

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

A. L. CAMPBELL, - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

MRS. DR. RAWSON

Asks for a Divorce Because of the Doctor's Practices.

A SMUGGLING STEAMER SEEN.

Religious Movement That Has Found Favor in Tacoma—Women Claim to be Sanctified by God.

TACOMA.—Mrs. G. W. Gallagher, wife of the pastor of the Atkinson Memorial Congregational Church of Old Tacoma, is the leader of a new religious sect. A number of women, principally married, have renounced their husbands and men generally, unless the latter have become sanctified, as the women believe themselves purified by God and sanctified beyond the touch of unsanctified mankind. The movement has met with sufficient popularity among married and unmarried women and a few men to warrant the leaders in renting a hall to discuss the subject of universal sanctification, which they consider an important one in a higher civilization and ethics. As a result of adhering to the spirit of the principles of the new sect there are reported several matrimonial infidelities, regarding which Mrs. Gallagher says that if either the husband or the wife is sanctified and the other is not they can get along together. It is currently reported that Mrs. Gallagher is displeased with the new sect's plans and would seek a divorce.

SENT TO STOCKTON.

Many Witnesses Affirm Jake Rudolph's Insanity.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Jake Rudolph, who attempted to kill the business manager of the Chronicle on the 7th instant, has been committed to the Stockton Insane Asylum as the result of the examination before Superior Judge Levy and the Insanity Commissioners. There was no attempt to interpose a defense, and the consensus of testimony established beyond doubt that Rudolph was insane, and that his mental condition was of hereditary origin. Chris Buckley testified that he had known him for twenty years, during the greater part of which time Rudolph had been his clerk and companion. The ex-boss recalled the occasional fits of melancholy which overcame Rudolph, who had several times threatened to kill others and then himself. Buckley believed Rudolph was insane, and that his insanity had been hastened and aggravated by domestic troubles. Sam Kainey's knowledge of Rudolph extended many years, and he personally believed that the man was insane, as well as dangerous to the community. J. B. Eliot, whom Rudolph tried to shoot, testified that he did not know the man and had never seen him before the assault. Lemuel Rudolph, a brother of Jake, admitted the facts of insanity and confirmed the statement that his father, mother and sister were mentally irresponsible. Ex-Coroner W. F. Garwood, Dr. George Frankner White, Dr. J. D. Wilson, Noah Flood and Dr. J. M. Bell testified that they knew Jake Rudolph, and that they believed he was insane. Rudolph was accordingly committed to the asylum at Stockton, with the provision that should his reason be restored he must be returned to the San Francisco authorities for trial upon the charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

SMUGGLING STEAMER.

The Strange Craft That Hovers About Monterey Bay.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL.—Belated pedestrians who were on the railroad track that line the beach near Chinatown the other night were considerably amazed at seeing through the thick fog the distinct outlines of a small steamer. Being so near the shore and among some of the most dangerous rocks in this vicinity, they came to the conclusion that the boat was a smuggler. The testimony of the men on shore and the fact that the vessel was seen on the beach at night, and as soon as the men on shore were seen by the vessel the vessel was put about and made straight for the open sea. This is the second occurrence of this kind in this neighborhood, as on the 28th of March last some railroad hands saw what appeared by their description to be the same boat that attempted landing the other night. Monterey Bay is the best harbor on the coast for smugglers, and at times they have been captured here; but since the fifty Chinamen landed near here by the Halcyon were taken into custody the smugglers have been cautious. Some of the boats are several hundred feet long and have a crew of about twenty men. The boats are seen at Pacific Grove, and since then a close watch has been kept by their orders, and some interesting developments are looked for.

TWO AGAINST ONE.

