EUGENE CITY GUARD.

I. L. CAMPBELL. . . Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

St. Louis Speculators Investing in Mexican Mines.

A FATAL SNOWSLIDE IN IDAHO

Another Rich Ledge Discovered in California—Whites Purchasing Siwash Squaws.

San Diego talks of a new $1,000,000 hotel.

An entomologist at Seattle says all the fruit trees in that vicinity are infected with pests.

The recent storm played havoc with the whistling buoys off Astoria. Five went adrift.

The whites are purchasing Indian women by wholesale from Siwashes in Northern British Columbia.

Governor McConnell of Idaho has appointed delegates to the Transmississippi Congress. The Governor is President of the congress.

Redondo has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a place where vessels may enter and clear and customs officers receive duties.

A snowslide in White Bird Gulch, Idaho county, Idaho, wrecked a Mr. Thomson's home, and killed for girls. Their parents and an infant escaped.

Johnnie Le Conte, the Humboldt Indian, who has for years worn female clothing, has finally been compelled by the authorities to resume proper clothing.

Spokane, Wash., is elated over the prospect that the Great Northern Railroad Company will build a large steel bridge over the Spokane river near that city.

Samuel A. Ames of Riverside, Cal., has begun suit against the Riverside Banking Company to recover 15,000. The complaint contains some serious charges against Manager O. T. Dyer.

The atmosphere of Mexican California is to be revived at Coronado in April, where a Spanish fiesta is to be held. The sports and dress of the participants will be those in vogue forty years ago.

Arthur Stewart, Deputy Superintendent of Streets at Los Angeles, has been found guilty of embezzling $600. Department money was loaned to friends, and when he made his returns he could not collect the money.

A party of St. Louis speculators are at San Diego, which place they have visited with the intention of closing the deal that has been on foot for some time for the purchase of gold mines at Celros Island and Tanama in Lower California.

Mrs. George H. Williams, priestess of the faith cure at Portland, has recovered from her fast of seventy days on claret and crackers and forty days on water alone, and with her 150 disciples is rejoicing that they have passed through the "wilderness."

Frank Atkinson of Sand Lake, Tillamook county, Or., is the hero of the latest bear story. He smoked the beast out of a hollow cedar, wounded it with the only load of ammunition he had, pulled it out of the stump by the ear and brained it with an ax.

The report reaches Caliente, Kern county, Cal., that a very rich four-foot ledge has been discovered on the summit of one of the mountains which surround the old Havilah mining camp. That place has been dead to mining for the past ten years, but this discovery has awakened interest and excitement.

Papers in a suit to establish the ownership to the waters of Santa Ana river have been served at Riverside. The suit is brought by the Anaheim Union Water Company and Santa Ana Irrigation Company, both corporations of Orange county, Cal. The two companies lay claim to 12,000 inches of water running in the Santa Ana river, and it is to have this claim established that suit has been brought.

The circulation of petitions throughout Okanogan county, Wash., asking the Postal Department to establish a direct mail route from Wenatchee to Conconully has revived much interest in the subject of building a wagon road from Chelan to the Great Northern railway down the right bank of the Columbia river. A special messenger sent from Chelan to Wenatchee reports that place alive with interest in this matter, and all along the line the universal cry is, we must have this road built. In view of the expense which would be entailed and the fact that Seattle would derive a direct benefit the people feel that substantial aid should be given by that city. Such a road would secure to Seattle the whole trade of the Chelan-Okanogan basin.

The Portland Savings Bank, which suspended six months since, did not resume business on February 1, as was hoped, but the receiver will pay a 10 per cent dividend on all deposits. Of the $2,400,000 of deposits extensions had been signed by all but $700,000, when a report was circulated that the bank would resume on February 1, and the depositors stopped signing, and the brokers were buying deposits at 90 per cent of the face value. A number of the largest depositors, who are able to wait, would not sign, and were ready to rush in and draw all their money. This was not considered fair to those who had signed extensions, and the court ordered that 10 per cent of the dividends be paid to the depositors. The bank was opened for this purpose February 1. The court will not hasten to throw the bank into liquidation, and it is hoped that arrangements will yet be made to enable it to resume business, as the assets are ample to pay all depositors if reasonable time is given.

