EUGENE CITY GUARD.

I. L. CAMPBELL, - - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

HAYTIAN REPUBLIC

Decision in Her Case Has Been Telegraphed For.

BOUND AND LEFT TO DIE.

The Siberian Steamer Line—Plans of the Russian-American Company Outlined—Vladivostock to San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Count L. J. Teleky, a young Austro-Hungarian, who is financially interested in the scheme to establish a steamship line between the Siberian port of Vladivostock and San Diego and San Francisco, has been in the city for several days for the purpose of recuperating his health. The Count has been living incognito here. He gave further particulars of the plans of his company, which were published some weeks ago. "The plan to establish a steamship line between Vladivostock and American ports has long been the desire of Sibirakov, the great Russian financier and capitalist," said Count Teleky. "He is the Rothschild of Russia and principal stockholder in the Siberian Transcontinental railroad, which is to connect Vladivostock and St. Petersburg, a distance of 10,000 miles. Three thousand miles of this road is at present in operation across Siberia from Vladivostock, other sections have been built between the inland terminus and St. Petersburg, and the whole line will be finished in 1895 according to the terms of the contract. Sibirtakow and Szeweloff, his principal associates, are determined to inaugurate the projected steamship line to San Diego and San Francisco with as little delay as possible. An expenditure of $5,000,000 at this port for docks and warehouses is contemplated, San Diego having been selected as the principal port at this end of the line.

HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

The Decision in Her Case Has Been Telegraphed For.

PORTLAND, OR.—United States Attorney Murphy has telegraphed to Washington, D. C., for a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the government against the steamer Haytian Republic. Until this arrives the effect of the decision cannot be definitely known. The question involved is one which has never been brought up in the courts of this country before, and the decision is one of great importance. The Haytian Republic was seized at Seattle for smuggling opium, and was released on bonds being given in the sum of $30,000 or thereabouts. On her arrival here she was again seized, the libel charging acts of smuggling prior to those for which she was libeled at Seattle. The owners of the steamer demurred to this libel, and claimed that any acts committed by the steamer previous to her seizure at Seattle must have been included or merged in the libel placed on her there. This view was sustained by the Court here and by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, as is now understood by government officials here, decided that the steamer could be libeled for any unlawful acts not included in the Seattle libel, whether committed before or after. The acts for which the steamer was libeled here were committed before those for which she was libeled at Seattle. Of course the government will have to prove the facts alleged as to the smuggling acts committed.

NOT WITHIN THE LAW.

No Harbor Lines Need be Established at South Bend.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—The Secretary of the State Land Commission has been instructed to notify the officials of the city of Hoquiam that the harbor lines in front of that city will be laid at the earliest date practicable. In reference to the South Bend harbor lines the commission passed resolutions that after hearing the statements of persons interested and of the citizens of South Bend and upon examination of the United States coast survey, State Harbor Line Commission maps and other hydrographic information and upon considering the opinion of the Attorney-General to the effect that the Legislature did not intend to require the harbor lines to be established in all navigable waters in front of incorporated cities, but only in such navigable waters as are within a harbor, estuary, bay or inlet, it is the opinion of the board that the Willapa river at South Bend is not such as was contemplated by the Legislature. It was therefore ordered by the board that no harbor lines be established at South Bend.

BOUND AND LEFT TO DIE.

Barbarous Treatment of a Young Englishman by Hoodlums.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A sensational affair occurred in the San Jose hills south of Covina, a little fruit town in the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains east of this city, the other day. A young Englishman was set upon by a gang of hoodlums, beaten into a state of insensibility and then tied to a tree in a barren spot and left to perish. The young man is Robert Beauchamp, a nephew of the Archbishop of York and the heir of the Marquis of Chumley. He finally managed to extricate himself from his perilous position, and succeeded in making his way to his home. He is naturally very indignant at the outrage, and will probably lay his case before British Consul Mortimer. Young Beauchamp belongs to the Sixth Hussars, H. M. service, and was actively engaged in the last Afghan and Egyptian campaigns.

SMALL ORANGE CROP.

