EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

It Will Not Abrogate the Geary and McCreary Registration Acts.

Washington,-When the first muddled report of the new Chinese treaty was published Senators and Representatives who favored the restriction of Chinese immigration took alarm. They within twelve months from the date of thought it meant the undoing of all that had been done in the past ten years to shut out the torrents of Asiatic invasion.

Acting on this idea, many of them treaty is known there has been something like a revulsion of feeling. It now appears that the essence of the treaty is the establishment of reciprocal relations between the two nations in regard to prescribing terms on which the people of one nation may reside in the other, and for exclusion where either may deep

It has long been known that the Chinese wanted to remove the stigma of having her people subjected to exclusion laws and residence regulations by this country, to which the people of no other nation were subjected, and to which Americans in China were not subjected. The best efforts of Chinese diplomacy have for years been directed to securing the removal of what the Chinese ruler regarded as an invidious and humiliat-ing distinction. By this treaty this distinction is removed. By it Chinese and Americans are placed on the broad leve of equality in respect to exclusion from or residence in the alien country.

CHINA'S AGREEMENT.

To secure these reciprocal relation China has agreed to recognize the present laws of the United States relating to Chinese as of full force and to cease pro testing against their enforcement,

The President and Secretary Gresham on the other hand, to remove the fricmote commercial intercourse (for it understood a commercial treaty will fol ow if this one be ratified), have agreed to these reciprocal relations. The real question in the minds of many is whether the game is worth the candle.
Following is the full text of the treaty.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwangsii, the sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the com-ing of Chinese laborers to and their res lence in the United States; and Whenkas, The government of China

in view of the antagonism and muth-deprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The two governments de sire to co-operate in prohibiting such emigration and to strengthen in other the two countries; and,

WHEREAS, The two governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, as his plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu. an officer of the second rank, sub-Di-rector of the Court of Sacrificial Worship and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and said plenipo-tentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good form, have agreed upon the

following articles:
Article I—The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, be-ginning with the date of exchange or ratification of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article II-The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement: nevertheless every such Chinese laborer shall before leaving the United States deposit as a condition of his return with the Collector of customs of the district from which he departs a full description in writing of his family or property debts as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with such certificates his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States shall here after prescribe and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, and should the written description aforesaid be proved to be false, the right of return hereunder or of continued residence after such return in each case shall b forfeited, and such right of return to th United States shall be exercised within one year from the date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended an additional period not exceeding one year. In cases where by reason of sick-ness or other cause of disability beyond his control such Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable sooner to return-which facts shall be fully reported to the Chi-nese Consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector of port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officer of customs the return cer-

Article III-The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed by Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States they may produce a certificate from their government or the government where they last resided, vised by lomatic or Consular representa tive of the United States in the country

other class, either permanently or tem-porarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all the rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nations, excepting the right to become citizens, and the government of the United States reaffirms its obligations, a stated in said Article III, to exert all TEXT OF NEW TREATY. its power to secure protection to persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States.

The Terms of the Instrument
Negotiated By

Article V—The government of the United States having by act of Congress, approved May 5, 1892, as amended by the act approved May 5, 1893, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States before the MESSRS. GRESHAM AND YANG YU.

first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of offering them better protection, the Chinese government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally Existing Laws for the Exclusion of Chi-the government of the United States ness in No Manner Interfered With-recognizes the right of the government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by said acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the govern-ment of the United States agrees that the exchange and ratification of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the government of China registers and reports showing the full name, age, occupation and number or criticised what they understood to be its place of residence of all other citizens of the United States, including mission-provisions, but now that the text of the the treaty ports of China, not including however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in China upon

official business, together with their body and household servants. body and household servants.

Article VI—This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither government shall formally have given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.

Signed in duplicate this 17th day of March, 1804. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

Yang Ye, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-ipotentiary of the Imperial Chinese

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. Dolph's Joint Resolution Providing for

Its Abrogation. Washington.-The joint resolution introduced by Dolph to abrogate the Clay-

ton-Bulwer treaty reads as follows: " Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the convention concluded April 19, 1850, and proclaimed July 5, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to a ship canal by way of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it no longer in force.

