EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DENOUNCES DOLE

Joaquin Miller Says Hawaiia's President Is Tyrannous.

THE EX-QUEEN WAS WRONGED

The Treatment Accorded Hawaii's Political Prisoners is Declared by the Aged Poet to Be Barbarous in the Extreme—Should Be Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The Hawaiian minister of finance, Damon, and Joaquin Miller, the poet, were among the Australia's passengers. Mr. Damon has come upon private business of his own, and goes back on the next steamer. The poet left Honolulu suddenly with no other baggage than a copy of his poems. His intended departure was kept a secret, for he was afraid the officials of the government would put him in prison. Miller is very bitter against the men in control in Hawaii. He denounces the treatment accorded the political prisoners as barbarous in the extreme, and says that men are dying in prison for want of air and proper food. He predicts that a filibustering expedition will be organized to go to Honolulu and rescue the political prisoners. When asked if he were done with Hawaii the poet said:

"I have not begun. I am going to wait and see who goes down there to liberate those men. Possibly they may be set at liberty when their captors are badly scared, for they are awful cowards. But if they do not liberate them, the very last and lowest of the political prisoners, and then return the lands appropriated from the natives and the queen under the name of crown lands, I shall go to Japan. I am no stranger at the Japanese court. I think I shall only have to state the case and promise political rights to the oppressed 20,000 contract-slaves of Japan down there to get an iron-clad. There are hundreds of good men down there kept in the vilest prisons by a man who betrayed a woman and robbed her; and there is plenty of gold and a kingdom waiting for whoever will liberate those good men. The soldiers down there will not fight for Dole. They won't fight to keep those men in prison. It is not human. In fact, they are all falling out. I doubt if Dole has any friends at all who are not under pay as civil or military officers or in some way selfishly interested in his oligarchy. There has been nothing so monstrous since the reign of terror. The yard in front of the penitentiary is crowded with poor native women, waiting turns to see father, husband, son. I have often gone through without venturing to intercede. I had to be very careful for fear I might do harm instead of good. I am in possession of fearful facts. I call the attention of the world to these alter waiting too long. There are too many persons in jail down there. If that prison were here the women of California would not let it stand two days."

Miller makes an appeal for books to be sent to the political prisoners as they have nothing to do and nothing to read, and unless they have something to divert their minds they may go mad. Speaking of President Dole, Miller said:

"He is perhaps the noblest-looking man to be found at the head of any government, but how he can go to church regularly as he does, breathing the fresh, sweet Sunday air of Honolulu with those hundreds of hollow eyes peering through the bars, and those living lips gasping for breath, is something I don't know."

Of the ex-queen Miller says: "Of all those who participated in her arrest and trial, and of all that was said and done, the only Christian was that poor, dusky woman in the midst of those cruel men. The only Christian act or utterance came from her."

He says that Major Seward, Colonel Ashford, T. W. Walker and other white traitors are confined in cells only five by eight feet. Two men are in each cell. They are allowed an airing two hours during the day. The average temperature in the cells is about 80 degrees.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

One of Cincinnati's Oldest Banks Forced to Suspend.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The Commercial bank to-day notified the clearing-house that it could not pay its day's clearings. The Commercial is one of the oldest banks in the city. Later the bank assigned to W. H. Campbell, who was its cashier. Charles B. Foote is president of the bank. Charles Campbell stated that the bank had but temporarily suspended, and would be all right in a few days. There had been an unusually heavy run on the bank to-day, and it became absolutely necessary to suspend business. He said further that the bank had ample securities to pay all depositors in time. It is reported the assets of the bank will develop badly. The bank has a paid-up capital stock of $328,000 and a surplus of $40,000. Its average deposits are $300,000. It has $900,000 bills receivable, but it is claimed that much of this paper is not good. The trouble is said to have been precipitated by the bank being compelled to make $50,000 of bad paper good yesterday. The directors are Charles B. Foote, a relative of the late Senator Pendleton; W. A. Peerrum, J. B. Specker, A. B. Ratterman and A. B. Hall, who all tried to prevent the run. The adverse report of the clearing-house to-day precipitated the trouble. It is the general opinion that the liabilities will greatly exceed the available assets.

