make your money?" asked Jones.

"I began to keep boarders myself."

Counterfeit dimes, composed of antimony and tin, are in circulation in Lane county, Or.

Mrs. McWhirter has begun suits at Fresno for \$30,000 insurance on her husband's life.

The Astoria cannery fixed the price at \$1 a salmon, and the Fishermen's Union demands \$1.15.

The American Historical Society has instituted two libel suits at Portland against the Oregonian.

All the men charged with crime in connection with the labor troubles in the Cour d'Alene are now at liberty.

There is talk of reducing the miners' pay at Nannito, B. C. The union is very strong there, and a strike is not at all improbable.

Bands of Apaches are away from their reservation in Arizona. So far the Indians are charged only with frightening people and being very sassy.

Governor Murphy of Arizona has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature extending the time of citizenship from six months to twelve months.

The whisky smuggling on the west coast of British Columbia is not as extensive as reported. The bulk of it is from Victoria, not the United States.

Reports have been received at Phoenix, A. T., of new and rich placer diggings in the southwestern part of Maricopa county, about thirty miles north of Agua Caliente.

Superintendent Hussy of the British Columbia police at Victoria has decided to go north in connection with the Indian excitement over the alleged Sorrows Island massacre.

The International Nickel Company, which owned the great nickel mine at Biddies, Or., has sold a two-thirds interest in the property to an English syndicate for \$900,000.

The Bonanza mines in the Harqua Hala, Yuma county, A. T., cleaned up \$150,000 as the result of the last month's run. This is the largest chunk of gold ever run into one bar.

During high water on the Gila river a day's ago a large section of the dam of the Gila Bend Irrigation Company's canal, sixty miles southwest of Phoenix, was washed away. The damage is stated to be not less than \$100,000.

Oregon has five live ex-Governors, and all are Democrats but one—Hon. Z. F. Moody of Salem. The Democrats are Hon. L. F. Grover of Portland, Hon. W. W. Thayer of Portland, Hon. John Whiteaker of Eugene and Hon. S. F. Chadwick of Salem.

In the suit of John Doe against the Waterloo Mining Company, tried in the Los Angeles United States District Court, involving the title to disputed ground in the mining claims at Calico, Judge Ross rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. Several suits are practically settled by this decision.

The advent of a Chinaman at Great Falls, Mont., who proposed to open a laundry there, created much excitement, and caused a mass meeting of laboring men, who sent a committee to consult with the authorities. Police protection was given the Chinaman, but he was forced to forego his design and leave town.

The Plaza murder case at San Jose is again before the people in the shape of hints at evidence being found, and that sensational arrests will shortly follow. The theory of suicide has never been popular, the appearance of the clothing and the shoes tending to show that the body had been dragged to where it was found. The murder was committed last November.

The Arizona Legislature has passed a bill which provides that upon the petition of the parents of fifty pupils in incorporated cities and towns a teacher must be employed to teach Spanish. The strongest opposition was from the sections where Mexicans predominate. The ground of the opposition was that the result would certainly be the exclusion of English in many schools.

The great project of irrigating the Mojave desert by means of a mammoth dam to be built at Victor Narrows, on the line of the Southern California railroad, appears to be at least a possibility. Documents for the formation of a company have been completed and signed. The capitalists interested are Eastern men from Duluth and elsewhere. The expenditure involved is about \$1,800,000.

"There's more whisky on the west coast than in Victoria," remarked Frank Adams, who has just returned to Victoria, B. C., from that section. "The Indians are all drunk, and the sealers have a hard time in getting a crew. Whisky is being smuggled in by the wholesale, and the red men are having a high old time. The whisky is coming from the American side. I never saw so much drunkenness on that coast. There does not seem to be any government control there at all."