If there is any coal in the vicinity of Port Angeles, Wash., it is likely to be uncovered within the next few months. Fifteen men are now at work in the creek bottom on Race street, just outside the city limits, and Messrs. Griswold and Hibbard, who are in charge of the work, are confident that the indications at that point are conclusive evidence that within a few hundred feet of the surface a paying vein of coal will be found. A dam seventy-five feet from bank to bank and ten feet high has been constructed in the bed of the creek, from which a water power sufficient to operate a drill will be obtained. The formation at the point at which the drill will be operated is sandstone, which is discolored by the sulphur fumes supposed to come from the coal beneath. Lewis Levy of that city is also anxious to open a coal mine in that vicinity. He asks the citizens of Port Angeles for a $20,000 land bonus, over half of which has already been subscribed, and in return agrees to open up a vein of coal three and a half feet wide.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The State Department has received information of the death of Dr. J. F. Hartigan, ex-United States Consul at Trieste.

Comptroller Eckels has decided to accept the resignation of Lionel Stagge as receiver of the Oregon National Bank. No Portland man will be appointed receiver.

Representative Ellis has introduced a bill to fix the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation in Oregon according to a survey made by T. B. Handley in 1871.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered favorably reported a bill to repeal the act prohibiting the reenlistment of private soldiers who have served ten years or are over 35 years of age.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed W. P. Hazen of Cincinnati chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, vice A. L. Drummond resigned. Mr. Hazen has been in the service for years.

The President has affirmed the finding and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, who was tried in San Francisco and excited great interest. This involves his dismissal from the service.

Hansbrough has succeeded in having the Senate Committee on Agriculture favorably report his bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, although George, Chairman of the committee, dissented.

Congressmen are becoming very solicitous in pressing the claims of their districts upon the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors as the last week of hearing draws to a close. A delegation was before the committee representing the waterways of Washington. They were informed by the committee that it does not intend to branch out in recommending appropriations for new work. The condition of the Treasury forbids. They have little hope of getting what they asked for.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has authorized a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Senator Butler authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the naval militia of any State with a vessel not suitable or required for general service for the purpose of drill and instruction, with an amendment that a detail of seamen shall be made to take care of any vessel supplied for the purpose. The bill provides the vessels shall be furnished with charts, books and instruments of navigation.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the House a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving the names of the settlers upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation in South Dakota and the amount of damages they sustained between the time of the opening of the reservation and the present time. Secretary Smith recommends the appropriation of $116,199 for the reimbursement of loss sustained by 944 settlers and an appropriation of $3,000 to reimburse some fifteen others whose claims are held for further proof.

There will be very few, if any, more witnesses before the Senate Hawaiian Investigation Committee. Chairman Morgan of the committee said that so far as he knew at this time no others would be summoned. He added that no report would probably be made for ten days or two weeks. His estimate is more likely to be too short than too long. What the report will recommend to the Senate no one can say. It is not unlikely there will be two reports, perhaps three, for it is scarcely considered probable a patchwork could be agreed upon which would harmonize the views of all the members of the committee.

At the instance of Senator Carey of Wyoming the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ordered examined all the lists of applications for patents for lands on the part of the Union Pacific railroad which have been sold in Wyoming in order that patents may be issued. These lands have in some instances been transferred several times, and final payments have been made to the Union Pacific. The company has complied with all the requirements, including the payment of fees and surveying obligations. It appears there have been no patents issued to the company on lands in Wyoming since 1883. There are to exceed 1,000,000 acres of land involved, all in the hands of settlers. Carey feels confident the issuance of patents will soon follow the proposed examination.