Decision of the Court in a Midwinter Fair Dispute.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The suit of Concessionaire C. F. Hall against the Midwinter Fair management has been decided in favor of the latter. Hall claimed that in Chicago he bought the exclusive right to exhibit gold and silver plating at the Midwinter Fair. He paid \$500 for the privilege, and went to the further expense of fitting up a \$1,300 booth. After he was in working trim he discovered that three other people at the fair were in the same line of business. Hall demanded that their privileges should be revoked. The management refused to do this, and Hall brought suit for an injunction. The whole case rested on his application papers. Hall said he had been unable to get them from the management. The management declared that they were "lost." In consequence testimony had to be offered to show what they contained. Hall swore they granted him the "exclusive" privilege, and pointed to his receipt to show that he would not have paid the money had he not got an exclusive right. Messrs. De Young and Corcoran were called to the stand and testified that Hall had not been granted the "exclusive" privilege. It was two against one. Judge Murphy said that the preponderance of evidence was on the side of the Midwinter Fair management and he must therefore give judgment in its favor.

FENNIMORE CONVICTED.

The Ex-County Clerk Found Guilty of Embezzlement.

PORT TOWNSEND.—W. F. Fennimore, ex-County Clerk of Jefferson county, has been convicted in the Superior Court of embezzling \$527.50. The jury recommended that he receive the lowest sentence consistent with the law. One year before he retired from office two local banks refused to pay their taxes on account of their property being assessed at an excessive valuation, and while the matter was in adjudication paid to Fennimore the amount stated as a tender. Subsequently the suit was decided in favor of the banks, and Fennimore turned the money to the newly elected County Clerk. The accused did not surrender the money to his successor or the County Treasurer. Such was the evidence adduced in the prosecution. The defense offered no testimony except as to Fennimore's previous good character and reputation in the community. The jury was out thirty minutes. Mr. Fennimore has lived in Jefferson county ten years, and was Deputy Collector of Customs from 1883 to 1888. In 1889 and 1890 he was elected County Clerk by large majorities, leading the head of the tickets by 200 or 300.

ASTORIANS REJECT IT.

The Stanton-Campbell Proposition is Decided Adversely.

ASTORIA.—The Stanton-Campbell railroad proposition was considered by the Astoria railroad subsidy committee and decided upon adversely. The main objection found was that it was proposed to tie up the subsidy for twenty days, and this in accordance with the previous determination of the committee to entertain no offer other than one to complete the road was rejected. Whether the Stanton-Campbell party will now retire is a matter of conjecture, although Mr. Stanton stated before his departure for Portland that he would abandon the enterprise for good. Many of his friends here, however, claim that he will again be in the field with an amended proposition in the course of two or three weeks. The belief is gaining ground that the Union Pacific will build the river road this summer, and various rumors to that effect, all apparently well founded, are current. The sentiment of the majority of the property owners is favorable to Messrs. Baxter and Dickinson, in whose good faith and ability to bring the matter to a successful issue there is a pretty general confidence.

LITTLE ANNIE MOONEY.

Many Reasons to Believe That She is Emily Freeman.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The police ridicule the story that Emily J. Freeman is the missing Annie Mooney. Sergeant Haley, who has had a hand in the investigation, says anxiety and worry over the loss of his daughter has affected James Mooney's mind, and that for that reason his identification of the girl is of no value. It goes without saying that this police opinion is of no real weight in determining the identity of the girl, which is the real question at issue. Mary Cuno, the woman who is supposed to have abducted little Annie Mooney, was in the city about the time of the picnic at Belmont, and she had the child in her possession shortly after that event. The Freeman girl was that child beyond possibility of question, and there are many circumstances, including the maid's admissions of the old woman, which help out the theory that Annie Mooney has been found.

ASKS FOR DIVORCE.

The Parties Are Prominent, and Sensationalism Is Promoted.

SEATTLE.—A sensational divorce suit was begun here the other day. The plaintiff is Mrs. Dr. Rawson, cousin of Prince Yerbide of Mexico, with whom she was formerly in love and with whom she was recently received at Washington, D. C., by Secretary Gresham. She is supposed to have been jilted by him, and meeting Dr. Rawson, who is a very handsome man, on a train while she was only 17 years old, she married him. Dr. Rawson was recently in London, but is now believed to be in New York. What is known aside from the complaint promises extraordinary revelations.