Mr. Dolph, speaking upon his re oluion, said:

"The introduction of this resolution does not indicate any opposition on my part to the Nicaragua canal. On the the contrary, I am in favor of it. When-ever we have made an attempt to do anything in this or similar matters this treaty arises like a bugbear to confront us. The treaty is not in force, and never has been. Great Britain has violated it time and again, and I believe that we ought by legislation set it aside and ab-rogate it entirely. Then we can go ahead with these projects untrammeled by any with these projects untramme conventions of this sort.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY.

Additional Appropriations Needed for the United States Courts.

Washington,-Acting Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department has sent. to the House a communication from the as follows:

United States Marshals, the Attorneysays there is not a district where a United promptly.

Brazilian Rebels Retreating. RIO DE JANEIRO, - A reporter of the Associated Press has taken great pains to learn if there was any basis of truth in the report cabled the United States in regard to a revival by Peixoto of the im-perial decrees of 1838 and 1851 relating the treatment of foreigners or natives who set up a revolt. No one here knows anything about it, and it can be posi-tively said that no decree has ever been ssued by Peixoto ordering executions without the form of a trial. A genera outhward movement of the government nounced. It is believed the rebels are retreating. An afternoon paper declares ieneral Saraiva has fled to Uruguay. The defeat of General Salgado is con-

A Bich Heiress Married. New York. - Miss Annie Scabury Brewster was married to Count Henri de Frankenstein this morning in St. Patrick's cathedral. Acting Russian Consul-General Hansen was the best Among the bridesmaids was Miss Emma Rockefeller. The estimated com-bined wealth of the four bridesmaids would amount to \$7,000,000. The Brewster family was present. It is said the bride changed her faith before the westding. She has a fortune in her own right of \$1,000,000. The home of the Frankensteins next year will be at

Rome.

CHICAGO, -A special to the Record from Washington says Secretary Gresam in conversation with a gentleman stated that Admiral Walker's mission to the Hawaiian Islands had nothing to do with the establishment of a naval depot at Pearl Harbor, but that dispatches had been received from Mr. Willis which it was not considered expedient to send to Congress, and that an outbreak might occur at Honolulu any time which would require the presence of a cool, shrewd and determined man to look after the interests of the United States.

Sheep Infected With Scale.

DESVER.—Complaint has been made to the State Veterinary Board that Utah heepmen have invaded Mesa, Delta and Garfield counties with sheep inport whence they depart.

Article IV—In pursuance of Article and Governor Waite may have to call of the immigration treaty between a China signed at 200 signatures has been presented to the the Cuited States and China, signed at Peking on the 17th day of November, 1880, it is hereby understood and agreed that Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any

SILVER BILL VETOED.

Grover Cleveland's Reasons for Disapproval.

THE MEASURE IS VERY FAULTY.

Would Tend to Check a Return to Proxperity and Deplete the Gold Reserve Secretary of the Treasury Would be Hampered by Its Provisions.

Washington,-The President sent to the House the following message vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill:

To the House of Representatives: return without my approval House bill No. 4,596, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver builion held in the treasury and for other purposes." My strong desire to avoid a disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said builion. and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of my official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legisla-tion was either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and re-sponsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and pro-mote the general interests of our people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be an almost entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign the causes for our distress it was very generally con-ceded that the operation of the provision large amount of silver bullion and to is provide for the coinage of the bullion ent. It will also necessitate a tho sue its notes in payment therefor was constituting the gain, or seigniorage as either entirely or to a large extent responsible for our condition. This led to and yet there is positively nothing in the repeal on the 1st day of November, the section to prevent its coinage into 1892, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and appre-hension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably ex-