Representative Doolittle had hoped to get his Nicaragua canal resolution before the House before the tariff bill came up, and had everything fixed to push it through before that measure, but the President got anxious to have his pet schemes before the people as soon as possible, and the tariff bill was reported by the Ways and Means Committee sooner than was expected. Until that and the income tax are out of the way there is no hope for any other legislation. But in the meantime the friends of the Nicaragua canal are not idle. They are working in committees and among their personal friends everywhere, and votes are being gained for it every day. It is a pity that the resolution could not have been acted upon and the committee gone to Greytown to investigate the work so as to have been able to report by the time the House was again ready to do something besides talk.

Whether the Pacific Mail Company will carry out the terms of its contract with the government for carrying the mail between New York and Colon is a matter of considerable doubt among Postoffice officials. The contract made two years ago provided for a change in service February 1 of this year from sending a steamer every ten days to weekly trips. The Postmaster-General has received a communication from Secretary W. H. Lane of the Pacific Mail Company, stating it is questionable whether the company can meet its requirements, but no action on the communication has been taken by the department. If the contract is not carried out, the Postmaster-General has the power to impose a heavy fine. A like condition of affairs exists in the mail service between San Francisco and Hongkong, for which the Pacific Mail Company also has the contract. The change in that service is from thirteen to twenty-six trips a year.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will report favorably the bill of General Curtis of New York, which revises the regulations for enlistment in the regular army and is designed to Americanize the troops. Its most important provisions are that no men shall be enlisted in time of peace except American citizens or those who have declared their intentions to become citizens; that the men must be able to speak, read and write the English language. These rules do not apply to Indians. The official reports show that over 37 per cent of our soldiers at the present time owe allegiance to foreign governments. Candidates for enlistment must be under 30 years of age. Under the existing rules the enlistments are for a minimum of five years and the length of service restricted to ten years. The committee recommends all enlistments be for terms of three years, and no man shall re-enlist who has not served honestly and faithfully during the first term.

EASTERN MELANGE.

New York Chinese Engage in the Mercantile Business.

AN ANTI-WILSON BILL PETITION.

Huge Gold Nugget Found in Colorado—Railroad Employes Enjoined from Striking.

Of seventy-nine suicides in Boston last year sixty were women.

The World's Fair expenses amounted at Chicago to over $26,000,000.

New York city brewers have given $10,000 to relieve the unemployed.

Proceedings for the dissolution of the Chicago gas trust, it is said, are contemplated in Illinois.

A gold nugget weighing 156 pounds has been found on the Campion property at Breckinridge, Col.

The merchants of St. Louis are paying the school tax, which they have been fighting in the courts.

There was a decrease of $3 per mile in the net earnings of the railroads of the country the past year.

A syndicate of English capitalists has bought the Fisk gold mine near Blackhawk, Col., for $500,000.

The largest distillery in the world is to be built at Terre Haute, Ind., as a rival to the whisky trust.

The Mississippi Legislature voted down a bill for the establishment of a disabled Confederates' home.

A Baltimore packer will erect in Omaha one of the largest vegetable and chicken canning factories in the West.

Surprisingly favorable results are said to have resulted from experiments in feeding wheat to hogs in Kansas.

Baltimore fire insurance underwriters have raised the rates because of the alleged inadequate fire department.

The estimated revenue of Chicago for this year will be about $8,000,000. Last year the revenue was $1,000,000 more.

Malignant tonsilitis, due to cigarette-smoking, caused the death of Commodore C. H. Colt of Hartford in Florida.

The silver production of the United States last year is estimated at 60,000,000 ounces, against 65,000,000 ounces in 1892.

The total property loss of Kansas City by fire last year was about $763,715, with insurance involved to the amount of $4,970,000.

According to Secretary Carlisle the people of Utah owe the United States $725,555 for the expenses of prosecutions since 1875.

The Mayor of Cincinnati has been authorized by the Council to expend $100,000 for improvements to give work to the unemployed.

In Rhode Island they still ring the Statehouse bell to call the Legislature together. It is a large bell, and can be heard all over the State.

Many Chinese in New York have discarded the laundry business and developed into merchants. The Oriental goods are popular in the metropolis.