The Output Will be 20 Per Cent Below Last Year's Product.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The orange crop of California this year is much below what was expected at the opening of the season, owing to the spell of frosty weather two months ago. The total output from Southern California to date according to figures supplied by the Southern Pacific Company is 3,900 carloads, of which 3,100 carloads were for Eastern points.

The aggregate for the season will probably reach 4,000 carloads. This will be 20 per cent below the shipments of 1893.

The output for Northern California will not exceed thirty carloads, the greater part of which never gets beyond the State line. The proximity of San Francisco and Sacramento to the northern citrus belt affords a home market for the orange growers of that district.

Not only was the crop of oranges in Southern California light, but the prices realized were discouragingly low.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES.

Washington.

Kalama is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.

Cowlitz county's logging camps are employing 730 men.

Kalama claims the largest sturgeon-packing house in the State.

The Tacoma Ledger is suing the city for a printing bill of $1,100.

The new coal shaft of the Roslyn mine is said to be the largest in the United States.

The Port Townsend nail works have resumed operations after two months of idleness.

A thousand Tacoma school children are being rehearsed to sing for a charity performance.

The saving effected by the Tacoma School Board in the reduction of teachers' salaries is put at $9,187.

The settlers of Quinault, despairing of county aid, will build a road to Humptulips by giving each ten days' work.

The Whitney County Commissioners have extended the time for the collection of delinquent taxes on personal property to October 15.

An unusual measure went through at the last session of the Everett Council. One Rogers was hired to remove fifty-seven bodies from one cemetery to another at the price of $10 each.

John Hudson, a South Bend taxidermist, intends shortly to enter upon the very odorous job of cleaning and mounting the bones of the whales recently stranded on the beach near Tokes Point and on the ocean beach. He thinks he can sell them to advantage to some museum.

A piece of creditable artistic enterprise is on foot at North Yakima, and consists of a project, now assured, to build a boulevard from the town out to the State Fair grounds. The road will be graded, trees planted, irrigation ditches put along its full length and a twelve-foot sidewalk on either side. It will be done in time for the fair.

Farmington is much agitated over some promising nuggets brought down from the Hoodoo diggings. The nuggets range in size from a small shot up to as large as a kernel of corn, and contain scarcely any quartz, nearly all of them being pure gold.

A Shaker camp meeting has just been brought to a close on North Beach, Gray's Harbor, at which nearly all the Indians thereabouts were converted. The church took in fifteen from the Quinault agency, fourteen from the Humptulips and nine from the Oyehut.

It seems that James Nolen, who was sentenced to sixteen years' hard labor for outrage upon his daughter, steadfastly maintained during his trial at Elllensburg that the girl had been induced to testify against him falsely. When asked if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced he said: "Before God and man I am innocent of the crime I am charged with, and if your Honor thinks differently, I beg for mercy at your hands."

Another awful calamity has befallen the town of Conconully, this time in the shape of a big cloudburst and a log jam on the Salmon river. Everything went. Trees, houses and rocks came in a resistless torrent upon the beautiful flat. There are deposits of logs and dirt as high as fifteen feet in places. The loss will be greater than by the fire which swept the town in August, 1892, for this time nothing was left standing except part of W. Briggs' saloon, B. Wehrfritz' saloon, W. M. Shufelt's barber shop and E. D. Simmons' law office in the block below. The flood was within a half mile of the town when it was first seen, and everybody fled to higher land, forgetting all else. All succeeded in escaping except A. Spencer of Walla Walla, who was struck by drift on Main street and carried to the lake, where he was rescued.

Oregon.

Lumber is being sawed at the Yainax mill, Klamath county, for building a bridge 200 feet long across Sprague river near Eagle ford.

The baccalaureate address to the State Agricultural College graduates is to be delivered June 24 by Rev. Thomas L. Cole of Trinity Church, Portland.

After several months of quiet Astoria's Salvation Army has commenced holding open-air meetings again, and more trouble with the hoodlums and authorities is anticipated.

Three men went over the Barlow road from Lebanon to Wamic last week. They report the snow as covering the road for about fourteen miles and its greatest depth about twelve feet.

Suit for $5,000 has been brought against the corporation of Eugene on behalf of Claiborne Bonney, a five-year-old child, who fell through a defective sidewalk, sustaining permanent injuries.