FOR AFRICA.

California Orange Trees to Be Experimented With.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Some time this week Secretary Lelong, of the island horticultural board, will ship to Cape Town, Africa, thirty-two young orange trees which have been ordered by the Cape Colony government authorities. The trees will go by way of New York and London, and about fifty days will be taken for the trip. The Cape authorities have been taking a great deal of interest lately in the question of orange culture, desiring very much to see it established in their territory. They have shown a special inclination to secure California stock for propagation purposes, and two years ago ordered a few trees from here. These made the trip safely, most of them at least, and so far as is known have done well since. At all events the authorities have been encouraged to order more.

ALASKA'S WILD FOWL.

Mitchell's Amendment for Their Protection May Make Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The amendment of Senator Mitchell of Oregon inserted in the sundry civil bill may lead to some interesting results and also cause further international complications, similar to those over Behring sea, as a part of the appropriation for protecting salmon fisheries in Alaska. There is a provision by which the secretary of the treasury is authorized to send an inspector to investigate and report upon the taking and destruction of the eggs of wild fowls, and the alleged wanton destruction of game birds, deer, fox and other animals in Alaska. A report is also asked as to what methods should be taken to prevent such destruction in future. It appears the Canadian poacher, not content with the destruction of seals, is playing havoc in the wilds of Alaska, where game birds make nests in the summer and rear the young. These eggs have been found valuable in the manufacture of certain articles, and are taken by thousands. While poachers are at work they kill everything that comes along. There has been a perceptible falling off in the number of game birds on the Pacific coast, and an investigation of the causes led to the discovery of this new form of poaching. It is believed by Senator Mitchell that an official report on what the people of the Pacific coast have discovered will lead to legislation to prevent further poaching.

PRICE OF MEAT ADVANCED.

Chops and Steaks Higher in Chicago Than During the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Post says: Prices of all kinds of meat will be higher this summer than they have been for ten years past. Even the high prices which were made by some dealers during the world's fair period will be exceeded by the figures asked for roasts, steaks and chops from now on. It is not probable that much relief will come before the fall. Prices have already advanced about 25 per cent, and an additional advance of about the same proportion is almost certain. The cause of this is the short supply of cattle, followed by the necessary increase in value which forced dealers to raise prices to consumers. All kinds of beef, from porterhouse to hash meats, are being sold now from two to five cents more than a month ago, and pork products of all qualities, from pigs' feet to headcheese, are worth considerable more than they could be bought for on the first of the month. There is little likelihood that a reaction will come, because the conditions which enhanced values will not change for several months.

SPOKANE'S COURTHOUSE.

Its Construction Has Been the Cause of Considerable Trouble.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 29.—Affairs on the new $250,000 courthouse reached another crisis to-day, when the board of county commissioners asked Architect Ritchie to resign. Ritchie will probably refuse, and the matter will be carried into the courts. Yesterday the board laid off the superintendent of construction, and to-day made his discharge absolute. This has aroused much indignation, as the superintendent was warmly indorsed by the taxpayers' association. He had refused to approve the estimates of Architect Ritchie as excessive. The taxpayers' association will take steps to have a grand jury called to investigate matters.

SEATTLE'S CHARTER.

A Vote Will Be Taken on the Proposed Amendments.

SEATTLE, March 29.—The city council this afternoon decided to submit to the voters at the next general election proposed amendments to the city charter. The last legislature enacted a law giving the council authority to call special elections for the purpose, and the chamber of commerce and municipal leagues have requested that this be done. The council, however, deemed the cost of an election, which would reach $10,000, too much, and several members were opposed to it because several King county senators question the constitutionality of the new law.

Importing Japanese Sailors.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The Shipowners' Association is beginning to bring a new element of disturbance into the sailors' strike. The boarding-masters here have just about exhausted their supply of non-union men. They are making arrangements, it is said, to import several hundred Japanese from the North to take the place of the striking sailors in the coastwise trade. Japanese can probably be secured for $15 a month, while the union men are demanding $35. Though the strikers have caused no serious trouble thus far, the importation of any considerable number of Japanese would undoubtedly stir up the lawless element on the waterfront.