The Baltimore American expects the proposed electric railway between Baltimore and Washington to be in operation before the summer of next year.

A bill is to be introduced in the New York Legislature to provide for the establishment in cities of 75,000 inhabitants of free public bureaus of employment.

The troubles in the Mansfield mining district in Pennsylvania are at an end apparently. The Slavs, who ran things as they pleased for awhile, have been cowed.

The railroad employes of Pennsylvania have formed an association to combine on candidates for the Legislature. It is claimed that 100,000 men will vote together.

The official returns show an increase in exports from Canada for the past six months of nearly $4,000,000. The imports for the past six months increased $500,000.

The speech of Senator Jones of Nevada during the silver debate will fill ninety pages of the Congressional Record, and a special number has been assigned to it.

On the proposed subway to cross the city of Boston $5,000,000 are to be expended. Passengers will be carried from Park Square to the Union station on Causeway street in four minutes.

The petitions presented to Congress against the Wilson bill bear the names of 1,250,000 persons, the largest number of remonstrants ever known in the case of a pending scheme of legislation.

The New York State Railroad Commission intends to ask legislation giving it power to act as arbiter in grade-crossing matters. The idea comes from Massachusetts, where it has been successful.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court of New York, who has probably granted more divorces than any living Judge, has ruled that if men set traps to catch unfaithful wives they cannot get divorces.

Judge Dundy at Omaha has issued an order reducing wages on the Union Pacific system. The average reduction per man is $3.52 per month. The employes are enjoined from striking against the cut.

Boston has been seized with the suburb annexation fever again. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to allow the "Hub" to gather to itself all towns within ten miles of its gilded Statehouse dome.

President Harper of the Chicago University is reported to have stated that the story of Cain and Able is a myth, with no more truth in it, as far is known, than the story of the wooden horse that figured in the capture of Troy, or than the myth of Remus and Romulus as connected with the founding of Rome.

The Law and Order League at Jacksonville, Fla., has resolved to make it lively for the principals, aiders and abettors in the Corbett-Mitchell fight. It holds that the injunction granted by Judge Call was an evasion of the prescribed statutes, and if the State authorities do not very soon bring the matter up for review in the Supreme Court, the league will do so.

The peculations of James Anderson of Indiana, a well-connected lad of 18 years, who is employed as a messenger in the Treasury vaults at Washington, proves more serious than was at first supposed. They amount to $794 as far as ascertained, and the inquiry is still in progress. When the theft was first discovered it was supposed to amount only to a few dollars, and at the request of the Treasury officials publication of the fact was suppressed. Anderson had access to the silver vaults for the purpose of showing visitors through. He pried open the wood work of some of the silver chests near the lattice work, slit the bags containing the silver dollars and helped himself to a few dollars at a time as he wanted them.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS.

Berlin intends to annex some rich suburbs.

The English naval estimates for 1894 amount to £7,000,000.

The Queen of Afghanistan has decided to adopt European dress.

Paris may follow Manchester's example and become a seaport.

Thousands of peasants are in a starving condition in Hungary.

A pedigree book of high-bred cats has just been published in England.

A comparison of French exports shows a great decrease in the year past.

Kossuth says his "History of Hungary" is almost ready for the press.

People in England are fined 40 shillings for walking on a railroad track.

Sweden will spend $2,700,000 extra for five years in building new war ships.

Londoners pay a trifle over £4 a head in taxes, local and national, per year.

Premier Crispi expresses great desire to end the commercial war with France.

It has been definitely settled that England is to buy the trunk-line telephones.

The Emperor of Germany has become interested in the American game of poker.

In no country has the marriage rate declined so greatly in recent years as in Ireland.

For commenting too freely on government plans the Moniteur de Rome has been suspended.

In the opinion of the London Times the new American bonds are not likely to be taken in England.

The Liverpool overhead electric railway has proved a great success in its operation since last March.

Russia and France are preparing for an interconferring of honors during the coming Franco-Russian fetes.

The Japanese Emperor has just received from the Kaiser of Germany as a present a horse valued at $9,000.