By a man in a position to know it is stated there is at least money to the amount of $200,000 hid away in jars and socks by the different owners in Clatsop county, waiting to be banked or invested when confidence is restored.

Mr. Morrow of Dallas has two Indian skeletons, one being that of an old man and the other that of a boy. Both skeletons are well preserved, and have attracted considerable attention. The doctor dug them up from an old Indian burial ground on Long Island, just below Umatilla.

The Board of Prison Directors, Governor Pennoyer, Secretary of State McBride and State Treasurer Phil Metschan have advertised for sealed proposals for the construction of an addition to the south wing of the State penitentiary. These proposals will be opened at the executive office at noon on Monday, June 11.

The Butte Creek Coal Company has incorporated by filing articles with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are C. R. Hougham, B. F. McLoney and L. H. Tarpley. The duration of the company is fixed for twenty years, and the principal office is at Woodburn, Marion county. The amount of its capital stock is $50,000, divided into 500 shares. The termini of the tramway it proposes to construct are to be at Mount Angel and in section 4, township 7 south, range 2 east, in Clackamas county.

In the United Presbyterian General Assembly held at Albany these recommendations of the Committee on Reform were adopted: Protesting against Catholic encroachment of Indians, and especially against the measure before Congress to appropriate $365,000 for expenditure by the Catholic Church for this purpose; protesting against Sabbath desecration; favoring suppression of the liquor traffic; favoring amendment to the constitution of the United States recognizing the Deity; expressing sympathy with unemployed labor and those who find no market for their products, and declaring that members should use the right of citizenship to elect men who will rule in fear of the God of the Republic. The assembly engaged in a special service of prayer for veteran soldiers of the Republic as an expression of sympathy with the Decoration Day exercises. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to colleges of the church. The report of the Committee on Appropriations gives [illegible] to the various boards of the church. The assembly adjourned sine die.

SAVED MANY LIVES

Legion of Honor Medal Conferred on a Little Girl.

THE NEWSPAPER'S PROVINCE.

Impossible for a Modern Daily to Verify Everything That Has to be Served the Public Hot From the Wires.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Judge Dunne has granted the motion for a new trial in the case of Juliette C. Smith of Toronto, Ont., against the Chicago Herald Company, delivering an important interpretation of the law of libel. The plaintiff brought suit for damages for the publication of a dispatch considered to reflect on her character. A jury found for the plaintiff for $15,000 damages. In granting the new trial Judge Dunne said: "The plaintiff had the protection of a husband, an intelligent gentleman fully cognizant no doubt of the circumstances attending the publication of a newspaper. He and she must have known that news is gathered by such a paper from multitudinous sources and from the whole face of the earth and published hot from the telegraph wires. That it is absolutely imposible for this modern engine of information to do the work which the times and the people expect and demand and at the same time to verify every item and explore for possible falsity in what seems true was information common to the plaintiff, husband and all intelligent persons." The proper course for the plaintiff to pursue, the Court said, was to inform the publishers of the falsity of the article and demand reparation and retraction; but without asking for a retraction suit was commenced after a lapse of over two months. Continuing, Judge Dunne said: "The modern daily is at once the effect and instrument of progress. Its proprietors must answer for wrong done, even without express malice, but they are entitled to fair treatment. When a newspaper is led into publishing unknowingly an untrue statement concerning an individual it should not only retract when the truth is made known, but also compensate the injured party for injury already done; but it is equally the duty of the person thus injured to make known the truth, demand retraction and lessen so far as possible the injurious consequences of the libelous publication. If this be done and the paper persists in repeating the statement, or refuses ample retraction and reparation, then it is time for the vindictive lightning of the law to strike. Here a party who claims to be injured did nothing to stop the further circulation of the publication. The right to redress is not the right to vengeance. Courts are to stand between every individual and injustice, protecting the one, preventing the other. It has been the uninterrupted practice of courts to examine with careful scrutiny verdicts the principal element of which is vindictive damages and to set aside or otherwise control the same where they are manifestly the result of unreasoning prejudice, blind sympathy or wanton recklessness.

IN FAVOR OF THE TRUST.

Fight Between the National Lead Company and a Naval Concern Ended.