Bogus Bullion Substituted.

CARSON, Nev., March 29.—The Tribune this evening contains a statement, claiming to be authoritative, that a bogus bar of bullion composed of some valueless composition has been discovered to have been substituted for a bar of gold bullion to cover up the mint shortage. This is one of the bars received by the present melter and refiner, Harris, from the previous administration at the stamped value. Rumors are current that arrests will soon be made, but nothing definite can be learned.

The Enormous Dividends Paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The trial of the Wasserman-Sloss suit to-day revealed the enormous dividends made by the Alaska Commercial Company out of its sealing contract. Dividends amounting to $800 on every $100 share were paid for five years. The firm had millions on deposit acquired by the capture of seals. Sloss bought some of the shares from Wasserman for $60 each.

A Victim of Football.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The coroner of the District of Columbia held an inquest to-day over George H. Baben, the Georgetown University football player who died from injuries received from playing football. The jury's verdict was that Baben came to his death by foul play, for which it was unable to fix the responsibility. The testimony was that the play was most brutal.

Five Times It Has Been Vetoed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The old Jordan claim for $70,000 for losses in building the penitentiary at Folsom will not be signed by the governor. This is the fifth time this bill has passed the legislature, and each time it has died in the hands of the governor.

THE KAISER'S VISIT

Presents a Sword and Congratulates the Prince.

BISMARCK'S EIGHTIETH YEAR

The Ceremonies Attending the Visit of the Emperor to the Great Ex-Chancellor, Though Marred by Showers of Rain, Were Brilliant and Imposing.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 28.—Emperor William, at the head of a detachment of cavalry and infantry with flags flying and bands playing, paid his respects today to Prince Bismarck, presented him with a sword of honor in behalf of the army, and congratulated him upon the 80th anniversary of his birth. His majesty was accompanied by the crown prince, Frederick William, General Bonsart von Schellendorf, the minister of war, and the officers of his military household.

The ceremonies attending the visit of the emperor to the great ex-chancellor, though marred by showers of rain, were brilliant and imposing. The crowds roamed at will through the Saxon forest and nearly 1,000 persons gathered behind a low hedge on the railroad embankment opposite the castle, while others were grouped along the roadway to Aumehile, a village not far from Friedrichsruh. He wore the uniform of a guards du corps. At Aumehile he left the train, mounted a horse, and, accompanied by his suite, rode quickly to the spot selected for the assembling of the troops detailed to do honor to Prince Bismarck. In the meanwhile the imperial train, with the crown prince, proceeded to Friedrichsruh. Soon after the latter's arrival there music in the distance announced the approach of the cavalry headed by his majesty.

There were drawn up, ready for his inspection, a squadron of Haberstadt cuirassiers, of which regiment Prince Bismarck is an honorary colonel; the Seventy-sixth regiment of infantry, and a squadron of the Fifteenth hussars, all with their regimental bands, and a battery of the Holstein artillery regiment. With the emperor at its head this force marched to an open space in Prince Bismarck's park, and upon arrival there the troops were deployed in parade order. The approach of his majesty was the signal for a storm of "hochs," which were repeated on all sides with great enthusiasm. The crown prince and his suite, including General von Waldersee, had in the meantime walked to the parade grounds, and as the emperor approached on one side Prince Bismarck's carriage emerged upon the ground from the other side. The prince wore the uniform of the Haberstadt cuirassiers.

When his majesty caught sight of the prince he spurred his horse forward, and sitting gracefully in his saddle rode at a fast canter to the carriage of the veteran statesman and soldier and cordially shook hands with him. The emperor then presented the crown prince and his suite to Prince Bismarck. Bismarck hurriedly descended from his carriage, shook hands with the young prince, and with the latter re-entered his carriage. Then, with the emperor riding behind it, and General Waldersee walking beside it, the carriage was driven down the line of soldiers. The officers saluted, the troops presented arms and the bands played patriotic airs as the prince and emperor passed.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

A Vancouver Policeman Whose Living Cost Him But Little.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 28.—Vancouver will in all probability have a Lexow investigation of its police force. Last night Sergeant Haywood was suspended from duty, and it is said that several serious charges will be made against him. The police committee has direct proof that for some years past all fuel used by him has been taken from the city's supply and carried to his house by prisoners. He also had his house connected with the electric light system at the police station, and never paid a cent for light, the same being charged to the city. These are the two specific charges on which he is suspended, but it is understood that others of a graver nature will be brought forward soon. The conduct of certain other officers will also probably be investigated.