From all accounts from Germany the young Kaiser made all the advances for reconciliation with Prince Bismarck.

Mr. Balfour in his speech at Manchester announced that England has now on hand two scares—France and Russia.

Brigandage has become more common in Spain in consequence, the authorities say, of the large number of unemployed.

During last year 13,647 fewer emigrants left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe than during the previous year.

The grandson of Lord Byron—child of the hapless Ada—has succeeded to the Earldom of Lovelace by the death of his father.

A new kind of fuel, made from solidified petroleum and other materials, is now being extensively manufactured in France.

The French customs revenue for 1893 was 28,000,000 francs below the estimate and 25,000,000 francs below the revenue of 1892.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected—347 to 90—a motion to reduce the taxes of farmers cultivating their own fields.

The Prussian budget for 1894 shows a deficit of $16,000,000, mostly due to increased war expenses in a time of profound peace.

The amount of money received and expended for the relief of the miners during the recent general strike in England was £101,714.

The government of France is converting its 4½ per cent bonds into 3½ per cents in order to save 1 per cent in the annual interest charge.

The Belgian army has a soldier 6 feet 6½ inches tall, who is allowed double rations, on recommendation of his Colonel, on account of his size.

Gladstone is so admired in Spain that all parties in the Basque provinces have sent to him at Biarratz a neighborly message and a symbol of liberty.

The next Universal Exposition opens in Antwerp on May 5 of this year. The next after that, as far as at present known, will be the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Berlin cab drivers to the number of between 400 and 500 have struck against a police order requiring them to wear white glazed hats as a distinguishing mark of their calling.

The Russian government, which abandoned the idea of an income tax some time ago, has now determined to impose a tax upon the rental of occupied houses, to be paid by the tenants.

It costs Great Britain $20,000 to scrape the barnacles off the bottom of one of its big men-of-war and repaint it, and this has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

There are some signs in Russia of a relaxation of the authorities toward the peasants and Socialists. A greater measure of economic justice is hinted at in many public documents.

The Czar in a telegram to the Governor of Moscow expressing thanks for New Year's congratulations says: "May God grant peace, rest and general welfare to all nations, and more especially to my own dear country."

Paris, not satisfied with the river Seine, seeks a shorter cut to the open sea, and a ship canal to Rouen has been proposed. There would be no great physical obstacles in the way, since the points are only about seventy miles apart.

According to an advertisement contained in the Danish Government Gazette, published in Copenhagen, two big volcanoes are for sale. They are situated in Iceland, and are the principal attractions of the island. The owner asks for them the sum of $400 apiece.

A concession has been secured by an American for the construction of an electric railway between Tokio and Yokohama, a distance of about thirty miles. Two American engineers are said to be now on their way to Japan in connection with the matter.

There may be another attempt at revolution in the Republic of Colombia. The government is on the alert. General Ruiz, military chief of the Liberals in the province of Panama, has been arrested in Baranquilla and taken to Panama. He is guarded most carefully.

The Socialist students of the Universities of Berlin, Freiburg, Muenster, Marburg and Kiel for the first time in the history of German universities have made a public declaration of their Socialist sentiments by dispatching an address to the International Congress of Socialist Students at Geneva.

Lieutenant John H. Alexander, a talented colored officer, who has been appointed to the professorship of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., is the first appointment of its kind to be made in this country.

Pittsburg is very happy over the arrival of a heavy cargo of molasses by steamer direct from New Orleans, the first on record. Heretofore the rule has been to break cargo at Cincinnati and reship.

Rosina Vokes was the last of the famous family of that name.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

The Opening a Success in Every Sense of the Word.

THE DAY WAS A BEAUTIFUL ONE

The Scene Was One That No Stranger Could Possibly Fail to be Impressed With.

Nothing was lacking to make the official opening of the California Midwinter International Exposition a success in every sense of the word. In the first place, the sun came up gloriously, in a sky as clear as a bell, and all day long it shone down upon happy San Francisco. Happy was she in the thought that it was her lot to be cradled in the lap of a land where such weather is a midwinter possibility, and proud was she that she had to place before the thousands of people who visited her fair on that day a program of such incontrovertable excellence and of such unimpeachable attractiveness.