CINCINNATI, O.—Judge Rufus B. Smith gave judgment in a case that occupied ten weeks and has been contested with such bitterness that the Judge regarded the testimony of one witness as not entitled to belief, and that another had deliberately committed perjury. It is a battle between the National Lead Company, known as the Lead Trust, and one of the few independent companies not included in the National Company. The suit was brought in August, 1891, by the Walker Paint Company against the Anchor White Lead Company and the Eckstein White Lead Company for an injunction restraining the defendants from issuing circulars containing an analysis of the plaintiff's paint product, showing it is adulterated with baryles. Fifty thousand dollars damages was also claimed. The defendant companies being now in the National Lead Company, it was the real defendant. The defense was that the statement of the analysis of the plaintiff's product in 1890 and 1889 was true. The Court in an elaborate opinion found that the claim of the defense was fully established, and dismissed the case, dissolving the temporary injunction.

SHE SAVED MANY LIVES.

Little Girl Presented With the Medal of the Legion of Honor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The medal presented by the French government bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor has been presented to Jennie Creek, a little ten-year-old girl of Alford, Blackford county, for saving a trainload of World's Fair passengers on the Panhandle railroad last summer. While walking along the track she discovered that the trestle across a deep ravine was on fire, and the World's Fair express with several hundred passengers on board was nearly due. With remarkable presence of mind the little one tore off her red-flannel petticoat, ran down the track until she came in sight of the approaching train and waved her skirt as a danger signal. A number of French passengers were aboard the train. They called the attention of the French World's Fair Commissioner to the incident, and he in turn laid it before President Carnot, who at once ordered a medal of the Legion of Honor, which is given only in recognition of acts of heroism.

CARELESS SUPERVISION.

Captain Sampson Closely Questioned About the Armor-Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the armor-plate investigation Captain Sampson in explaining the manner of taking samples said an employe of the Carnegie works took the samples and subjected them to machine tests. The Carnegie employes called off the results, and the government inspectors took the figures as called off.

"In other words," said Chairman Cummings, "the government tests were made by Carnegie employes with a Carnegie machine, and were accepted as conclusive by the government."

Captain Sampson said this was customary the world over. "In the various processes some reliance had to be placed on the company's employes. The testing machines had a dial upon which the government inspector might see that the checking off was correct."

The thirteen-inch plates of the Monterey have numerous blowholes with the knowledge of the departments. The plates were hurriedly made in 1892, and would not be accepted now. The Monterey plates were the first made. The Chilian trouble was pending, and the department was desirous of hurrying forward the work.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Mitchell has had passed in the Senate a resolution making inquiries as to the boundary lines of the Klamath Indian reservation, over which there is controversy.

The Fish Commission has submitted to the Senate a report showing the results of fish-planting in the Columbia river and making recommendations for the successful propagation of salmon and shad.

The monthly statement of the directors of the mint shows the total coinage of the United States during May was $9,120,450, of which $8,445,450 was gold and $675,000 was silver. The silver coinage was entirely of half dollars and quarters.

Commissioner Lamoreaux of the General Land Office has submitted to Secretary Smith a recommendation for authority to prepare a proclamation for the signature of the President restoring to mineral location and entry all the mineral lands in the "Bohemia mining district" within the limits of the Cascade range and forest reserve in Oregon.

Colonel Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of records of the pension division, indicted for manslaughter on account of the Ford's theater disaster last June, in which more than a score of government clerks were killed, is now free. Justice McComas of the Criminal Court ordered the indictment quashed, because it did not show the falling of the building was due to the personal neglect of Ainsworth.

Representative Raynor has presented a resolution calling on the President to make a demand upon the Russian government that American citizens shall have the right of entry, travel and sojourn in Russia that citizens of Russia in the United States have according to the treaty stipulations. The resolution grew out of the refusal of Russia to admit Rabbi Krauskopf.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported a bill drawn by Representative Patterson of Tennessee to radically modify the anti-pooling section of the interstate commerce act. The proposed system, which permits pooling under restrictions and under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has the support of a majority of the Commissioners.