Denny Phosphates for California.

PORTLAND.—Twenty-six pairs of Denny phosphates have been shipped to California to be distributed in several counties of that State for propagating purposes. That is enough for a farther more than were turned loose in Oregon at first. It is claimed that under the present law phosphates cannot be shipped out of the State for breeding purposes; but, as these were for the State of California, it is understood that some arrangement was made here for allowing them to be shipped. The Denny phosphates are the Gun Club of Arizona tried to procure phosphates here to stock that Territory, but was unable to secure any. There is less difficulty in procuring these birds now, and if the law did not interfere, large numbers would be sent to different States. These phosphates are the most prolific and hardy of game birds, and the success which attended their introduction here has caused sportsmen in other States to be anxious to introduce them there.

Commissioners for Tacoma's Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Joseph H. Stiles, Commissioner-General for Great Britain at the Midwinter Fair, has been appointed chief of foreign affairs for the Tacoma Interstate Fair. Edward Scott, United States Commissioner at the Midwinter Fair, has been appointed United States Commissioner for the Tacoma fair for all States outside of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska. The above-named gentlemen have already secured here important exhibits, and the outlook for the Interstate Fair is exceedingly good.

Brief Tacoma News.

TACOMA.—The Citizens' National Bank has instituted suit to enjoin the County Treasurer from collecting taxes assessed against the bank, which are said to be excessive, in some instances some of the property being assessed twice. Other banking institutions are interested in the result of this case.

Contractors Charles King & Co. have secured the Palouse Irrigation Company for \$20,000 for work performed.

A Possible Invasion.

OLYMPIA.—Word has been received by the Adjutant-General of the National Guard from Secretary Gresham granting the militia of British Columbia permission to enter the United States for the purpose of participating at Seattle in competition drill and other celebrations on July 4.

LOVE HAS FLED.

John Chatterton and Lillian Russell Separate.

THE CANAL BILL OF BRYAN.

A Plan for Completing the Nicaragua Canal by the United States by a New System of Financing.

WASHINGTON.—A plan for the completion of the Nicaragua canal by the United States by a new system of financing has been introduced in the House by its author, Bryan of Nebraska. While some features of Senator Morgan's plan are repeated, a great innovation is brought forward by provisions intended to increase the circulating medium of the country, paying for the stock of the canal company by an issue of legal-tender notes modeled after the greenbacks of 1862. The plan is designed so as to meet favor from the anti-bond men. According to the bill the stock of the canal company is to consist of 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for which legal United States notes identical in character to those issued under the act of February, 1862, are to be issued, redeemable to the same extent and same manner as those of 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury is to purchase 170,000,000 of the stock of the company and pay for it at par by the issue of the notes described, which are to be kept in circulation as a part of the currency of the country. Six millions of the capital stock is to be issued to the government of Nicaragua, \$500,000 to Costa Rica, and the remaining \$23,500,000 is to be held in the Treasury until the government decides whether to purchase it or permit it to be sold by subscription, except an amount not to exceed \$7,000,000, to be used by the company in taking up the floating stock. Provision is made for an immediate issue of \$2,000,000 as a working capital and the issue of the remainder in quarterly installments as may be necessary to carry on the work of construction.

Senator Squire has offered an amendment to the river and harbor bill providing for the Seattle canal in a new form, as follows: " dredging Shilshole Bay and Salmon Bay and improvement of the waterway connecting the waters of Puget Sound at Salmon Bay with Lake Union and Washington by enlarging the waterway into a ship canal, with necessary locks and appliances in connection therewith, \$200,000." He also offered an amendment of \$25,000 for dredging Everett harbor, including the mouth of Snohomish river and Snohomish river from its mouth to Lowell.