A SLIGHT RECOVERY. Our recovery has nevertheless steadily progressed, and though less than five months have clapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is un-mistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an ex-tent reinstated and faith in our disposiion to adhere to sound financial methods so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment is again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogresion from the financial intentions indulged by our recent repeal of the pro-

appropriations for the fiscal year of 1894 metals, as mentioned in this law, can amount substituted. I am convinced for the expenses of United States Courts mean nothing less than a maintenance this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. money in daily transactions. Manifestmoney in daily transaction parity can only orney- be accomplished, so far as it is affected orney- be accomplished, so far as it is affected General says, are fearful the Judges will by these treasury notes and in the esti-adjourn the courts unless money is fur-unation of the holders of the same, by nished for jurors and witnesses. He also giving such holders on their redemption in coin either gold or silver, which they States Court is held that is not in need of money for the support of United States prisoners. The jailers are needy paid on such redemption to the discremen. They supply their own money for tion of the Secretary of the Treasury, food for prisoners and guards in protecting them, and they ought to be paid to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective beneficial maintenance of a parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people safe, stable currency, the necessity preserving this parity is obvious. necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is now here more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the

provision under which the builton now on hand was purchased. DOLLARS OF EQUAL VALUE.

This law insists on the maintenance of parity in the value of the coins of the wo metals and the equal power of every follar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. The Secre-tary of the Treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only com-plied with the every demand for the demption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, the continuation of uch redemption. The conditions I have

endeavored to present may be thus sumbullion to permit the coinage of all the liver dollars necessary to redeem in for the purchase of said silver bullion. and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional stand-

ard silver dollars. Second-There are outstanding and w in circulation treasury notes issued n payment of the bullion purchased mounting to \$152,651,280, are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are re-ceivable for customs, taxes and all pubc dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of heir lawful reserve, and are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders.

ADVANTAGEOUS ATTRIBUTES. These advantageous attributes were feliberately attached to these notes at he time they were issued; they are ully understood by our people to whom uch notes have been distributed as curncy, and have inspired confidence in heir safety and value, and have un conbuedly thus induced their continues and contented use as money, instead of an anxiety for their redemption.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL. Having referred to some incidenta which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration. This bill consists of two sections, excluding the one which merely appropriates a sum suffi-cient to carry the act into effect.

The first section provides for the im-mediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury, which represents the socalled gain or seigniorage which would arise from spining all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this sections declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs the money so coined, or certifi-cates issued thereon, shall be used in payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the Secretary of the Freasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of the seigniorage in said section authorized to

COUNTY THE REMAINDER. The second section directs that as soon as possible after the colnage of this It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in in the manner now provided by law. is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change the existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury

THE ENTIRE BILL IS PAULTY. any description of silver coins now au-thorized under any existing law. I suppose this section is also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of the seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury.

A DIFFERENCE OF OFISION.

The debate upon this section in Congress developed an earnest, positive difference of opinion as to its object and present perplexities and embarrass- act is of no force and effect. It is inop-ments of the Secretary of the Treasury erative for the reason that the Legislaought not to be augmented by devolving ture could not delegate its power to any upon him the execution of a law so un-individual or set of individuals. The certain and confused. I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this of the people, and it is for them alone to section solely on these grounds. In my settle the question involved. The deciadgment, sound finance does not comour currency at this time, unaccompa-nied by a further adequate provision for all the other members of the court, the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve.

OTHER REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL. In stating the other and more imporvision forcing silver bullion purchases: that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, the returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and issued in payment for silver bullion will that in consequence our progress to re-newed business health would be unfor-silver or gold, at the option of the holdtunately checked and a return to our re- ers, and that if when they are presented cent distressing plight seriously threat-ened.

for redemption or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treas-MAINTAINED ONLY BY CONFIDENCE. ury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then Attorney-General calling attention to tion between gold and silver, the main-the immediate necessity of additional tenance of a parity between the two stroyed and silver certificates to an equal of such parity in the estimation and As an ultimate result of its operation confidence of the people who use our the treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private and which are redeemable in gold or si ver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold third member is Captain L. B. Hastings can be realized upon them, and further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately purpose of perfecting arrangements for presented for gold redemption, or to be precluding the possibility of disease beoarded for presentation at a more convenient season.