Deed for Thirty-two Distilleries.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—A quitclaim deed to the largest amount of property embraced in any deed filed in Milwaukee in recent years was put into the hands of the register of deeds to-day. The deed recorded covers, besides the old Meiners' distillery in Wauwatosa, thirty-one other distilleries scattered over the country from New York to California. The deed was given at the direction of the United States court for the northern district of Illinois, by which President Greenhut was ordered to call a special meeting for the purpose of conveying the property to three receivers. The distilleries included are the Bayview, of San Francisco; Pacific, of San Francisco, and International of Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Fisher, of John Meiners & Sons, stated that the deed was given by the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, on account of the difficulties arising out of the charges which have been brought. The trust acquired possession of the distillery from the Meiners' concern under highly satisfactory arrangements to the Messrs. Meiners.

A Plumbers' Strike Threatened.

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—Trouble is brewing between the master and journeyman plumbers in this city. The journeymen are now receiving $4 per day for eight hours' work. The masters now announce that commencing April 1 the scale will be $3 per day for eight hours. The union has announced that the cut will not be accepted, and has given the masters until Saturday next to rescind the order. If they fail to do this, the men will strike, and it will result in calling out between 250 and 300 men. The masters say they cannot and will not yield, and the union says it is prepared for a strike, and will fight the cut to the bitter end.

Wilson Learning the Ropes.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Ex-Representative Wilson, who will succeed Postmaster-General Bissell probably next week, spent part of the day with Mr. Bissell at the department. It was the second time the two had met since Mr. Wilson's connection and they reviewed the work allotted to the postmaster-general. Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, who has been in the city several days, was at the department, and had an interview with the retiring and incoming postmaster-generals. Mr. Hesing's visit is in connection with the new Chicago postoffice building.

HIS TASK NOW ENDED.

Governor McGraw, of Washington, Has Vetoed Two More Bills.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 28.—Governor McGraw has completed the arduous task of approving or disapproving the measures passed by the last legislature. The following bills were approved:

Senate bills No. 280, amending the act for appraising and disposing of tide and shore lands; No. 155, making appropriations for sundry deficiencies of various institutions; No. 301, providing for the management and disposition of state lands; house bill No. 393, making an appropriation for the erection of buildings for the state university.

The governor has disapproved house bill No. 656, relating to justices of the peace and constables in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants. The governor says: "Should this bill become a law, in every case, whether civil or criminal, before a justice of the peace in cities of the first class a change of venue would of necessity send the parties litigant to the justice of the peace in the nearest country precinct, thereby greatly increasing the cost of litigation to the parties, as well as to the taxpayers. The courts of the justices of the peace have been aptly styled 'poor man's courts,' and to subject poor litigants to increased cost and the inconvenience of country precincts for trial would be to deprive them of rights which are sacred. Moreover, I am convinced that in fairly busy times one justice of the peace would be able to transact the business that would arise in any of our cities of the first class."

In his veto of house bill No. 504, to provide Huntley's code to justices of the peace, the governor says it is to be presumed that the majority of the justices are already supplied with codes, and the present act would simply result in furnishing each justice with an extra copy free. The proposed law in no way provides that the copies supplied shall belong to the offices and not to the officers. The measure would have been more worthy of consideration had it declared that the codes should be furnished to offices not already supplied, but it is neither wise nor economical to supply $3,000 worth of codes to existing justices.