Among the serious charges Secretary Herbert is investigating on the coast defense ship Monterey at San Francisco is one relating to the virtual ruining of the hydraulic turret, which contain the big twelve-inch rifles of that ship's battery. It is understood that on the recent sea cruise of the ship during practice of the guns it was thought that the officer in charge that the hydraulic mechanism for taking up the recoil needed modification. One of the machinists of the ship was ordered to take out the plungers and reduce their diameter a quarter to half an inch. The plungers were reduced and the turret was run. The turret was run again the water naturally rushed past the plungers with very little resistance, and every pipe and joint connected with the apparatus burst, flooding the turret and necessitating repairs which will consume several weeks.

Attorney-General Olney has rendered an opinion in which he holds the settlement made by Secretary Windom and Foster with the North American Commercial Company, by which the government received a less rental both as to the bonus and the rental per skin than was originally agreed upon, was illegal and therefore is not binding upon the present Secretary of the Treasury.

Chicago.—Mayor Hopkins and Health Commissioner Reynolds have issued a joint proclamation requiring all persons in the city who have not been vaccinated to have that operation performed within ten days under penalty of prosecution under a city ordinance providing a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$25 for failure. Those who cannot afford to pay for vaccination will be treated free. The Commissioner has put out a notice on the rolls, to furnish names of physicians and senior medical students, and will be used as vaccinators. To the force of men investigating daily the "sweat shops" twenty-five others were added, making the total force fifty. The health officials have secured a number of men in which to fumigate clothing. This will be useful in the fumigation of clothing taken from "sweat shops." On account of the prevalence of the disease the City Collector has temporarily refused licenses to junk dealers.

LOVE HAS FOREVER FLED.

Lillian Russell and Signor Perugini Agree to Separate.

NEW YORK.—Lillian Russell and her husband, Signor Perugini, who is known in private life as John Chatterton, have separated forever and aye. This announcement, which is made positively on the authority of no less a person than Mrs. Russell herself, will be a big surprise to the public, as the memory of her marriage to her fellow-singer, not quite four months ago, is not yet faded, but to those who are intimate with Miss Russell and her husband it will come only as the logical result of their difference in temperament, which became pronounced a few days after the strange Sunday morning ceremony performed by a Hoboken Justice of the Peace. For to their relatives and others close to them the songbirds made no secret of their sad discovery that their hearts, unlike their voices, were not attuned and never could be.

LABOR IN OREGON.

A Statement From the American Protective Tariff League.

WASHINGTON.—The American Protective Tariff League has prepared a statement showing the condition of labor in Oregon. From 140 different reports it is shown that the total average number of hands employed in 1892 was 3,848. In 1893 there were 3,021, and in 1894, 1,512. This was a decrease in 1893 of 21 per cent, and in 1894 of 60 per cent. Seventy-six reports were received from Portland, showing 2,580 hands employed in 1892 and 1,184 in 1894. The statement says the deplorable condition in Oregon is not confined to any one industry, but extends to grain-raising, flour mills, agricultural implements, sheep and wool, furniture, hardware, lumber, iron and steel, building, etc. The details of the depression in all sections of the State are given.

Death of a Recluse.

DENVER.—Mrs. H. M. Kerr of North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, and J. J. Mann of Chicago, the sister and nephew of Hiram J. Brendlinger, are heirs to over \$500,000 by his death. Brendlinger was a bachelor, and was found dead in bed recently. He owned a large amount of unimproved property in the center of the city. Mann was formerly with the Colorado National Bank of Denver and afterward with the First National Bank of Helena. He is now in Chicago. Brendlinger was 74 years old, and for ten years has been a recluse. He was a California argonaut, came to Colorado in 1850 and was second Mayor of Denver in 1864.

The Armourplate Again.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Dunphy of New York has introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee of three members of the House and two Senators, who shall investigate the condition of all armorplate and bolts furnished to the government by the Carnegie Company during the entire length of the contract.

Locusts in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK.—Reports come from all over the State that locusts are abundant, and many fruit growers are making anxious inquiries regarding their destructive habits and their probable damage to fruit and crops.

Victory for the Manufacturers.

PATENTERS, N. J.—The silk weavers' strike is ended, and all the mills will be in operation soon. The strike is a complete victory for the manufacturers.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col., has been introduced in the House by Pence. It appropriates \$500,000 for the construction of the necessary plant.