A REDUCTION OF GOLD,

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. Argument has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and the nervous prostration which would imme-diately follow its passage and bring bout its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as em odving a plan by which the government would be obliged to pay out its stanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of First—The government has purchased silver money into the hands of the peo-nd now has on hand sufficient silver pie. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve the parity between such dollars the treasury notes issued gold and silver and maintain a sensible metalism.

I hope-a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensible and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever ction we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and disc such as to prevent loss and discourage-ment to our people at home and the de-struction of confidence in our financial management abroad

The new congressional library in Washington will, Librarian Spofford believes accommodate copies of all the books of the world for 100 years the books of the world for 100 years to come and still leave seven eighths resents, the money will be paid and the of its available space applicable for plant moved at once. other purposes.

An English journal some time ago contained the following announce ment: "To be sold, 130 lawsuits, the property of an attorey retiring from business. N. B.—The clients are rich and obstinate.

RAILROAD DEAL.

Great Northern to Take Possession of the Oregon

RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION.

To Enter Portland Via Spokane-Local Railway Officials Are Discussing the Probability of the Consummation of Ion; Such a Deal-Other Coast News.

PORTLAND. -- For some days past a runor has been steadily gaining ground that the Northwest will soon be the scene of a big railroad deal. Like all such rumors, it has been impossible to trace it to any authority, but its very probability has not only interested raiload men, but has given them confidence to believe the change will be made. The deal, if consummated, will materially change the complexion of the railroad ituation on the North Pacific Coast. The rumor, and nothing more can be laimed for it, is that the Great Northern will soon take possession of the Ore-gon Railway and Navigation. It has been reported that the Union Pacific has hypothecated its Oregon Railway and Division of the Union Pacific, is General iating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver Hill, the son-in-law of the Great Northbullion to be coined.

Manager. A few days ago Mr. McNeil was in this city, accompanied by Samuel Hill, the son-in-law of the Great Northbullion to be coined. road. They were in and out frequently, The entire bill is most unfortunately and appeared to devote most of their atonstructed; nearly every sentence pre- tention to the Union Pacific lines besents uncertainty and invites contro- tween here and Spokane, inspecting the respect, and it is extremely doubtful of the Columbia river route. If the deal whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. Northern as an extremely doubtful of the Columbia river route. If the deal consummation of its supposed purposes. Northern as an extremely doubtful of the Columbia river route. If the deal consummation of its supposed purposes. Northern as an extremely doubtful of the Columbia river route. If the deal consummation of its supposed purposes. Northern as an extremely doubtful of the Columbia river route. If the deal consummation of its supposed purposes. Northern as an extremely doubtful of the Columbia river route. If the deal consummation of its supposed purposes. consummation of its supposed purposes. Northern an entrance to this city by the of the law then in force which required I am led to believe that the promoters the government to purchase monthly a of the bill intended in this section to will come in via Huntington as at pres-

CALIFORNIA'S CAPITAL.

The Bill for Its Removal is Declared Unconstitutional.

SAN FRANCISCO,-The Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the suit of of such coinage; but its language would H. P. Livermore vs. E. G. Walte, Secretary of State. The decision is a most the right of the Legislature to order the removal of the State capital. It will be remembered that during the closing mon, tin 1-lb talls, \$1.25@1.50; fats, hours of the last session an act was \$1.75; 2-lbs, \$2.25@2.50; \(\frac{1}{2}\)-barrel, \$5.50. passed delegating the power in question to the Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State, In the decision just meaning. In any event I am clear the given the Supreme Court holds that the sovereign power rests alone in the hands sion was written by Justice Harrison, nend a further infusion of silver into Justice Paterson filing a concurring opin-The views taken were agreed to by

New Telephone Companies.