The opening exercises took place on a grand stand especially erected for this occasion, with a seating capacity of 7,000. The seats were all taken and tens of thousands of visitors gathered on the greensward in front of the speakers' platform. The total number of people who passed through the turnstiles was 72,248. Nearly ten thousand of these were in the procession which marched in triumph to the exposition grounds. There were more bands in this street pageant than were ever before seen in San Francisco. Half a dozen of those musical organizations, occupying a place on the grand stand, joined in unison in the patriotic features of the musical program.

When the opening overtures had been played, James D. Phelan, the president of the day, made his address, introducing at its close the Rt. Rev. Bishop Nichols, who offered up the invocation. The assemblage stood with uncovered heads in the warm midwinter sun, with the green hills towering above them, and not a harsh element in the air blew across their brows. People from the East took off their top coats, on this 27th of January, and made of them cushions for their seats. As the bishop called upon the Almighty to make glad the heart of everyone present in this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, each visitor from the snowbound districts undoubtedly said "Amen."

The scene was one that no stranger could fail to be impressed with, and so it was also when the governor of California, Hon. H. H. Markham, came to extol the managers of the exposition for the wonderful things they had accomplished within the five short months which had passed since the original conception of the idea. On every hand were material evidences of the beauty and power of this great Empire State of the Pacific, and when Director General M. H. de Young, to whose fertile brain and untiring energy California owes this exposition—when he arose to deliver his address a mighty shout went up and honor was there accorded to whom was due. Mr. de Young bore his honors modestly. Best of all, his speech was short, and when Mrs. de Young was asked to press the button which should set the machinery in motion, she did so gracefully, and this was all there was to the formal ceremonies of the opening the great Midwinter Fair.

The act of starting the machinery was signalized by the shriek of every whistle in the exposition grounds, by the blare and fanfare of artillery within full sight of the assembled multitudes. On the same spot, when evening fell, there was a grand display of fireworks, but in the interim the recreation ground was deserted, for everybody made a grand rush as soon as the opening exercises were over to visit the main buildings of the exposition and to patronize the concessional features. It mattered not that some of the exhibits were incomplete as yet, for there was enough to keep all eyes and all thoughts busy during what was left of that short afternoon, and everything, finished or unfinished, was novel and unique to everobody.

It was in the concessions, however, that the holiday spirit of the crowd was made more prominently manifest. The '49 Mining camp immediately established itself as one of the most popular institutions in the exposition. Seven thousand people paid their way into this concession on opening day. The Firth wheel carried nearly six thousand, the Scenic railway was loaded down all day and far into the night; the Wild Animal Arena, the Ostrich Farm, the Indian Encampments, the Hawaiian Village, the Vienna Prater, Heidelberg Castle, the Aquarium, the Sea Lions, the Colorado Gold Mine, and the scores of other concessions did a big business, and everybody seemed satisfied with the patronage they received.

All this established beyond a doubt the popularity of the Midwinter Exposition. Since the opening day there has been an average daily attendance of 8,000 people, or as many as paid admission so the great World's Columbian Exposition during the first few days after the official opening. Visitors are loud in their praise of what they have seen and are freely predicting that the exposition will be an immense success. The exposition management begin to feel as if they could take time for a good night's rest now and again, for their undertaking has now been fairly launched, and they are willing to trust its drawing powers to prove sufficient for its satisfactory continuance for the entire term of six months.

The great glory of a California winter is just now at its height. People riding in the open street cars read of the blizzards and snow blockades that harass their eastern friends, and once more the word of welcome passes along every line of eastern railroad: "Come to California see the great Midwinter Fair, and get warm."

The Editor Looking Forward.