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Contract Signed for Construction of One for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A contract was signed to-day by Secretary Herbert with the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company, for the construction of a submarine boat for the use of the navy. The contract which may mark a radical departure in naval construction, was signed only after a thorough consideration, extending over a period of nearly two weeks, on the subject of submarine boats, and after various plans for such craft had been examined. The appropriation for a submarine torpedo boat was made over two years ago. The dimensions of the vessel contracted for are to be:

Length, 80 feet; diameter, 11 feet; displacement, total, when submerged, 135 tons.

All parts of the vessel and the steel to be used in her construction are to be of domestic manufacture. She is to be completed within twelve months from date, under time penalties. The contract calls for a speed of fifteen knots when the boat is in a light condition. The secretary may refuse to accept the boat, if it falls half a knot an hour below the speed named or accept her at a reduced price. The price to be paid for the boat is fixed at $150,000. It is expressly stipulated that the United States shall have the optional right to acquire the patent right for the Holland type of boat, the price to be paid for the rights to be determined by a board of three naval officers, the option to run until thirty days after the first session of congress succeeding acceptance of the vessel. This provision is to give an opportunity to enact legislation for the acquisition of the patent if desired.

IRISH SUPERSTITION.

An Extraordinary Case of Murder in the Emerald Isle.

WATERFORD, Ireland, March 28.—A most extraordinary case of murder arising from superstition was inquired into to-day by the special court of Clonmel, twenty-five miles from here. Ten persons were arraigned before the court charged with murdering Mrs. Cleary. The prisoners included the murdered woman's husband and father. The evidence shows that she was suffering from nervousness and bronchitis, and her husband believing her to be bewitched obtained a concoction from a herbist of the neighborhood. While the other prisoners held the unfortunate woman in bed he forced the concoction down her throat. After this, the suffering woman was held over a fire and dreadfully burned until she declared that she was not Cleary's wife. This torture was repeated on the following day, after which Cleary knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, poured paraffine over her body, then lighted it, and the woman burned to death in the presence of six male and two female relatives. Cleary declared that he was not burning his wife, but that he was burning a witch, and she would disappear up the chimney. The husband collected the charred remains and buried them. The prisoners, who were remanded, escaped lynching narrowly, and had to be escorted to the jail by a strong force of constables.

Indictment Against Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The United States grand jury filed another indictment against Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company to-day for violating the interstate commerce law for issuing a pass outside the state. It was hinted that a technicality might nullify the first indictment. The grand jury was determined that the railroad magnate should be brought to trial, and fearing that Attorney-General Olney might quash the first, to-day presented an iron-clad indictment, knowing that Huntington had left New York, and is now en route hither. An indictment was also found against Michael Mitchell, the defaulting newspaper clerk in the postoffice.

A Board of Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—By order of the secretaries of agriculture and interior a board of irrigation has been constituted to harmonize the work of the various government bureaus now dealing with this subject and to promote efficiency in developing the arid regions of the West. Chief Harrington, of the weather bureau, was chosen chairman and F. H. Newell, of the geological survey, secretary at the meeting to-day.

Nebraska Aids Its Sufferers.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—Governor Holcomb to-day signed the bill passed by the legislature appropriating $200,000 for the purchase of seed, grain and food for drouth-stricken farmers of Western Nebraska. The law becomes immediately operative.

A RECIPROCATION

Oregon's Appreciation of Her Naval Namesake.

THE HONOR TO BE RECOGNIZED

Governor Lord Issues a Call for a Meeting of Leading Men of the State to Provide a Momento for the Battleship Oregon.

SALEM, March 27.—Governor Lord has issued the following self-explanatory letter:

"A battle-ship of the first class, constructed at San Francisco by the United States government, having been christened 'Oregon,' the delegates of numerous cities, chambers of commerce and boards of trade met in Portland in December, 1894, and formed an association, whose object should be the preparation of a suitable testimonial by our people in acknowledgment of this recognition of our state. At that meeting Hon. W. S. Mason was elected chairman and Hon. J. D. Gray was chosen secretary. After favorable discussion of a proposition to prepare a momento in the form of flags, silver service or ship's bells it was thought best, so the secretary notifies me, to deter action until a short time before the arrival of the Oregon in our waters. The ship is now receiving her armament and equipment and it is believed will be put in commission and reach Oregon waters within six months. Chairman Mason and Secretary Gray now request the executive of the state to name a date and place, when and where the association they represent may meet and complete its work. In compliance with this request, believing we should foster and cultivate a spirit of state pride and thinking the present an opportune time for action, I hereby invite mayors of incorporated cities and representatives of commercial bodies to meet in the state capitol April 22, 1895, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering and determining the matter of presenting to the commander of the battleship Oregon on her arrival in a state seaport a fitting token of our people's appreciation for the high honor bestowed upon the state."