Passcorr, A. T.-Articles of incorporation of six different telephone companies have been filed with the Recorder of this county, the outgrowth of the expiration of the patent on the Reli telephone. The parent company is called the Standard Telephone Company, and the Standard Telephone Company, and the subincorporations cover all the States

and powdered, 63 c per pound; 16 c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

Rue—No. 1 Sandwich Island, \$4.50@16c per cent during the last decade, 2 per cent during the last decade, 2 per cent during the last decade, 2 per cent per annum by virtue of reading and and Territories. The incorporators are Thurlow Weed Barnes, Allen T. Nye and Charles Strause of New York. The companies are incorporated under the laws Arizona on account of their b more favorable and less expensive than any other State or Territory. The stock

Pour Townsexo. - At a meeting of the uget Sound Board of Health Frank A. 750280c. Bartlett was elected President and Lincoln Brooks Secretary. The credentials of C. F. Seal, Governor McGraw's appointee to succeed R. C. Hill, who term expired recently, were accepted. and he was installed as a member. As a matter of form the appointment of Dr. Louis T. Seavey as health officer was ratified. At an early meeting Collector Saunders will be in attendance for the ing introduced.

To Mine in Alaska

search of gold. There were fifteen men 8 ac; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 74c; hopin the party, and two of them were accompanied by their wives. There were 85c. plenty of guns and ammunition for a ong outing. None of the miners expect be back inside of seven months, and some of them not for a year or more The latter expect to explore the remotest parts of the Yukon.

General Beveridge Married.

Los Avorans, General Philo Bever idge, father of Kuchne Beveridge, whose matrimonial troubles with Actor Charles Coghlan have become so well known married to Mrs. Ida Wilcox, the wealthy widow of H. H. Wilcox, owner of Hollywood, at Hollywood by Rev. Dr. Campbell, General Beverlige is a grass widower. The announcement of the marriage caused much comment in this city. General Beveridge is a son of ex-Governor Beveridge of Illinois.

Wilcox Given Twenty Years. SEATTLE,-W. A. Wilcox was sentenced to twenty years in the peniten-

tiary for the murder of Mrs. Charlotte Fetting in this city last September. The evidence showed Wilcox to be guilty, but the jury found a verdict in the second degree. Judge Humes gave him the full limit of the law after denying a motion for a new trial.

Rolling Mill Subsidy. Tacuna.-The subsidy of \$35,000 re-

quired for moving an Eastern rolling mill to Tacoma has been raised. H. H. Warner, master mechanic of the Northern Pacific railroad, will go East to ex-

Funds for a New Hailroad. Witsrcon.-Letters have been re-

ceived at Blaine from Promoter Spencer, @ now in Chicago, stating that funds have been raised for the construction of the Blaine and Eastern railroad as soon as the subsidy conditions have been comPORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT-Valley, Sốc; Walla Walla, 75

FLOUR, FRED, ETC.

| FLOUR—Portland, #2.55; Salem, #2.55; Cascadia, #2.55; Dayton, #2.55; Walia Walia, #2.90; Snowflake, #2.55; Corvalls, #2.46; superfine, #2.25 per barrel.
| Oars — White, 32@35c per bushel; gray, 30@32c; rolled, in bags, #5.75@6.00; barrels, #6.00; barrels, #6.00 MILETURES — Bran, \$13@16; shorts, \$15@16; ground barley, \$16@18; chop feed, \$15 per ton; whole feed barley, 50@70c per cental; middlings, \$25@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@\$1.15 per

Hay-Good, \$10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27½

@30c; fancy dairy, 22½@25c; lair to
good, 15@17½c; common, 11@12c per
pound; California, 30@43c per roll. 15%c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; dor

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 134c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; onlons (buying price), \$1.75@2.25 per sack; sweet pota-toes, \$1.75@2.00 per box; California cel-Navigation holdings to Russell Sage for crady cash. Mr. Sage is President of the Iowa Central, of which E. McNeil, formerly General Manager of the Pacific er, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, \$1.40 box; string beans, 30c per pound; as-paragus, 15@17½c per pound; rhu-barb, 10@11c per pound; peas, 10@

Faurrs—California fancy lemons, \$3.50 arount produced in the day and instruce's elements were in the soil undissection; common, \$2.50@3.00; bananas, turbed and uncalled for. \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$3.00@ 3.50; California navels, \$2.25@2.75 per box; seedlings, \$1.25@2.00; sunflower,

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS.—Table fruits, assorted, \$1.75@2.00; peaches, \$1.75@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.75@2.00; plums, \$1.373@3 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. Fie fruits, assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.00@1.20; blackberries, \$1.25@1.40 per dozen. Ple 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. Mears—Corned beef, 1s, \$1.50; 2s,

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 tary of state. The decision is a most @2.75 per dozen; roast beef, is, \$1.50; important one, involving the question of 2s, \$2.25.