Hill asked unanimous consent in the Senate to consider the joint resolution passed by the House giving the Secretary of War authority under the last sundry civil-appropriation act to institute condemnation proceedings to secure lands near Gettysburg battlefield. Judge Dallas, he explained, had held the language of that act was not broad enough to warrant condemnation proceedings. Cockrell insisted that the resolution should go to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so referred.

The official report of the Naval Board which conducted the recent trial of the Columbia was submitted to Secretary McAdoo. It makes it evident that the Columbia is one of the finest vessels afloat. On her way down the Delaware she struck some drift logs, and as a result several of her plates were dented. The ship has gone into the dock to permit of examination. Mr. McAdoo says that Captain Sumner was free from blame, as the vessel was in the hands of a competent pilot and the damage was trifling.

A. L. Randall, Chairman of the International Typographical Union Committee on Government Ownership of Telegraphs, has written a letter to Postmaster-General Bissell, accusing him of never having read the postal telegraph bill, on which he recently reported adversely to Chairman Wise of the House Committee on Commerce. Mr. Randall says Mr. Bissell evidently took it for granted the bill before him was the Wanamaker bill of the Fifty-first Congress. He then calls attention to the government ownership of telegraphs in other countries, and asks: "Are not the people of this country as capable of conducting the government telegraph as those of European nations?" This is followed up with this threat: "The International Typographical Union has inaugurated this movement. It will do its utmost to defeat any man found working or voting against the great reform, regardless of party affiliations."

Delegate Joseph has introduced a bill for the irrigation of arid government lands, which is of interest not only to New Mexico, which he represents, but to California and every other State where there are arid lands. The bill provides for the appointment of an irrigation commission to consist of government engineers to supervise the work. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to have geological surveys made and maps prepared for the use of the commission. Three per cent bonds are to be issued to pay the expense of the work. Whenever a sufficient amount of arid land has been irrigated it is to be opened for settlement and sold to heads of families at 10 per cent above the actual cost of reclamation. The bill also provides for the sale of timber on the public domain in square quarter sections to the highest cash bidder. Irrigation experts who have examined this bill think it is the best scheme yet proposed for the reclamation of arid lands.

The Senate, Mills alone not voting, has adopted a resolution declaring the United States will not interfere with the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, and the United States will regard interference by any foreign power as an unfriendly act. The resolution adopted was introduced by Turpie, and reads as follows: "Resolved by the Senate of the United States that it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought not in any way to interfere therewith, and the interference in the political affairs of those islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States." Mills of Texas explained that the resolution did not meet his approval, although he would not vote against it. Believing this government has overthrown the existing government of Hawaii, he thought it the duty of the United States to tear down the oligarchy set up in its name.

The Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee examined Senators Voorhees, Jones and Vest of the Finance Committee in regard to the allegations concerning the efforts of the Sugar Trust to influence legislation. They made a general denial of all the charges made of the exercise of influence by the Sugar Trust, and specifically contradicted the story that Secretary Carlisle had made a secret visit to the committee and demanded that the sugar interests be protected because of the Democratic party's indebtedness to the Sugar Trust. They agreed that Mr. Carlisle had never made such a visit to the committee, and stated that no such demand had ever been made upon the committee for the reasons given in Edwards' letter or any other account. They also denied the report that a meeting had been held by the committee on the Sunday before the tariff bill was reported for the consideration of the sugar schedule, and said that, if the sugar people had been together in any adjacent room while the committee was in session at any time, they were not cognizant of the fact. Senator Vest denied that he had informed Joe Rickey of the progress of the committee in its consideration of the sugar schedule while the bill was in committee.

THE NEW CABINET

M. Dupuy at the Head of the French Ministry.

A PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

M. Turpin Sells to the Powers Composing the Dreibund the Secret of the Manufacture of a War Machine.

Paris.—La Patrie has announced that the notorious Turpin, whose name some time ago came prominently before the public in connection with the invention of the explosive known as melenite, and who was subsequently imprisoned, angered at the refusal of France to purchase his latest invention, has left the country and sold to the powers composing the dreibund the secret of the manufacture of a terrible war machine. The latter is said to comprise an explosive and a new projectile, which, it is claimed, will completely transform the art of warfare and the conditions under which it is waged, rendering its possessors the masters of Europe. Turpin yielded to the personal urgings of a foreign sovereign, and has received several millions francs on account. The statement that Turpin has left the country and sold his invention to the dreibund caused a sensation. M. Leberrisse announces his intention to interpolate the government. M. Mercier, Minister of War, has been informed of this intention, and says he will not object to meeting the question after he has had a conference with his colleagues. He admits that he refused to see M. Turpin and also declined to negotiate with him. He scouts the idea that Turpin's new invention is an important one.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is Believed That Sickness Has Compelled His Resignation.

