EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS

Cleveland Says They Must Not Be Violated.

PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN ISSUED

It Warns All Citizens Against the Violation of Such Laws in Their Efforts to Assist Cuba.

Washington, June 14. — Secretary Olney is thoroughly determined that the United States government shall do all in its power and all that international law requires to prevent the violation of the United States treaty by persons who undertake to make this country a base of hostile operations against Spain, with which power it is at peace. Complaints have reached the department of state from the Spanish minister that men are being recruited on American soil, and that armed expeditions are leaving our shores for the purpose of attacking the Spanish forces in Cuba. Whenever the necessary evidence can be produced, these infractions of the law are to be severely punished, for the secretary of state will have no just grounds for complaint that the United States has failed in its obligations to other nations. Meanwhile, however, it has been deemed proper to give formal warning to misguided people of what they may expect, so this afternoon the following proclamation, signed by the president, was issued from the state department:

"Whereas, the island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established government of Spain, a power with which the United Staes is and desires to remain on terms of peace and amity; and,

"Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit their citizens, as well as all others being within and subject to their jurisdiction from taking part in such disturbances, adversely to such established government, by accepting or receiving commissions for warlike service against it; by enlistment, or procuring others to enlist, for such service; by fitting out or arming or procuring to be fitted out, and ships of war for such service; by augmenting the force of any ship of war engaged in such service and arriving in any port in the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such government.

"Now, therefore, in recognition of the laws aforesaid, and in discharge of the obligations of the United States toward a friendly power, and as a measure of precaution, and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within its jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of laws hereinbefore referred to, and do here by warn them that all such violations of law will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of said laws the utmost vigilance in preventing violations thereof, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1895, and of the independence of the United States of America the 119th."

The issuance of the proclamation gave rise to considerable discussion as to whether it would not practically amount to a recognition of the rebels as belligerents. Such an interpretation of the proclamation, however, is not correct, according to the opinion of several well-known public men. Senator Morgan, who is recognized as an authority on international law, when asked about the matter, said:

"No recognition of the rights of belligerents is accorded by the proclamation, but just the reverse is the case.

There would have been no necessity for such action if the insurgents were belligerents, for then the citizens of the United States would have the right to sell them munitions of war if they could escape the blockade of Spain. It is carrying out the law on the subject."

Senator Call said the proclamation did not intend to accord to the insurgents the rights of belligerents, and undoubtedly did not do so. It would not, however, have any effect in preventing those who were willing to help the Cuban cause. The president's proclamation, he said, was rather stronger than he liked, and then added:

"I am in favor of the independence of Cuba, for it is a foregone conclusion that the island will throw off the Spanish yoke. In my judgment it is a wild idea to suppose this government can support the government of Spain over Cuba, or that it ought to do it."

Must Pay Indemnity.

Washington, June 14.—The confirmation of reports that American missionary property in China had been destroyed makes it probable that the United States government will require China to make suitable indemnity when the facts are officially established. A precedent for such recompense was made when the United States paid China a considerable amount for mob depredations on Chinese in the far Northwest.

The reports of losses to mission porperty in China vary. It is said that the indemnity asked will cover not only the actual damage and loss to the American missionaries, but also a sum as recompense for the indignity offered.

AGAIN THE RENTON MURDER.

The Widow Has Received Indemnity From the Honduras Government.

New York, June 14.—A special from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, to the World says:

The Honduran government has paid to the United States about $35,000 in gold in settlement of the claim of Mrs. Renton for the murder of her husband. The foregoing dispatch is the first intimation that the Renton case had already been made the subject of formal negotiations.

Charles W. Renton, his wife, Emma, and their niece went to Brewers' Lagoon, Honduras, eight years ago. Renton took up a claim in 1893. The property was valued at $30,000. Renton had no trouble with the government or the natives until a planters' concern called the Brewers Wood & Produce Company began operating in the territory near the Renton plantation. The officers and employes of this concern looked upon Renton's plantation with envy, and soon squatted on part of it. They stole Renton's cocoons and soon became murderously aggressive. In March, 1893, eight men concealed themselves in a grove near the Renton house, and when he appeared opened fire on him. Mrs. Renton tried to drag her husband in and a bullet struck her in the right wrist. In a little while the eight men, all employed by the Wood & Produce Company, took possession of Renton's house. They dragged the dying man and the wounded Johnson, who had been shot while on a visit to Renton, to an Indian hut, and there kept them under guard. They decided to go away with Renton. At last six men forced Mrs. Renton and her niece into a boat and pulled off from the beach. In a few minutes they heard firing. One of her captors said flippantly: "There goes Renton." A messenger came to them who told them that their part in the death of Renton was known, and further that there were Nicaraguan soldiers in the neighborhood. The party held a consultation and told Mrs. Renton they would give her and her niece three days to cross the line into Nicaragua. After almost incredible hardships they reached Bluefields. They arrived in New York May 9, 1894. Mrs. Renton appealed to Secretary of State Gresham for restitution by Honduras and for the punishment of her husband's murderers. The result is announced in the above telegram.