A CONFESSED BRIBER.

The Ex-Policeman Made a Clean Breast of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—William J. Hurley, the ex-policeman who is charged with attempting to bribe a member of the jury which recently tried "Dick" McDonald, the bank-wrecker, created a scene when the trial began in the superior court this morning. Hurley denounced Judge Wallace for refusing to grant him a continuance, and his own lawyers, whom he charged with being against him, and who had, he alleged, attempted to extort a confession of guilt from him. For several days Hurley has been feigning insanity. Last week a jury of doctors declared he was only shamming insanity. After a jury had been secured and the trial of the case actually begun, Hurley created a genuine sensation. Against the advice of counsel he went on the witness stand and made a clean breast of his connection with the attempt to bribe jurors. He implicated Deputy Sheriff Rock, who was under suspicion at the time of Hurley's arrest, and also Harry Piper, chief deputy county clerk. Hurley swore that H. R. McDonald had offered him $600 for each juror that he could induce to vote for acquittal. He then went to Deputy Sheriff Rock, he said, and they agreed to manage the job together, Rock agreeing to summon the men to be named by Hurley. Hurley declared that Livernash, McDonald's attorney, had told the whole truth about the matter, but, despite Livernash's assertion to the contrary, he insisted that McDonald had promised him $500 for each juror. A juror asked Hurley whether he had ever been in the jury-bribing business before. Hurley, it will be remembered, was the one juror who stood out for acquittal on the trial of Actor Curtis for the murder of Policeman Grant. His reply to the query was:

"Never in my life. People thought I was because I stood for acquittal in the Curtis case, but that was all wrong. Harry Piper offered me $5,000 for holding out, but I never received a cent."

This ended Hurley's testimony.

A Question as to Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A case which has just been docketed in the United States supreme court will probably test the question of the length to which a newspaper can go in the use of objectionable language and still find access to the mails. The case is that of the United States vs. Mark Swearingen, and comes to the supreme court on allegations of error in the United States circuit court of Kansas, which found Swearingen, who was editor of a paper published at Burlington, Kan., guilty of improper use of the mails. The offense consisted in the publication of an article abusing an employe of a rival paper, in which language was used which the postal authorities pronounced obscene.

Enforcement of Chicago Ordinances.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Judge Bain to-day dismissed the suit to have the Ogden gas and cosmopolitan electric ordinances declared void on the ground that private parties could not legally secure an injunction restraining the city from carrying out its contract with the companies. Direct charges of bribery have been made in court against the aldermen who voted for them. The decision leaves the matter open to action by the attorney-general of the state.

Mike Dwyer's Latest Purchase.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 27.—For $18,000 Michael F. Dwyer to-day purchased of Milton Young, of this city fourteen head of thoroughbred yearlings, all colts, and by the noted sires Strathmore and Hanover. In the collection is a full brother of The Commoner, a half-brother of Dr. Rice and On-the-Lea, and near relative to other noted performers. Mr. Dwyer will race them in England.

Anna Dickinson's Suit Begun.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 27.—The suit of Anna Dickinson against several persons to recover $125,000 for false imprisonment in the state asylum at Danville began to-day. The defendants are wealthy men.

Marquis of Queensbury Indicted.

LONDON, March 27.—The grand jury has found a true bill against the Marquis of Queensbury for libeling Oscar Wilde.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

There is still a good inquiry for all kinds of produce, and firm prices are obtained as a rule. The stock of green vegetables is small, but will be fully replenished on the arrival of the next steamer. In the poultry market quotations are easily maintained for all descriptions except turkeys, the inquiry for which is light. Grocery and merchandise prices are unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is quiet, and prices are unchanged at 44c per bushel for Walla Walla, and 80c per cental for Valley. English markets were dull this week with a poor demand. Private cables indicate that public quotations for cargoes are very misleading, and are not obtainable.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.35 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.35; Snowflake, $2.35; Benton county, $2.35; graham, $2.00@2.30; superfine, $1.80.