London.—Rumors are circulated that the Right Hon. Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, has tendered his resignation to Lord Rosebery. The rumor also took the form that the eminent jurist had intimated to a member of the Cabinet that he had reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that his long tenure of service to his country was practically ended, and that he felt it incumbent upon himself to announce that the possibility of his resuming a position on the bench was very remote. At the Coleridge residence in Belgrave Square no confirmation or denial of the report could be obtained. It was admitted, however, that for nearly a month past the Lord Chief Justice has been confined to his bed with a serious internal disorder, and that for the past ten days his condition has been so serious that his medical attendant, Dr. John Cavendish Hale, has considered it necessary to call Sir William Broadbent, an eminent specialist, into daily consultation. It was also stated that, although his condition is in a measure improved, it will be impossible even under the most favorable circumstances for the Lord Chief Justice to leave his bed for several weeks. These developments created a sensation, as the facts of the jurist's illness have been concealed from the public.

GLADSTONE WILL RECOVER.

The Operation on His Eyes Proves Entirely Successful.

London.—All reports regarding Mr. Gladstone are most favorable, and there is no reason to doubt that he will be among his friends again within a month with his sight almost restored. An operation was performed according to practice which has been in vogue only a few months, and which has proved almost invariably successful. It has been found better not to destroy completely all sensation in the eyeball by means of cocaine, as has been the custom for nearly ten years until recently. Careful observation shows the process of healing is more rapid and there is less danger of inflammation if the nerves are only partially deadened with cocaine and the patient realizes that the operator is manipulating the eyeball and feels the puncture of the tiny lancet, but not sufficiently to suffer any real pain. As a matter of fact the operation in Mr. Gladstone's case was quite painless.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

A List of Aristocratic Lady Nihilists Discovered.

London.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Berlin sends to his paper further details of the revolutionary plot discovered at St. Petersburg. He says fifty boxes of dynamite and numerous bombs were discovered in the coal bunkers of a steamer. The residence of the Baroness Marikoff was searched, and a list of aristocratic lady nihilists were found. A female medical student, who was one of the suspects, was dragged naked from her bed by the police and taken toward the police station. She escaped from her captors, jumped into the Neva and was drowned. All the chefs at the Imperial palace have been dismissed, owing to fears they would attempt to poison the food.

The French Cabinet.

Paris.—It is announced that Dupuy has completed the list of names of men who will compose the new Cabinet, and the following is regarded as the final list: Premier and Minister of the Interior and Minister of Worship, M. Dupuy; Public Works, M. Barthou; Education and Arts, M. Leygue; Commerce, M. Lorties; Husbandry, M. Vigier; Colonies, M. Deliasse; Justice, M. Querin; Marine, M. Felix Faure; Finance, M. Poincaire. The portfolio of Minister of War has not yet been bestowed, but, it is said, will go to M. Hanloux. M. Gambon has declined to become Minister of War.

Portuguese Captain Imprisoned.

Lisbon.—Captain Castilho of the Portuguese warship Mindello, who was in command at Rio Janeiro when the Brazilian insurgents were taken on board that vessel, and who was also in command when the insurgents escaped, has been imprisoned in the marine barracks here pending his trial by court-martial.

Rumors of a Battle.

Buenos Ayres.—There are rumors here that a battle has taken place between the local Brazilian forces under Machada and the rebels under Saraiva. The result of the battle it has been impossible to obtain.

Da Gama's Ambition.