Heney Sent to Jail.

Carson, Nev., June 14.—James H. Heney was put in jail this afternoon. He was brought up before the United States commissioner yesterday, who said he would place Heney's bonds at $25,000. Heney's attorneys objected to this, saying he came voluntarily, and telegraphed the United States marshal to meet him in Leadville, Colo. The commissioner said he would allow Heney to go on his own recognizance until the return of District Attorney Jones, whom, he thought, should be consulted. Jones returned today and insisted that Heney's bonds be placed at $25,000, and would consent to nothing less. Heney said he could not give over $10,000, and so went to prison pending trial. Heney's friends and attorneys said that Jones' action is in direct violation of his promise to them, saying they were led to believe Heney's bonds would be fixed at not over $10,000 if he would surrender.

Oklahoma's Gold Fever.

Guthrie, O. T., June 14.—The scene on the banks of Boggy creek, southwest of Arapahoe, is a queer one for agricultural Oklahoma. Instead of diminishing the gold fever grows apace. People are rushing pell-mell along the banks of the stream, where the camps are only a few feet apart. A regular hack line has been established between Arapahoe and the gold fields. This hack line leaves Arapahoe at 7 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. When it arrives in the city it is packed with miners, everyone carrying a sackful of "ire." At the same time men are riding into town almost hourly with sacks of the precious ore tied to their saddles. The nearest town to the gold camp is Cloud Chief, and that town has taken on a veritable mining town appearance. Scores of restaurants and saloons are going up, with the usual accompaniment of real estate offices and dance halls.

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Denver, June 14.—Otis Spencer, surveyor of customs, has stirred up the custom house officials at Tacoma. Goods shipped in bond through that port to Denver have been invariably taken in charge by the custom house brokers of Tacoma and then very much delayed in the journey to Denver. The claim was made that Denver had no custom house. The matter was referred to the treasury department at Washington, and the surveyor at Tacoma was stirred to such an extent that he wired Spencer that immediate transportation would be accepted in the future.

Opposed to Contract to Aliens.

Ottawa, Ont., June 14.—Major McLennan, conservative, asked the house of commons tonight to pass a bill to prevent the letting of government contracts to aliens. He thought it a crying shame that the United States contractors should annually take hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the Dominion. The United States laws, he said, made it practically impossible for Canadians to secure contracts in the United States.

Tried to Kill the Entire Family.

Springview, Neb., June 14.—G. A. Porter, a resident of Spring Creek, came in today and gave himself up to the sheriff, claiming he had killed one man, wounded three more and pounded a woman nearly to death. The family killed and wounded goes by the name of Woodford and are negroes. Porter, it seems, went after some mortgaged horses, the Woodfords refused to give them up and the fight ensued.

Practice For the Naval Reserve.

San Francisco, June 14.—The United States cruiser Olympia left this evening for Santa Cruz, having on board a battalion of the naval reserve. The officers objected to the cruise, declaring that their ship should not be turned into an excursion boat; but when the naval reserve officers appealed to Secretary Herbert, he made the desired order.

PATROL OF THE COAST

The Government to Thwart Cuban Filibusters.

GUARDING THE FLORIDA SHORE

Secretary Olney Will Deal With the Revolutionists and Their Sympathizers With a Strong Hand.

Washington, June 13.—The determination to send the United States steamship Raleigh to the Florida coast for the purpose of co-operating with revenue cutters to prevent filibustering expeditions starting from our shores, is one of the first acts of Mr. Olney in his new position. Secretary Herbert has deemed such a course advisable for some days past, and conferred with the president on the subject. He and Secretary Olney then had a further conference, and as a result the formal orders to the Raleigh were issued.