OATS—Good white oats quoted weak at 28@30c; milling, 31@32c; gray, 26@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

HAY—Timothy, $9@9.50 per ton; cheat, $6@6.50; clover, $7.50; oats, $7.50; wheat, $7.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, 62½@65c per cental; brewing, 80@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $12.00; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 70@75c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22½@25c; fancy dairy, 17½@20c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 8@10c per pound.

POTATOES—Top quotations are 35@40c per sack.

ONIONS—Good Oregon, 90c@$1 per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; young, $2.50@4.00 per dozen; ducks, $5.50@6.00; geese, $6.00; turkeys, live, at 10c per pound; dressed, 12c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, quoted steady at 10c per dozen.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $2.50@3.50; Sicily, $4.50; bananas, Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; New Orleans, $2@3.50 per bunch; California navels, $3.25@3.50 box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3@3.50; sugar loaf, scarce at $8.50. Figs, California black, boxes, quoted at $1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, 90c@$1.00; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1@1.50 per box; common, 75c@$1.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, firm at 1½c per pound.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 30-pound box; string beans, 12@13c per pound; green peas, 10@11c per pound; artichokes, 65@75c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; $2.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, $3.50 per cental; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.50@1.75; garlic, 8@10c per pound; lettuce, 25c per dozen, $1 per box; asparagus, 13@15c per pound; new potatoes, 3½c per pound; rhubarb, 9@10c per pound.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

WOOL—Valley, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS—Choice, 7c; medium, 2@4c.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8½@9c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.90@2.25.

SUGAR—D, 4½c; C, 4c; extra C, 4½c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅛c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $23.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $22.80 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steady; domestic, $5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, $8.50@11.00.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3c; Lima, 5c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, 3.00@3.50; fair to good steers, $2.50@3.00; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2.50@2.75; ewes, $2.00@2.25; lambs, $2; dressed mutton, 4@4½c; lambs, 4½c per pound.

VEAL—Dressed, small, 5@6c; large, 3@4c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.00@3.40; light and feeders, $3.50; dressed, 4½c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.25@3.35 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.15@3.25; superfine, $2.10@2.40.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 72@73½c; choice, 76½c; brewing, 85@90c per ctl.

WHEAT—No 1 shipping, 85 per ctl; milling, 88@92½; Walla Walla, 78½@81½c for fair average quality, 82½@87½c for blue stem and 75@77½c for damp.

OATS—Milling, $1.07½@1.17½; surprise, $1.07½@1.17½; fancy feed, $1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 95@$1.00; fair to good, 90@95c; poor to fair, 85@87½c; black, $1.10@1.17½; red, $1.10@1.20; gray, 95@$1.00 per cental.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@7½c per pound.

POTATOES—Volunteer new potatoes, 3@3½c per pound; Early Rose, 40@50c; River Red, 30@35c; Burbanks, 45@50c; Oregon Burbanks, 60c@$1; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.00; sweets, 75@$1.25 for Rivers and $2.50@3.00 per cental for choice stock.

ONIONS—Quotable at 75c@1.25 per cental.

WOOL—Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 5@6c; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, 14@15c; seconds, 14c; dairy, fancy, 12½@13c; good to choice 10@11c; medium grades, 7½@9c; store butter, 6@7c per pound.

EGGS—Store, 11@12c; ranch, 13@14c per dozen.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 7@8c; common to good, 6@6½c; Young America, 8@10; Eastern, 13@15c; Western, 10@11c per pound.

FARM AND GARDEN

Suggestions and Facts That Tend to Profit.

FROM RELIABLE AUTHORITIES

The Care and Attention of Fancy Poultry—Trenching in Strawberry Culture—Linseed Meal and Acorns as Feed—Milk and Butter Notes.