Rio de Janeiro.—It is expected Admiral da Gama will make an endeavor to raise funds in Europe with the purpose of reviving the revolution.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat—Quotations are nominal at 77½@80c per cental for Valley and 75c per cental for Walla Walla.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

Flour—Portland, $2.55; Salem, $2.55; Cascadia, $2.55; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $2.90; Snowflake, $2.65; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—White, 37@38c per bushel; gray, 35@36c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; in barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

Millstuffs — Bran, $16@18; shorts, $16@18; ground barley, $20.00; chop feed, $15@16 per ton; whole feed barley, $17 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.00 per cental.

Hay—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Oregon fancy creamery, 17½@20c; fancy dairy, 15@16c; fair to good, 10@12½c per pound.

Cheese — Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 11½@12c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon, 12½c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, old, $3 per dozen; broilers, $3.00@4.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50 per dozen; geese, $6.00@8.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetables — Cabbage, 1¼c per pound; new California, 1½c; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 1¾@2c per pound; onions (buying price), 4c per pound; new onions, $1.50 per sack; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2 per box; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, 35c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 30@40c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 9c per pound; asparagus, $1.50 per box; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas, $1.60 per box; cucumbers, $1.25 per dozen; Oregon hothouse, $1.25 per dozen; new California tomatoes, $4.00 per 25-pound crate.

Fruits—California fancy lemons, $3.25@3.50; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $4.50@4.75 per box; Mediterranean Sweets, $3.00@3.25; St. Michael, $3.25@3.50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; California navel oranges (Washington), $3.75@4.00 per box; seedlings, $2.25@2.75; Oregon strawberries, 12½@15c per pound; cherries, 75@90c per 10-pound crate for black; gooseberries, 4c per pound.

CANNED GOODS.

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

Vegetables — Tomatoes, $1.10 per dozen; gallons, $3.00@3.25; asparagus, $2.25@2.75 per dozen; string beans, $1.00@1.10; sugar peas, $1.00@1.10; corn, Western, $1.00@1.25; Eastern, $1.25@1.70.

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

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

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Coffee—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, $23.80

Dried Fruits — 1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 12@14c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

Sugar—D, 4⅜c; Golden C, 4⅞c; extra C, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5½c; dry granulated, 5⅜c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

Beans—Small white, No. 1, 3¼c; No. 2, 3c; large white, 3¼c; pea beans, 3¼c; pink, 3c; bayou, 3¼c; butter, 3¼c; Lima, 4½c per pound.

Rice—Island, $4.75@5.00 per sack.

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

Syrup—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@60c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

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

Spices—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 15@22½c; white pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

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

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

Hops—'93s, choice, 12½@13½c 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, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3½c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

Beef—Top steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 4@5c per pound.

Mutton — Best sheep, $2.25; ewes, $2.00.

Hogs—Choice heavy, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 6@7c per pound.

Veal—Small choice, 5c; large, 3@4c per pound.

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 clear sides, 9½@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

New Government Lightships.

Cornfield Point lightship, No. 52, which recently sailed from Halifax for New York, is the first of four vessels of her class to be built at Bay City, Mich., for the United States government. The second will be along pretty soon, and the others will arrive on the coast during the coming autumn. No. 52 is capable of steaming eight knots an hour, carries electric lights and will be stationed off Cornfield shoal, Long Island sound. She is the first steam lightship to be used in America.—New York Sun.

BREAKING COLTS.

Sensible Manner in Which B. J. G. Treats Them.

TUBERCULOSIS PRECAUTIONS.

Stock Owners Can Extirpate This Disease From Their Herds and Keep Them Pure—Farm Matter.

In a bulletin on tuberculosis in relation to animal industry and public health Dr. James Law of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., makes the following suggestions as to preventive measures for adoption by the stock owner. If he will, the stock owner can extirpate this disease from his herd and thereafter keep the herd pure from such contamination. The following are the main precautions necessary to the end:

1. Board up the partitions of the stalls at the front so that no two cows can feed from the same manger nor lick each other.