> STAPLE GROCERIES, COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound санен, \$24.80

Darko Faurrs — 1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, prines, 568c; silver, 10612c; Italian, 8610c; German, 568c; plums, 5610c; evaporated apples, 5610c; evaporated apricots, 15616c; peaches, 1061236c; pears, 7611c per pound.

SALT — Liverpool, 200s, \$15.50; 100s, \$16.00; 50s, \$16.50; stock, \$8.5069.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40655c;

in half barrels, 42:657c; in cases, 35:6

80c per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg. Sugan-D, Oje; Golden C, 5e; extra C, 514c; confectioners' A, 516c; dry gran-ulated, 514c; cube, crushed and pow-

BEANS-Small white, No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2¹4c; large white, 2³4c; pea beans, 3c; pink, 2¹9c; bayou, 2³4c; butter, 3¹4c; Lima, 3³4c per pound, Pickles—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per

gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, 82.75 per dozen; quarof incorporations is not taxed in this
Territory.

Puget Sound Board of Health.

Proper Sound Board of Health.

221c; white pepper, 20 25c; nutmeg, 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, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) & crown, 5\(\pi\)5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Seedless Sultans, boxes, \$1.75\(\pi\)2.00; bags, 6\(\pi\)8\(\pi\)8\(\pi\)9 per pound.

CORDAGE. Manilla rope, 134 in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 12-thread, 34 diam., 1036c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, 34 and 5-16 diam., 11c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser-laid rope wellboring, etc., 13c; manilla transmission-San Francisco.—An adventurous of-power rope, 14c; manilla paper twine, 14c; sisal rope, 13d; in. cir. and upward, 73dc; sisal rope, 12-thread, 3d diam., 73dc; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine,

> EASTERN SMORED MEATS AND LAED—Hams, medium, 12@12\(\frac{12}{3}\)ec per pound; hams, large, 11\(\frac{1}{3}\)@12\(\frac{1}{3}\)ec; hams, picnic, 11\(\text{@12}\); breakfast bacon, 13\(\text{@16}\)ec; short clear sides, 10 m12c; dry sait sides, 91-ot101-c; dried beef hams, 121-et13c; compound, in tins, 95210c per pound; pure, in tins, 11@125c; set, 80s. \$5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25.

Hors, wool and mides, Hors—93s, choice, 12% @13% per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, neg-

Woot.—Valley, 10@11c per pound; Umpqua, 11@12c; Eastern Oregon, 6@ c, according to quality and shrinkage. Hings—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 319c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tailow, good to choice, 3@3\4c per pound.

LIVE AND DEESSED MEATS. BEEF-Top steers, \$2.50@3.00; fair to much business talent, he cannot go very cool steers, \$2.00@2.25; cows, \$2.25; far wrong if he sticks to this course right dressed beef, 4:85) c per pound MUTTON - Best sheep, \$2.50;

\$2.25. Hous—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

A Want. Pm looking for some pretty girl Of modest, quiet mien, Who dresses well, knows how to spell And has a wit that's keen.

I want no fickle weathervan That turns with every wind, I think a bland would suit me best-She must be swell, refleed

She roust be constant as a star No meteor would do. And like her own sweet little self Her grammar must be true

Yet more. If she would be with me (Excuse the slang) right "in it." One hundred words a minute.

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AGRICULTURAL WORLD

The Rapid Advance in Scientific Husbandry.

AN AGGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT.

New Methods That Have Been Adopted by Progressive Farmers A Higher and Better System of Agriculture is Generally Displayed.

F. Eison in Orange Judd Farmer.] . The agricultural processes as ordinarily observed in this country-in fact, have been followed since we became known as an agricultural people-have had a very exhausting effect on the soil, and could with the utmost propriety be denominated the old system of agriculttic, 16@18c per pound.