Mrs. Annie Cauble sends us an egg today which is as large as a goose egg and which was laid by an enterprising Leghorn hen. The egg is a monster and we shall attempt to set it, and expect to hatch out a full grown ostrich with large and wonderful spurs. When the ostrich is trained we shall ride him in a street parade.—Durham Globe.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT — Valley, 87½@90c; Walla Walla, 80@81c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

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

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

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

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

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

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@3.00; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON — Best sheep, $2.50; ewes, $2.25; lambs, $——.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00@4.25; medium, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.90@4.00; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 6c; large, 4c per pound.

CORDAGE.

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

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

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

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

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

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 30@32½c; fancy dairy, 25@27½c; fair to good, 20@22½c; common, 10@17½c per pound; California, 50@55c per roll.

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

EGGS—Oregon, 14@15c per dozen; Eastern, nominally the same.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, $4.00@6.00; geese, $8.50@9.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound; dressed, 14c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1¼c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 60@75c per sack; onions, $1.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, $1.00@1.10 per dozen; California lettuce, 20@35c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 40@50c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, 90c per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, $1.00@1.25 per box; string beans, 15@18c per pound; asparagus, 12½c per pound; Los Angeles tomatoes, $2.00 per box.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; California fancy, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.50@3.00; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; California navels, $2.25@2.75 per box; seedlings, $1.25@2.00; Japanese, $1.75@2.00; sunflower, $2.75; apples (buying price), green, 50@65c per box; red, 50@75c; late winter pears, 65@80c per box.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.85@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, $3.15@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.25@4.50; tomatoes, $1.10.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25; chipped, $2.40; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.50; 2s, $6.75@7.00; deviled ham, $1.50@2.75 per dozen; roast beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.25.

FISH—Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@1.50; flats, $1.75; 2-lbs, $2.25@2.50; ½-barrel, $5.50.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23½c; Rio, 22½@23c; Salvador, 23½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 25@30c per pound.

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

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

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

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

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.75@5.00; no Japan in market.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2¼c; No. 2, 2½c; large white, 2½c; pea beans, 2¼c; pink, 2½c; bayou, 2¼c; butter, 3c; Lima, 3½c per pound.

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, $2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, $1.75 per dozen.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, $1.75@2.00; halves, $2.00@2.25; quarters, $2.25@2.75; eighths, $2.50@3.00. Loose Muscatels, boxes, $1.50; fancy faced, $1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½@5c per pound; 4 crown, 5@5½c. Seedless Sultanas, boxes, $1.75@2.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

Violets Are Profitable.

Violets cut no mean figure in the trade of New York, and in seasons when they escape disease they are highly profitable to the growers. One florist, whose greenhouses are just on the edge of the city, picked from twenty-five to thirty dollars worth of violets weekly all through the winter, although the plants occupied a comparatively small area. The cost of picking is little or nothing, and a skillful picker acquainted with the nature of the plant can cull so that the fertility of the plants shall be vastly increased.—New York Letter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Culled Matter of Interest to the Thoughtful Farmer.

DRAWING WATER FROM A WELL

Cement Replacing Boards for Flooring of Stables, Piggeries, Cowsheds, Etc.

Cement is largely replacing boards for flooring of summer kitchens, poultry and dairy houses, for stables, piggeries, cowsheds, walks. Wherever the place the principle is the same. Dig out sufficient to admit from twelve to twenty inches of stone, large at the bottom, with smaller to fill in the chinks. Pound the stone well together, so there shall be no after settling and to leave as little space between as possible. Mix one part best cement and two parts sharp sand with water, to be thin enough to pour, and use for filling among the stones. The next coat should be thicker and be a couple of inches above the stones and not used until it hardens. Whether walk or floor prepare always for the wash; that is, have a slope to a drain that will prove a water-shed. The beauty of the floors aside from their indestructibility is that they can be washed; but to have all the good that should follow flushing there must be a drain. Some say cement floors are too cold for poultry and cattle sheds and pig pens. No one questions this, but no one supposes such floors are to remain bare, but are to be covered with litter. Tons of leaves have already been gathered for the poultry-house. In one place several loads of earth have been brought in, and it is already scattered two inches deep over the floors. The droppings, raked up once a week, go into barrels under cover for use in the garden next spring. In the cow and pig pens and in the stables the litter is straw, and a good generous bed of it. The floors in the horse, cow and pig houses should have drains for carrying the liquid manure to reservoirs prepared to save it.

