

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

ALASKAN SURVEY.

Grass-Covered Vessel Sighted by the Bark Almy.

THE COURT STREET CASES.

Goods Shipped in Bond by the Way of Europe Can Come in Foreign Bottoms and Are Free of Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the suit of the government against Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co. for the confiscation of a cargo of mails. Two years ago, when the Transcontinental Association of Railways, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the clipper ship combine kept up rates from New York to San Francisco, the firm of Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co. discovered that it was cheaper to ship goods from New York to Europe and thence by rail to San Francisco than to ship by the combined railroads or steamers direct to San Francisco. Acting on this discovery, they shipped a big lot of goods by a Belgian steamer to a consignee in Antwerp in bond. They were put aboard a foreign sailing vessel and shipped to this city. After much of the shipment had been landed, Collector of the Port Phelps seized the first lot that followed. The lower court decided that Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co. was lawfully entitled to ship as it had, and that the shipments did not violate the letter of the coastwise laws, which require trade between American ports to be conducted in American vessels. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals finally upheld the lower court. Judge McKenna and Gilbert rendered the decision.

THE COURT STREET CASES.

Assessment Declared Illegal After the Tax Was Paid.

ASTORIA.—The news that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge McBride in what is known as "the Court Street cases," suits brought in the Circuit Court for Clatsop county to enjoin the city of Astoria from collecting certain assessments for street improvements, and in which Judge McBride decided in favor of the city, caused a surprise here, not unshared with dissatisfaction. Many of the property owners interested refused to pay until the case was heard in the lower court, but as soon as the decision was learned a majority of the assessments were promptly paid, the opinion being pretty generally that Judge McBride's ruling would hold good. Those who took the case to the higher court were only interested to the extent of a few hundred dollars, and in consequence the loss to the city will be small, as none of the property owners paid which the ruling of the Circuit Court was reversed have not yet been learned, but it is surmised that the ordinances providing for the improvement of the street were illegal, by reason of the fact that there was no Mayor, and the President of the Board of Public Works had passed after the resignation of Mayor Crosby in 1902 and until the election of Mr. Elmore by the Council.

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Annual Meeting of the Southern Pacific Stockholders Held.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Southern Pacific Railway Company has just been held, and a new Board of Directors elected as follows: C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, T. H. Hubbard, Russell J. Wilson, S. T. Gage, N. T. Smith, W. H. Crocker, H. E. Huntington, T. E. Stillman, A. N. Towne and J. C. Stubbins. The new names in this list are Russell J. Wilson and W. H. Crocker, the latter replacing his brother George. The election of Russell J. Wilson and the re-election of S. T. Gage and N. T. Smith, all representatives of Stanford, seem to indicate the recent statements that Mrs. Stanford designs an early withdrawal of her proprietary interest in the road. The annual report for 1903 showing totals: Receipts, \$48,708,108; expenditures, \$47,913,801; income, \$794,307; income from investments, \$311,430; total net income, \$1,105,736. The total for 1902 were: Receipts, \$40,665,000; expenditures, \$40,287,288; balance, \$308,612; income from investments, \$211,032; total net income, \$520,344.

FURMAN ACQUITTED.

Krug's Bondsman Declared Not to be Guilty of a Crime.

SEATTLE.—The trial of Henry Furman, the rich broker, for using the city funds as an accessory to Adolph Krug, the defunct City Treasurer, ended in a verdict for the defendant. The trial lasted five days, and was closely contested. The specific crime was concerning the \$10,000 which Furman was allowed by Krug to take. Krug was convicted on this same indictment a few days ago. Furman's defense was that he took the money on deposit the same as the banks did. It was shown that he returned every dollar borrowed and has made up the shortage of several other borrowers by putting up about three times his proportion of the defunct City Treasurer's official bond. Ex-United States Senator John B. Allen and E. C. Hughes conducted the defense, and made eloquent pleas for the defendant. The jury was out but little over an hour, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." Several other prominent citizens were indicted on similar charges, and this acquittal is supposed to greatly relieve them.

GRASS-COVERED VESSEL.

The Strange Report Brought in by the Helen W. Almy.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Helen W. Almy, which arrived here Friday from Fanning Island, brought a strange story. When off the island February 20 she sighted a small schooner, which after a great deal of effort ran under her lee and showed a flag of most peculiar design, the like of which was never seen before. It was in two pieces, and the lower half was from the American flag, the upper half looked like a black pennant. The vessel had been white once, but her sides were covered with

SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Notorious Bill Dalton is Fatally Wounded.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Why the Reports of the Trial Should be Called off the Fifty Pages—One of the Evils Exposed.