2. Keep each animal strictly to its own stall and manger.

3. When any animal is suspected don't let it use a drinking trough nor bucket in common with other animals.

4. Avoid old milch cows and unthrifty ones, or keep them secluded from the rest of the herd.

5. The following conformation usually indicates a weakness of constitution and a susceptibility to tuberculosis: Head narrow between the horns, sunken eyes, depth of cavity (temporal) back of the eyes, thin, narrow, ewe neck, chest small, lacking in both breadth and depth; hollow flank and tendency to pot belly, a general lack of muscle, so that the limbs seem loosely attached to the body; in breeds that show a variety of colors, animals of lighter shades of brown and yellow. If, however, such animals are of high value for the dairy and can be kept free from infection, they need not be rejected. The finest conformations of Shorthorns, Devons, Holsteins, black or red polled, furnish no protection in the presence of the germ.

6. Don't purchase from a herd in which tuberculosis has appeared, or in which cattle have died or been killed within a year or two. Resort first to the tuberculin test.

7. Don't take a cow with a husky or rattling cough, wheezing, hurried breathing, discharge from nose, fœtid breath, hard bunches under the skin, diseased udder, swollen bones or joints, unthriftiness or a tendency to scour or bloat.

8. Don't purchase from city, suburban nor swill stables.

9. Don't add newly-purchased cattle to your herd until you have tested them with tuberculin, especially if they have been the product of inbreeding.

10. Don't admit strange cattle to house, field nor yard with your own; keep them apart until tested with tuberculin.

11. In case of disease or unthriftiness in your herd put the animal apart and have it examined by a skilled veterinarian.

12. If after this there remains any doubt as to the real nature of the disease, have the animal tested with the tuberculin in the hands of a practitioner thoroughly acquainted with cattle and their diseases. If the result is not quite clear, keep the animal by itself and repeat the test in four weeks.

13. In case one animal in a herd shows tuberculosis, test the whole herd with tuberculin.

14. Test in the same manner all animals on the farm (swine, goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, cats, dogs, fowls) that cohabit with the cattle.

15. Kill all tuberculous animals, and boil, burn, dissolve in acid or bury deeply in a place to which no animals have access.

16. Disinfect premises thoroughly; also all products of the diseased animals and all articles used about them.

17. Let no consumptive person attend on cattle or other live stock, nor prepare their food.

18. Virmin (rats, mice, sparrows) in a building where tuberculosis animals have been should be exterminated.

Do Not Overwork.

The season is at hand in which the farmer will put in twelve or fifteen hours a day at work and see that every hand on the farm does the same, says Colman's Rural World. He will hardly stop during that time long enough to eat his food properly and take no time to either read or think. Is this good policy? Is it either wise, prudent or profitable? The women in the house will be compelled to work hours longer than the men outside. Will that pay? Some of these are mothers, and have duties and responsibilities as such, which, if found in any kind of stock, would justify a relief from work. Surely the farmer will not overwork his wife more than he would his stock, or himself to a point where thinking is out of the question and planning impossible. The average farmer, however, will aim at nothing short of getting the work done, no matter how or what the consequences, so long as it is done. It is a foolhardy policy. It will not pay either in money or health. Let us take time to think, to read, to plan and to live. There are duties in these regards that we owe to ourselves, our wives, our progeny and our success that are not met with in brute force.

Breaking a Colt.

Occasionally I see directions for breaking colts, says B. J. G. in Orange Judd Farmer, but think my way the best. When quite young I went out where it was standing, caught and held it until it ceased trying to get away. I handled it very carefully so as not to frighten or hurt it. I not only brushed the creature gently from head to foot with my hand, but talked to it as though it were a creature of intelligence. This I did nearly every day until it seemed pleased with my visits. When a few weeks old I put on a stout halter, and after, as I thought, it had become sufficiently used to this I hitched it in the stable by the side of the dam. Before the colt was two years old I put on a harness, letting it stand in the stable until accustomed to the new conditions. After a little I led the colt around with the harness on, and soon drew the road cart alongside of her with one hand. A few weeks before she was two years old we hitched her before the cart, and I took a ride after her. She performed better than I expected. It is not often that she sees anything by the roadside so frightful that I cannot coax her to go up to it. I think the younger the colt is when training begins the more tractable it will be and the more it will respect its master.

Fertilizer for Small Fruits.

Nitrate of soda is a valuable fertilizer for these crops, especially strawberries and raspberries. It should be applied with phosphate of lime to produce its best effects. This application to strawberries will not only double, but sometimes treble the yield. The berries are larger in size, handsomer in color and of finer flavor.