WELL VS. POORLY BALANCED RATIONS.

From a late bulletin of the Maryland agricultural station on data as between a well-balanced vs. a poorly-balanced ration we give a summary of conclusions as follows: For fattening steers a well-balanced ration is very much more profitable than a poorly-balanced one. Steers fed on a well-balanced ration made an average daily gain of 2.78 pounds; those given a poorly-balanced ration made an average daily gain of 1.7 pounds. The increased profits from this test showing a difference of 1.08 per steer were in favor of the well-balanced ration. With a well-balanced feed ninety days is ample time in which to prepare an animal for market. Where the more nitrogenous foods are used it is believed nearly as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder as though hay were used. The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss. Fifty per cent more manure was made from the animals receiving the well-balanced ration than from those receiving the poorly-balanced one. The manure is also much richer in plant food.

DON'T ENLARGE THE FARM.

Farm News says: There seems to be a very general desire on the part of the farmers of this country to obtain a larger quantity of land. There are cases in which this is a wise ambition, but such instances are not nearly as common as is the wish to obtain larger farms. Under the present conditions of agriculture our farmers as a rule already have more land than they can cultivate to the best advantage. As things are now, and as they are likely to be for a long time to come, the profits of farming are to be increased by securing larger crops per acre rather than by tilling a larger number of acres. Most of the farmers who wish that they had more land now own considerable areas which have not yet been brought nearly up to their limit of profitable production. In these cases the owners will find it much more profitable to manure their present fields more liberally and cultivate them more thoroughly than it will be to spread their work over a large number of acres.

BEST WAY OF MAKING HAY.

The poor men in Finland accidentally discovered the best way of making hay. Having no meadows of their own, they cut the grass off waste lands, and for want of roads they stuffed it among the branches of neighboring trees to wait the winter snows, when they could carry it home on sledges. After a wet season the farmers noticed this hay was better in quality than they made from better grass, so they made imitation trees by setting up poles ten feet long, with long traverse pegs, and heaped the grass loosely upon them; the result was excellent. Even in wet weather only a small portion of the outside was dissolved, while the inner portions, exposed to the air beneath and protected from the rain above, are dried in perfect condition. Mowing can be carried on in spite of wind and rain, and when once the grass is placed upon the drying poles it may be left without serious damage until the weather changes.

DRAWING WATER FROM THE WELL.

The cheapest and easiest method of drawing water from a well 100 feet deep is by a force pump and a windmill, says the Rural World. To convey the water to a house on an elevation a pipe may be attached to a pump, and to keep up a constant supply there should be a cistern near the house, which would hold a stock for use in case of failure of the wind at any time. Where the cold is intense in the winter the pump may be placed in the cellar, well protected by a bank over it and a double door, and the discharge pipe should be laid in the ground below the reach of the frost. It will be a help to fill the ditch in which the pipe is laid with sawdust or chaff and to lay the pipe in a wooden box, so as to have air around it.

THE CLIPPING OF HORSES.

The benefits of clipping are that horses at work, encumbered by long, thick coats of hair, sweat profusely, and thereby cause a great waste to the system, and their health and usefulness are promoted by the removal of their natural covering. When sweating from any cause unduly occurs in the horse it is always noticed that it is accompanied by waste of muscle, general debility and loss of tone.

The First Piano.

No one can tell exactly who made the first piano for the reason that it has gradually "evolved" from an instrument as much unlike itself as one could well imagine. In the twelfth century it appears to have been a gigantic dulcimer, which was merely an oblong box holding a series of strings arranged in triangular form across its center. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the "clavichord," another musical monstrosity, had developed from it and was used well up in the eighteenth century. About 1711 Christofali of Padua invented a real piano, but it is said to remind one of a coal box when compared with the elegant and perfect toned instrument of today.