CHICAGO.—There is trouble brewing among the students at the Woman's College, a section of the Northwestern University in Evanston. The young women are now allowed to read only those papers from which all accounts of the Beckinridge-Pollard case have been clipped, and as a consequence many harsh things have been said and many indignities have been heaped. Three weeks ago the newboys in Evanston suddenly experienced a boom in business. Every morning and evening the carriers staggered toward the Woman's College under a huge pile of papers, and returned empty-handed. Just what it was the girls were interested in was a time only surmised, but it had leaked out that it was the racy accounts of the famous breach-of-promise case that the young women were after. Saturday night the Dean, Emily Huntington Miller, and an assistant hurried a roomful of young women listening with bated breath to the reading of the number was reading the most sensational part of Col. Beckinridge's confession. When the newboys went heavily laden to the college next morning they were unceremoniously ejected by the janitor without the sale of a paper, and the girls have not since been allowed to see a paper except those from which all reference to the case has been clipped.

A NEW SCHEME.

Chinese Deported to China Landed in British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Yee Lee, Yee Chung and Fong Chong Yuen, deported from the United States and shipped to China by the steamer Tacoma, have been landed here with a habeas corpus sworn out by friends before Justice Drake. On the arrival of the ship the head tax of \$50 was paid for each, and they were presented to the United States Marshal. He refused to recognize them, holding that he had contracted with the United States government to deliver them in China, and that as such he was acting as agent of said government. A writ of habeas corpus was then obtained and the three Chinamen will probably be caught entering the United States again.

THE ALASKA SURVEY.

SAN FRANCISCO.—When the United States steamer Patterson leaves this port on the 21st of this month she will have on board four parties from the coast survey bound for Alaska. The parties consist of the President and astronomer, who will devote themselves to making surveys on the boundary line between Alaska and British America. These surveys have been in progress for several seasons, and are now completed from the Arctic regions to Mount Elizabet. The company will be finished from this point south. The United States steamer Harbor, will be placed at the service of the surveyors for the purpose of communication and the carrying out of the chronometers.

Coast Division Extension.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Coast Division of the Southern Pacific from San Luis Obispo south to Elwood in Santa Barbara county is about to begin. The last section, between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo is nearly finished, and the line will soon run through to San Luis Obispo. The Pacific Improvement Company is preparing to build the extension farther south. Contracts will soon be ready, and bids will be asked for the company's work. The work will be carried on slowly, as the financial situation of the company will not warrant too rapid work for a year or so yet. The line is to be completed by 1907.

Opposition Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Panama Railroad Company has attached the effects of the North American Navigation Company for \$33,000. This attachment brings to a climax the financial difficulties under which the Navigation Company has been laboring for some time, and it is expected it will go out of existence. It is believed here the Panama railroad will continue the steamship service of the North American maintained for about one year between this port and Panama in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

Thomas Henderson Boyd Estate.

TACOMA.—E. T. Dunning, administrator of the estate of T. H. Boyd, has declared a dividend of 60 per cent upon about \$18,000 of claims made against the estate. The father of the deceased, Colonel A. Boyd of Philadelphia, has promised to pay the balance of the debts, where claims have not been contested. Colonel Boyd has a claim of \$3,300 against the estate. His life insurance \$13,000 has been realized and \$1,200 on land and \$8,000 on the Olympia newspaper property, all of which has not been paid.

The Sale Denied.

SALT LAKE.—Last fall Senator Wolcott and brother of Denver obtained an option on the Mercury mine of Utah until April 1 at a valuation of \$750,000. They worked the mine for a time, and failed to make a payment. President Fern of the Mercury Company says the mine is withdrawn from the market, and that the Colorado people who held the option have no authority to negotiate a sale of the property. The operations of the plant will be placed on a more extensive scale, and the fifty-ton per day capacity will be increased to 200 tons daily.

Monterey's Trip to Sea.

VALLEJO.—The coast-defense vessel Monterey has returned from her trial trip with the board of inspection. The ship ran from fifteen to twenty miles under the heads, and for six hours was under pressure and made about ten knots an hour. The Monterey carried about 100 tons more of iron than when last at sea. It was noticed that the roll of the ship was more even and anything like a jerky motion had disappeared. During the trip drills of different kinds were held.