Fifteen years ago I tried fancy poultry raising and like all beginners I wanted too many kinds, and I kept adding to my stock until I had twelve varieties, and almost made a failure as I did not then understand how. Some kind and experienced friend said to me: "Quit all but two kinds; give them all the attention you have given the twelve and scatter them. Have small ones away from the young. Feed them separate, make them roost in separate places, have all the roosting places movable, and once a week turn the roosts over and coal oil them; clean up the houses and burn once a week the year through. Give a variety of food—corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and table crumbs; also fresh gravel, crushed bone and green feed the year through; good clover hay once a week in the houses in the winter. Quit the soft, fancy breeding and give them sensible care and make a success of the business."

The poultry business is the largest industry on earth. It supports more people, more people are engaged in it, more papers and journals are devoted to its exclusive interest than any other in the whole world. All this we can prove if any one should be so rash as to doubt it. Hard times will come now and then, as we all know; then the poultry industry flourishes, as the people turn to that to make a living and improve their stock. Pay close attention to the details, and find instead of a lagging monotony, as some suppose, that it is the largest, safest and best business in the whole world.—Breeders' Gazette.

Trenching in Strawberry Culture.

Among the novel methods of raising strawberries is one recently promulgated, called the trench system. The object is to prevent the plants from suffering from the effects of drouth. By this plan trenches six or eight inches apart are dug some twenty inches deep and filled with straw and coarse manure pressed down hard. It is claimed the litter will retain water for the plants growing on the narrow strips between the trenches; that larger berries and more of them may be grown in this way, and that by cutting the runners along the edges of the straw the same rows may be kept for years with only a small surface to be kept free from the weeds.

Sensible strawberry growers will see more things than one to criticise in this new scheme. Weeds would soon grow over the trenches as well as elsewhere.

Plants can be kept in narrow rows by cutting the runners in any method of culture. By digging trenches twenty inches deep in ordinary soil a good deal of subsoil would be brought up to be removed or remain a nuisance for years. It might not be easy to dig trenches six or eight inches apart in light, sandy soil and have the earth intact between them. And that straw or coarse manure will retain water longer than common soil must be a very recent discovery.—Hartford Times.

Linseed Meal.

This is recognized in stock feeding as a valuable food article. In protein nutrients, those parts of greatest value in a food article, it is second only to cotton-seed meal. At the same time it is a food that from its oleaginous nature has a healthful effect on the digestive organs of the animals to which it is fed. The large porportion of food nutriment contained, together with the healthful effect of the same, renders this article especially desirable.

Acorns as Feed.

It is true, says a writer in the Breeders' Gazette, that acorns if eaten by cows in any considerable quantity will seriously reduce the flow of milk. The fact I learned by experience to my cost more than forty years ago. After the flow has been reduced one-half it may by proper feeding be partially regained, but no amount of good food will ever bring the flow back to what it would have been if the shrinkage had not occurred."

Milk and Butter Notes.

Don't allow cream to become old before churning.

A cow may give but a small quantity of milk, but her milk may be very rich.

Butter is often bitter because of impure foods or from holding the cream too long.

Cows that have been allowed to suck their calves are often the ones that hold up their milk.

Milk absorbs odors so readily that care should be taken to have all of the surroundings pure.

There is less loss if the milk is drawn away from the cream than to have the cream skimmed off.

It is not so much the amount of butter a cow produces as what it costs to produce that determines the profit.

The surest way of management is to get animals of a good milking strain and give them such treatment as is best calculated to secure the largest quantity and best quality.

To a considerable extent at least the flavor of the butter depends upon the food given the cow.

Without a farm that is continually breeding up in fertility the dairy can not be brought up to its highest point.

Butter that is in a granulated condition should be washed until the buttermilk that comes from it is clear of all milk color.

To make the very best profit the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows and give them the best treatment.

Butter failing to come quickly is often due to a difference in temperature. Using a good thermometer will avoid much unnecessary trouble.

One decided advantage with the hand separator is that it enables the dairyman to get more cream from the milk and also more butter from the cream.

To make the best cow out of the growing heifer is very important. Her growth that her feeding and care should be such as will secure the best development.