Written instruction carefully stating the line of policy which the administration desires to pursue in regard to the interference with filibusters will be sent to Captain Miller, commanding the Raleigh, and it is probable he will be called to Washington for a conference with Acting Secretary McAdoo before his vessel leaves New York. These instructions are not available, but it is known he will be directed to use the utmost care in preventing any vessel from leaving our coast destined for Cuba with the object of rendering aid to the revolutionists. The mere shipment of arms is not regarded as a violation of the neutrality laws, and before any vessel is overhauled by the Raleigh the officers must be thoroughly convinced the suspected craft is fitted out as a fighting machine to operate against Spain. It is the desire of the authorities that proper steps shall be displayed not only by the Raleigh, but by revenue cutters, to prevent illegal expeditions from leaving our shores, and treasury officials are seriously considering the advisability of further augmenting the force of revenue cutters in southern waters.

The following letter from the treasury department was sent today to all collectors of customs from New York to the Rio Grande:

"It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States, attempts are making to enlist men to equip and arm vessels and by other illegal measures to aid the insurrection now in progress in the island of Cuba. While this department has been furnished with tangible evidence, confirmatory of such rumors, it deems it of great importance that no possibility be given for complaints that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty to a friendly nation. Collectors of customs for the several districts between New York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 5289 and 5290, of the revised statutes, are fully complied with."

Acting Secretary McAdoo, of the navy department, said this afternoon that the instructions sent to the commodore of the cruiser Raleigh for his guidance when on patrol duty off the Florida coast, were of the most comprehensive kind and provided for a full and strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. The Raleigh probably will go first to Key West. This is the only port on the Florida coast which a vessel of her draught can safely enter. She then will make a thorough patrol of the coast line, and to render it more difficult for a filibustering party to get away, the cruiser's steam launches and small boats will be manned whenever it is necessary to look into narrow inlets and passes for light-draft schooners and yachts, which are the favorite means of transportation of the filibusters. With Spanish men-of-war lying off the Florida coast outside of the three-mile limit, and the Raleigh and her boats sweeping the inside waters, the over-enthusiastic Cubans and their American sympathizers who undertake to drive the United States into trouble by using Florida as a base of hostile operations against the government of Cuba are likely to be repressed with a strong hand.

Tired of Life.

Sacramento, June 13.—At 6 o'clock this evening, H. F. Dillman, shot and killed himself in the saloon at Front and I streets. He had been in ill health for a long time, being subject to epileptic fits, but up to a few minutes before he killed himself he seemed to be in his usual good spirits. Two friends dropped into his saloon and asked him to join them in a drink. He did so, but remarked that it would be his last. They pooh-hooed the idea, but as he stepped behind the bar, he picked up his pistol, placed it to his head and said, "Good-bye, everybody," and fired the fatal shot. Dillman was chief of police here for one term prior to 1890, and was once after defeated for the same office. He was a Grand Army man and a little upward of 50 years old. He leaves a wife but no children.

Arms in a Church.

New York, June 13.—A special to the World from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: The police have seized a large lot of arms which were concealed in a church in the village of Sace. The ownership of the arms has not been traced, but it is believed they were hidden by conservatives for a revolution which was being worked up during the late presidental election.

Sale of the Spitzer Collection.

New York, June 13.—A special from Paris says: The sale of the Spitzer collection of arms and armor at the gallery Petit, has opened. It was fairly well attended. There were, however, no representatives present from South Kensington, the Louvre or the Berlin museum. The proceeds of the sale already amount to $60,000.

Notified of Castle's Appointment.

Washington, June 13. — Secretary Olney has received a brief telegram from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, June 3, and San Francisco, June 10, saying that W. R. Castle has been appointed Hawaiian minister to the United States, in place of Thurston.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

The Lone Highwayman Again Holds Up the Klamath-Ager Stage.

Ashland, Or., June 13.—The regular monthly hold-up of the Klamath Falls-Ager stage occurred last night about a half mile north of the Topsy grade. It was a few minutes past 11 o'clock when the driver, Charles Barneburg, heard the same old order, "Halt and throw out the express box and mail pouches, and tell your passengers to get down," given by the lone highwayman. There were two passengers aboard, one inside. Charles Zwisler, who was on the seat with the driver, cut open the sacks, according to orders. The driver and passengers were then ordered to remove their coats and vests and the driver ordered to break open the box, but he told the robber the box was empty, and when he shook it, the robber seemed satisfied and told the driver to put it back in the wagon. It was not opened. The robber ordered the driver to take out one of his lights and examine the inside of the wagon, and then to leave the light and move out of the way, and that, when he finished, they might come back and get their coats. They moved on about fifty yards and could see the robber quite plainly as he went through the registered mail and coats; but he overlooked some registered letters and $60 in cash that was in Zwisler's coat. After he had satisfied himself he called to the driver and passengers to come back and get their coats and what was left of the mail. While they were gathering up the mail, the robber again went through the wagon to satisfy himself that there was nothing left. He then bade them good-night and they pulled out.