Edos—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

Poglits;—Chickens, mixed, quoted at about \$5.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.00c bandmaidens, have been superseded by intelligence and wealth, the present associates of no mean proportion of our food producers.

Vegetables and vegeta. ure in contradistinction to the new sys-

food producers.
It is indeed gratifying to read the reports from farmers in so many parts of the country, in some instances in sections which have suffered from the old system of impoverishment of the land, showing that farm operations have been brought into increased value and profit by this aggressive and progressive improvement reduced farms having been reclaimed and enhanced in value while supporting the family and adding to the wealth of the farmer, in some instances the prod-ucts having been raised even above the amount produced in the days when all

As positive as I am that this condition of things is becoming more and more apparent, I am equally positive that agthe principles and practical details of the new system of agriculture in all its varied conditions, departments and surroundings. They have demonstrated the advantages resulting from the judicious application of new principles as well as manures, from good tillage, from proper rotation of crops, from the assistance to be derived from root culture, from the substitution for naked fallows of clover and other fallow crops.

All these means are to be considered as new methods, and have become generally adopted in connection with ample drainage, together with the mechanical advantages to be derived from subsoil plowing, and the chemical results of systems of artificial irrigation. Notwith-standing all that has been achieved already, I believe that the improvement processes which may and will be resorted to in carrying out and practically demonstrating the new system of agriculture are yet to a great degree mysteries to a large proportion of the farmers of the United States—farming in other countries I am not interested in, only in a general way and in so far as their failures ay serve as guides for our own peoplealthough familiarly known and long employed by their more enterprising neighoors, often ostracized by them merely because they farm by rule and not in accordance with the phases of the moon or signs of the zodiac, who with less natural advantages perhaps are better re-warded for their labors. Such has been the agricultural improvement noticeable in many sections that the surrounding country shows the effects by better roads,

better buildings, better fences, better stock, aye, and better people. cent per annum by virtue of reading and profiting by what others have done or failed to do. The system inculcated by the new principles has, wherever fol-lowed up, increased the productive ca-pacity of the farms everywhere, sometimes more than double. This means an enhanced value of at least 100 per cent. It has in short made every acre of land upon which it has been practiced ten years, lying contiguous to markets of transportation facilities, worth much more for agricultural purposes.

The zeal which apparently pervades this entire country for a higher and better system of agriculture is displayed in all geological and other departmental reports published by the government, in the agricultural surveys of several States, together with the liberal concessions made by some of the agricultural societies for the encouragement of everything tending to improve and advance agricultural interests. All have borne the desired fruit.

It does not pay to doctor very sick fowls. Use simple remedies in the be-ginning of the disease. If, however, the disease has rooted itself, it is generally sisal advisable to kill the bird and bury its CHICASS.

It has never been found profitable to

convert the apiary into a curiosity shop

illed with a job lot of hives of all different patterns. Endeavor to have all or nearly all hives of the same pattern and fitted with the best improvements. In growing rape the aim should be to ecure a thick growth of medium plants. Thinning will make heavier yield, but there will be more waste because of the

heavy stems. This crop should be more widely experimented with. It grows well on any reasonably good soil. A smooth meadow makes easy m ing. It is a good plan to roll the land as early as possible in spring, using a heavy roller and carrying a box upon it in which to put all surface stones. It pays

better to pick these up than to leave them to break your mower knives on. The branch of agriculture which has the very least of a speculative nature about it is to produce such things as can be consumed on the land and marketed on the hoof. Even if a man has not much business talent, he cannot go very through.

It is just as important to adopt laborsaving devices for the house as for the The separator is one of the things that will relieve the women folks immensely if even the smallest part of a dairy is operated. And we believe that the machine not only saves labor, but

money as well. Whenever there is surplus manure that you have no especial place or need for, remember that it can be used to advantage on the meadow. A good top dressing will help the growth wonder-fully. By the way, did any one ever see a meadow that was manured as high! as it should be?

There are certain principles which are equally essential, whether one is growing stock or cultivated crops. One thing that must be done in either case is to weed closely. Some men never think of weeding out the inferior calves or pigs, but go on breeding them and so perpetuate their bad qualities.