The House Committee on Pensions has voted to report a bill increasing the rates of pensioners of the Mexican and Indian wars from \$8 to \$17 a month. Representative Caminetti of California had introduced a bill to give this increase to Mexican war pensioners, and the committee decided to extend it to Indian war survivors.

The 19th was a brisk discussion in the Senate over the naval training station on the Pacific Coast. The California Senators insisted that the station be located at Mare Island. Mitchell, Dolph and Squire insisted that the matter be left to a commission, and that the Columbia river and Puget Sound be considered. White and Perkins got angry, and withdrew the bill.

Representative Wilson of Washington is prepared to show that the House cut of the Apache Indian appropriation from \$125,000 to \$90,000 will necessitate a reduction next year of 1,000,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of mutton. He is likely to lead to trouble with the Apaches. He will also be shown that the Indian police service will be made inefficient by the proposed cut and the Indian schools crippled. There are many other specific items likely to cause an uprising among the Indians.

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THE EARTHQUAKE.

Scores of Cities and Towns in Venezuela Destroyed.

HE GOES FORTH AN EXILE.

Count Elie Talleyrand-Perigord Must Leave France to Avoid Prosecution for Large Forgeries.

PARIS.—Since the Deacon family skeleton was brought to the view of the public Paris has had no sensation equal to the Count Elie Talleyrand-Perigord affair. That the charges made by young Lebaudy are well backed seems certain from the fact that Princess Sagan, mother of the Count, has consented to pay a sum equal to \$520,000. Whether the Count or M. de Woestyn, both of whom are now at liberty, thanks to the Princess, knew they were handling forged notes has not appeared in evidence, but that somebody forged Lebaudy's name to paper for a fabulous sum is certain. Under the agreement Count Elie will go out of France for a number of years, and M. de Woestyn will probably leave Paris. There is little doubt now that the Count fell into the hands of sharpers, who sold to parts of the adjacent Republic of Colombia. Full reports of the catastrophe will be learned slowly, but it is probable that 10,000 people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake. The United States Minister here has notified the State Department at Washington of the terrible effects of the catastrophe, and has asked that assistance be given to the people of the stricken districts.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Cities and Towns in Venezuela Destroyed by an Earthquake Shock.

CARACAS.—The Herald's correspondent telegraphs: A terrible earthquake shock took place in Venezuela April 28. Reports which have been received here from the districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and the destruction of villages and towns. The cities of Merida, Lagunillas, Chiguas and San Juan, situated in the northwestern part of the Republic in the region of the Andes, are reported as having been totally destroyed by a fierce shock at 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th. Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to hand. The convulsions extended to parts of the adjacent Republic of Colombia. Full reports of the catastrophe will be learned slowly, but it is probable that 10,000 people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake. The United States Minister here has notified the State Department at Washington of the terrible effects of the catastrophe, and has asked that assistance be given to the people of the stricken districts.

ENGLAND'S LARGE PROBLEMS.

On Their Solution Will Depend the Future of the Empire.

LONDON.—The Times comments editorially on a series of articles concerning Canada, which it has published recently. The writer says: "It seems manifest that of the large problems, the successful solution of which the future of the British Empire will depend, there are very few which are not more or less directly illustrated by Canadian experience, and the probable solution that Canada will find, whether for good or evil, largely affects the organic structure of the empire. It is certain that the influence of Canada on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States have tended more than anything else to a peaceful settlement by arbitration of questions which under less favorable conditions might have proved intractable to diplomacy. It is not perhaps altogether fanciful to surmise the beneficial results achieved in the future. Possibly they will be the germ of future developments almost too vast and far reaching to be gathered all in imagination of living men to conceive. What may be the future of Canada's relations to the United States on the one hand and to Great Britain on the other no man can yet say, but none can doubt that the problem here propounded is big with the fate of untold generations."