While in the railroad yard at Kingman, A. T., Charles H. Reno, a brakeman, observed a runaway engine approaching at great speed from one direction and passenger No. 2 from the other, both on the same track. He quickly sprang to a sidetrack switch and shunted the engine, which was derailed and somewhat damaged. The engineer had jumped from the cab as soon as the locomotive became unmanageable, but the fireman had remained at his post. The latter escaped uninjured. A purse was made up for the brakeman.

The Chinese Six Companies at San Francisco have issued a new circular officially and openly advising the Chinese to refuse to comply with the new law. A translation of the circular is in part as follows: "This registration law is not right. All authorities we have consulted agree to this. We have employed five attorneys to go to Washington at the Supreme Court to fight this unjust law. Wait until May 5 before you do anything. Wait and we will help you. The Chinese Minister has gone to the head men of the government to get decisions, and we hope to get them soon, in order that our people may not be arrested and sent to jail. We ought to do what is right and not pay money for registration, and thus lose our respectability."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting the other morning. It is understood that, while favorable to making public the text of the Russian treaty, it was unable to agree upon a favorable report by reason of disagreements relative to the correspondence accompanying the convention. A well-known Senator, who is the champion of general humanitarian legislation, states that, when published, the treaty will be found neither more nor less objectionable than several other treaties which have been in operation for some years. The criticism, he says, is due to a conception of the effect of the instrument upon the garbled extracts of a surreptitious publication of the treaty first sent to the Senate.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written the following letter to Collectors on the Pacific Coast: "The department is informed that the practice obtains among Chinese laborers in this country of entrusting money to merchants, which is treated as a deposit of the capital in the business. Chinese laborers who have made such a disposition of their savings, although not actually engaged in business, have claimed to be merchants, and say they are thereby entitled to leave the country and return at pleasure. The department desires you to closely scrutinize the certificates which may be presented at your port by returning Chinese, and to require evidence of the standing of the holders as bona-fide merchants, actively engaged in business. In no case should Chinese be permitted to enter as merchants unless the rights to the property are clearly established, and where it appears the practice herein referred to is attempted the certificates presented should be ignored, the holders arrested and the facts reported to the department."

The question of sheathing our naval vessels is one to which Secretary Herbert, it is said, proposes to give some earnest consideration. Naval Constructor Nicholson has prepared some important data on the subject. He shows that the Atlanta on her trial trip with a clean bottom attained a speed of 13.5 knots an hour with a 3,345-horse power, while the Boston, her exact duplicate, with a comparatively low bottom made but 12.5 knots on 3,200-horse power. Constructor Nicholson holds that the importance of the preservation of the bottom of steel vessels from corrosion and fouling can hardly be overestimated and is continually emphasized by the reports of loss of speed and increased coal consumption received from our new steel-hulled steel vessels now in commission. Unless our cruisers are to be confined to cruises of short duration in the neighborhood of our own ports, it would appear that they are deficient in the most important quality—the ability to maintain high speed at sea for long periods. The additional expense incurred in putting on the sheathing of wood and copper is in reality a great saving during the lifetime of a ship, as it obviates the necessity of frequent docking and the largely increased coal bills when the metal bottom is foul. For a vessel to show a balance of cost would be between \$300 and \$400 for decking alone. To this sum must be added about \$1,000 for scraping and painting. In Great Britain competition has brought the charges for private docks down to a minimum, but the docks in India, China, Australia and on the Pacific coast are very expensive. Captain Nicholson recommends that all cruising vessels intended for general service in foreign waters be sheathed if above 1,000 tons displacement, and that vessels of less than 1,000 tons displacement intended for general service as cruising gunboats or for a composite construction, with steel-framing wood outside, planking and copper sheathing.

France had in operation on December 31, 1891, 35,283 kilometers of railway lines, an increase of 724 kilometers over the mileage at the end of 1891.

Arkansas proposes to tax all sleeping-car, express and telephone companies.

The new iron-pipe combine in the Southwest will have \$20,000,000 capital.

American can now buy bait in New Zealand without taking out a license.

An artful New York Italian has made about \$8,000 by