Seah Bay Seal Catch.

PORT TOWNSEND.—Latest reports from Seah Bay place the total catch of the Indian sealing fleet at 1,441. This annual luck is accounted for by the fact that the natives were fortunate enough last week during the pleasant weather to get into the midst of the seal herd migrating to the breeding grounds in Behm's pass, and ceased their slaughter only when their ammunition gave out.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The Behring Sea Bill in the House of Commons.

SCOTLAND WANTS HOME RULE

That Country Urges the Establishment of a Legislature to Deal With Scottish Affairs—Dictator in Fern.

LONDON.—The Behring Sea bill introduced in the House provides that the arbitration award shall have effect as enacted by this act. Any one contravening this act will be guilty of misdemeanor within the meaning of merchant shipping act 54. Any ship violating this act is liable to forfeiture. The court will not prejudice to any other power may release such ship upon the payment of a fine of £500. The Queen in council may make, revoke or alter orders carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and any one contravening the regulations of such order shall be liable to a penalty of £500. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified may exercise powers under this act similar to those exercised by a British naval officer in relation to British ships. The act is to become effective May 1, and any ship sailing before its publication shall be freed from forfeiture.

PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

That Country Urges the Establishment of Home Rule.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons James Henry Dalziel made a motion that it was desired, while retaining intact the power and supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to establish a Legislature for Scotland to deal with Scottish affairs. In speaking of his motion he said he would say that the House of Commons was so congested that a new and bold departure was necessary. The government's proposal to appoint a grand committee to deal with Scottish affairs was only a temporary expedient. The Scottish members of the House had voted for home rule for Scotland. They entertained no anti-English feeling, they saw no object in procuring for Scotland legislation that was impossible under existing conditions. The House adopted the motion—180 to 170.

BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS.

Da Gama Will Not be Permitted to Land in Buenos Ayres.

LISBON.—The Portuguese government has informed Admiral da Gama, who is at Buenos Ayres a fugitive with a number of his followers on board the Portuguese warship Mindello and Albuquerque, that it cannot permit the Brazilian refugees to land anywhere excepting on the island of St. Paul, in the Gulf of Brazil in order to intervene in the civil struggle. The Portuguese government is sending another warship to Buenos Ayres in order to assist in the removal of the Brazilian insurgents to Portuguese territory. The insurgents on board the Portuguese warships now in Brazil are said to be in a deplorable condition, many of them suffering from wounds and diseases. Two cases of yellow fever were discovered on the Mindello.

Inquiring Into the Currency Question.

LONDON.—The Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture have decided to immediately represent to the government the urgent importance of the currency question, to ask the Royal Agricultural Commission to institute special inquiries into the bearing of the currency question on agriculture. Replying to a letter from a gentleman in the city asking that the government deal promptly with the currency question, Premier Rosebery writes that the subject is engaging the attention of the Cabinet. Mr. Smith has secured May 1 for the discussion by the House of Commons of a resolution on international bimetalism.

Two Presidents and a Dictator.

LIMA, Peru.—Ex-President Caceres has been proclaimed Dictator of Peru, the situation being that Peru just now has two Presidents and a Dictator. Congress and the people are hostile to Caceres, but the army is with him. He was one of the candidates for the Presidency. The city is in possession of the troops, who are supporting Caceres, and it is reported that Senor del Solar, the constitutional President, is a fugitive. The banks are closed, and all business is suspended. The soldiers are patrolling the streets.

Justice in Samoa.

LONDON.—Private advices are received from Samoa that seventeen chiefs were summoned before Chief-Justice Ide and obliged to withdraw their complaints against the government. The chiefs, however, stuck to the protest against disarming the natives, which they strongly resented. The trial of Alipia and other chiefs of the Aana tribe ended February 2, the court pronouncing sentence of two years' imprisonment at hard labor on Alipia and \$50 to \$100 fine against the other chiefs.

Great Battle in the Sudan.

TRIPOLI.—Babah, a former slave of Zehrb Pasha, with an army numbering 30,000 invaded the kingdom of Bornu, Central Sudan, and was opposed by the Sultan of Bornu at the head of a large army. Both sides sustained heavy losses, and the Sultan of Bornu and Babah were killed, fighting desperately at the head of their troops.

The Cattle Trade.