Settled by the Pope.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope has resolved to put an end to all differences existing between Monsignor Sottili and the American Bishops. The Propaganda has gathered all material for an immediate and direct intervention, and it is probable another synod of the American Catholic Hierarchy will be ordered for the purpose of directing the growing organization of Catholicism in America. The opinions of religious orders are now obtained from the Vatican, and they greatly favor the appointment of cathedral chapters and legates in America.

In Trouble Again.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Cairo says: A criminal indictment has been lodged at Paris on behalf of Egyptian notables against Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and the early directors of the Suez Canal Company for the misappropriation of money. The claims amount to several million pounds, and are based upon documents given under the seal of Said Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt. The case is expected to equal the Panama canal scandal in importance.

Fleeing From Persecution.

MOSCOW.—One hundred German Baptists have left the province of Kherson and the province of Volynia for America to seek an asylum from Russian religious persecution. As the vessel on which they embarked left Liban the emigrants sang a psalm, which was heard for some time after the vessel had left the harbor and greatly affected the crowd on the dock.

To Discuss Disestablishment.

LONDON.—The Liberal Federation of the North of Wales resolved at a recent meeting that, as the government had refused to pledge themselves to carry the Welsh disestablishment bill this session, the federation should take an independent line of action and convene the Welsh Liberals to discuss the situation.

Political Situation in Argentina.

LONDON.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: The political situation is rapidly becoming difficult for President Roca. The opposition declare that ex-President Pellegrini dominates the Ministry.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Export quotations are wholly nominal. Based on Liverpool prices, Valley, for shipping, would be worth 77½¢ per bushel, and Walls Walla 78¢ per bushel.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, \$2.55; Salem, \$2.55; Cascadia, \$2.55; Dayton, \$2.55; Walls Walla, \$2.55; Snowflake, \$2.55; Corvallis, \$2.55; Redmond, \$2.55; Graham, \$2.55; superfine, \$2.55 per barrel.

GRAIN—White, 4½¢ per bushel; gray, 3½¢; rolled, in bags, \$5.75 per 100; in barrels, \$6.00 per 100; in cases, \$5.75.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$1.00 per 100; shorts, \$1.00 per 100; ground barley, \$2.00 per 100; feed, \$1.50 per 100; white feed barley, \$1.50 per 100; middlings, \$2.25 per 100; chicken wheat, 65¢ per 100 per cental; Hay—Good, \$10.12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 17½¢; 20¢; fancy dairy, 15½¢; fair to good, 10½¢ per pound; California, 30¢ per pound.

CHEESE—Young America, 12½¢; California flat, 11½¢; Swiss, imported, 30¢ per 100; domestic, 16½¢ per 100.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; new California, 1½¢; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40¢ per sack; new potatoes, 1½¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 1½¢ per pound; California celery, 85¢ per 100; artichokes, 35¢ per 100; California lettuce, 25¢ per dozen; Oregon hot-house lettuce, 30¢ per dozen; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25¢ per pound; string beans, 10¢ per pound; asparagus, \$1.50 per box; rhubarb, 1½¢ per pound; peas, \$1.50 per box; cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen; Oregon hot-house, \$1.25 per dozen; new California tomatoes, \$4.00 per 25-pound crate.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, \$3.25 per 100; common, \$2.00 per 100; Sicily, \$5.00 per 100; bananas, \$1.75 per 100 per box; Honolulu, \$3.00 per 100; California navel oranges (Washington), \$3.75 per box; (Rosa), \$4.00; seedlings, \$2.50 per box; strawberries, \$1.50 per 15-pound crate; cherries, \$1.25 per 10-pound crate.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, \$1.75 per 100; peaches, \$1.75 per 100; Bartlett pears, \$1.75 per 100; plums, \$1.75 per 100; strawberries, \$2.25 per 100; cherries, \$2.25 per 100; blackberries, \$1.50 per 100; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25 per 100; apricots, \$1.05; Pie fruits, assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.00 per 100; blackberries, \$1.25 per 100; raspberries, \$1.25 per 100; strawberries, \$1.25 per 100; cherries, \$1.25 per