LONDON.—A deputation of Chambers of Agriculture called upon President Gardner of the Board of Agriculture to urge the immediate slaughter of all imported cattle at the place of landing. Gardner declined to entertain the proposition, saying such action would injure the trade relations of England abroad, and that the present precautions are sufficient.

To Believe the Unemployed.

MADRID.—The government has resolved to establish public works in the provinces of Cadix, Granada and Andalusia for the relief of the thousands of workmen now unemployed.

Earthquake in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO.—Another severe earthquake shock has occurred on the 15th of Tehuantepec. Much damage was done to the towns and villages on the Pacific Coast.

New Service Premier.

BRAGARDE.—Prime Minister Smith has resigned, and the King has summoned M. Nicolavitch to form a new Ministry.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 55c; Walls Walla, 75c @ 76c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@12½c per pound; hams, large, 11½@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short ribs, 9½@10c; dried beef, 12½@13c; corned, compound, in tins, 8½@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10½@11c; pigs' feet, 8½, 9.50; pigs' feet, 4½, 4.25; kits, 11.25.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93, choice, 12½@13c per pound; medium, 10@12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Umpqua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4 @ 7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 6c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 5½c; green, 60 pounds, 5.25c; sheep pelts, 20@25c; 10@15c; medium, 20@25c; long wool, 20@25c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, 42.55; Salem, 42.55; Casco, 42.55; Dayton, 42.55; Walls Walla, 42.55; 84@85c; 42.55; Corvallis, 42.55; Pendleton, 42.55; Graham, 42.40; superfine, 42.25 per barrel.

OATS—White, 32@33c per bushel; gray, 30@32c; rolled, in bags, 45.75@46.00; barrels, 46.00@46.25; in cases, 43.75.

MILLET—Oregon, 13@14c; shorts, 13.10c; ground barley, 42.65; clover, 41.5c per ton; whole leaf barley, 60@70c per cental; middlings, 23.25@23.50 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, 10@12 per ton.

BUTTER—Dairy produce.

BUTTER—Oregon—Lancaster creamery, 22½ @ 25c; fancy dairy, 17½@23c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 10@12c per pound; California, 30@34c per roll.

CHEESE—Oregon, —; Young America, 12@16c; California fat, 14½ @ 15½c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

POTATOES—Chickens, mixed, quoted at 43@45.50 per dozen; ducks, 44.00@50.00; geese, 47.00@48.00; turkeys, live, 12@14c per pound; dressed, 14@16c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1½c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; Early Rose, for seed, 30@40c; onions (buying price), 11.75@12.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, 11.75@12.00 per box; California celery, 8@9c; artichokes, 50c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 50@60c; cauliflower, 42.75 per crate, 11.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, 41.40 per box; string beans, 30c per pound; asparagus, 9@10c per pound; rhubarb, 4½@6c per pound; peas, 8@9c; cucumbers, 42 per dozen.

FRUITS—California lemon, 42.50 @ 44.00; common, 25.00@30.00; bananas, 11.75@12.50 per bunch; Honolulu, 43.00@43.50; California navel, 42.25@42.75 per box; seedlings, 11.25@12.00; sunflower, 42.50; Malta blood, 43.00; apples (buying price), 60c, 1.00@1.25; red, 11.25 @ 1.75 per box.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, 11.75@12.00; peaches, 11.75@12.00; Bartlett pears, 11.75@12.00; plums, 11.37½@11.50; strawberries, 42.25@42.40; cherries, 42.25@42.40; blackberries, 42.25@42.40; raspberries, 42.40; pineapples, 22.25@23.00; apricots, 11.65. Fruits, assorted, 11.20; peaches, 11.25; plums, 11.00@1.20; blackberries, 11.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, 43.15@43.50; peaches, 43.50@44.00; apricots, 42.50@44.00; plums, 42.75@43.00; blackberries, 42.25@44.50; tomatoes, 11.10.

MEATS—Corned beef, 11.50; 12, 42.25; chipped, 42.40; lunch tongue, 11.50; 2, 46.75@47.00; deviled ham, 11.50 @ 12.75 per dozen; roasts, 42.15, 41.50; 2, 42.25.

FISH—Sardines, ¼, 75c@82.25; ½, 42.15@45.00; lobsters, 42.25@43.50; salmon, tin 1½, 41.25@41.50; flats, 11.75; 2-lb, 42.25@45.00; ¼-barrel, 42.55.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@25c; Salvador, 22c; Mocca, 20½@22c; Arabica's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, 23.80.

DEIRED FRUITS—1803 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italia, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 10@12c; peaches, 12@14c; pears, 7@10c per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, 18.50@19.00; 160s, 50s, 116.50; stock, 45.00@45.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@47c; in cases, 35@40c per gallon; 42.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; 11.75 per keg.

SOAP—D, 4½c; Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5½c; confectioners' A, 5½c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ¼c per pound discount; 100-lb, 11.75; 50-lb, 11.75; 25-lb, 11.75; 12½-lb, 11.75; 6½-lb, 11.75.

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, 44.00@47.75; Japan, 45.00@45.25.

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

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 6c, 85c per keg; half gallons, 42.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, 11.75 per dozen.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 18@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@20c; black pepper, 15@22c; white pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, 11.75 @ 12.00; halves, 42.00@2.25; quarters, 42.25@2.75; thirds, 42.50@3.00. Loose Raisins, 10@12c; 11.50; fancy faced, 11.75; bags, 3 crows, ¼c@½c per pound; 4 crows, 5@5½c. Seedless Sultanias, boxes, 11.75@12.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, 12.50@13.00; fair to good steers, 12.00@12.25; cows, 42.25; dressed beef, 48@50c per cwt.

MUTTON—Best sheep, 42.50; ewes, 42.25.

HOGS—Choice heavy, 44.00@44.25; medium, 44.00; light and feeders, 43.00@44.00; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

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

CORNGRASS.

Manilla rope, 1½ in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 12-thread, ¾ diam., 10½c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11c; manilla bail rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; manilla lath yarn, tarred, 10c; manilla hawser-laid rope well-boring, etc., 13c; manilla rope, 100-lb, 11c; manilla spring twine, 14c; sisal rope, 1½ in. cir. and up, 7½c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ¾ diam., 7½c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8½c; sisal twine, tarred, 7½c; sisal twine, untarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

The needwork of fair ladies upon the world and pennons of brave knights was always a fruitful theme for poets in the days of chivalry.

A New York woman of experience escorts parties through the city libraries and art galleries, charging a fixed rate an hour.

Wash white flannels in cool water with small quantities of soda and they will not shrink much nor look yellow.

If you drop acid on your clothes, the immediate application of ammonia will destroy the effect.

JUSTICE IN SAMOA.

The Behring Sea Bill in the House of Commons.

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BRAGARDE.—Prime Minister Smith has resigned, and the King has summoned M. Nicolavitch to form a new Ministry.

ASHES OF WOOD.

Contain Every Element Taken From the Soil by Plants.

HOW TO LAY OFF THE LAND.

Make a Careful Survey of the Field With the Eye Before Starting the Plow—Other Agricultural Excerpts.

Before starting the plow make a careful survey of the field with the eye and by pacing off the lands to see where the proper places for back furrows and dead furrows are to come. The proper place for the back furrow, if in an open field, is where the dead furrow of the year before was, so as to keep the field as near level as possible.

Having selected the proper places for the back furrows, pace from each end of the field three less places than one side of the land; then place the guide stake at one end and start the plow from the other, using care to drive the first furrow straight and parallel from the side of the field. Plow back and forth, throwing the furrows together, until you have a strip six paces wide plowed; then plow across the end of this back-furrowed strip at each row, using care to start the furrow across the end of this back-furrowed strip parallel with the end of the field and the furrows straight, so that the angles at the corners are right angles; then when you come to finish the land it will come out even on the side and end of the plowed land.

For the second land, having selected the proper places for the back furrows, pace from each end of the line nine less places than the number of paces from the last furrow of the land last plowed, place the guide stake at one end of land and start the plow from the other, and plow as before until you have a strip six paces wide plowed, throw the furrows together, and then plow across the end, as before, and so continue until there are but six paces remaining in the strip between the back furrows. Then plow back and forth on this strip, throwing the furrows alternately toward one back furrow and then the other, until completed, and so continue until the field is all plowed.

The advantage of this method of laying off land over the ones in common use is that you have the field plowed without turning on and tramping down the plowed ground at each corner of the land, and that the dead furrow by ending at the end of the field carries the surface water completely past the plowed ground and thus gives a much better drainage than is done by plowing around a land and turning on the plowed ground and finishing the land a number of paces from the end of the field, so that there is no chance of the water gathering in the dead furrows.