The robber was a man of medium size and wore a dark overcoat and light straw hat. He had no mask on, but kept out of the light so that his features could not be described. He only got a few dollars from the passengers, and, it is thought, but little from the mail pouches.

A TRIBUTE TO GRESHAM.

Venezuelan Flags Are at Half-Mast for Three Days.

Washington, June 13.—A Venezuelan tribute to the memory of the late Secretary Gresham has come to the state department through Minister Andread in the shape of a note addressed to him by Senor Jose Pulido, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs. The message has a peculiar significance in view of the fact that the late secretary had hope to make his policy in the Venezuelan boundary dispute the crowning glory of his administration. The letter is dated Caracas, May 29, and is as follows:

"Yesterday at a late hour I received your telegram announcing the death of his excellency, Secretary Gresham. This calamity must sensibly affect all who, in the last two years, have followed with any degree of interest the course of the foreign policy of the United States, in which that distinguished statesman was displaying the great gifts of his intellect. Veneznela is necessarily one of the countries of America in which this event has caused the greatest sorrow, inasmuch as that noble gentleman had displayed on various occasions and in an eloquent manner the cordial feelings by which he was actuated towards the republic. Please convey the expression of sincere sentiments to the department of state, in order that it may be communicated to his excellency, President Cleveland. The national flag has this day been ordered to be kept at half-mast on all public buildings for three days in memory of the efforts made by Mr. Gresham to secure a just and amicable settlement of the Venezuelan-British dispute."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Indian Evidence in Support of the American Claim.

Seattle, June 13.—Another important piece of evidence in support of the American claim that the Alaskan boundary runs along Portland canal and not Behm channel, as claimed by the British, was received by the Seattle chamber of commerce today. It is a letter dated May 31, from D. Leask, who migrated from British Columbia to Anette island, which is in the disputed territory, but was granted them by the United States government some years ago. In it the following statements are made:

"First—When we left our old home in British Columbia, we were regarded as foreigners by the Canadian authorities.

"Second—In the summer of 1887, when we migrated to Alaska, Port Tongass, just over Portland inlet, was a port of entry. We had to pay duty to a customhouse officer residing there on all dutiable articles we brought over to this country.

"Third—We employed three small steamers to convey over our belongings, one of which the customs officer at Port Simpson tried to detain as coming from a foreign country. We had to receive our clearance papers at Port Simpson before coming over to Alaska.

"Fourth—Having got over to Anette island, the Canadian agent at Metlakahtla, B C., ceased to have any control over us, which would not have been the case if the boundary line had been doubtful."

A Dispute Settled.

San Francisco, June 13.—The question of authority between the executive and literary committees of the Fourth of July celebration committee which involved the placing of the name of Rev. Anna Shaw on the literary programme has been settled, and Miss Shaw has consented to address an audience on the nation's natal day.

There are seventy-two trades unions in this city, and from the present appearances, not one will accept the invitation of the executive of the Fourth of July celebration to parade on the national holiday. The cause of this apparent lack of patriotism seems to be various. Half a dozen unions have decided not to parade, in conformity with the action taken by the labor council last Friday evening. Several other unions will meet tonight and probably take the same action. The trouble grew out of a disagreement about representation on the executive committee which has the celebration in hand.

MISSIONS DESTROYED

Confirming Earlier Reports From China.

NO MENTION OF LOSS OF LIFE

Local Officials Refused Protection to the Missionaries Until the Mob Destroyed the Buildings.

Shanghai, June 12.—The report of the total destruction of the missions in Cheng Tu, Kiat Ting and Yoa Cho Fu has been confirmed. The local officials refused protection to the missionaries until the mob had completed the work of demolishing the buildings. The mission stations at other places have been threatened. About twenty adults besides a number of children have taken refuge at Cheng Tu and Yamen. Viceroy Lin is blamed for the affair.

Nothing Known in Washington.

Washington, June 12.—The Chinese legation has received no information as to the reported massacre of American missionaries in Cheng Tu, and strong hopes are entertained that the affair may be less serious than the meager reports indicate. It is stated at the legation that Cheng Tu is a large city in the interior of China. The people are far removed from the centers of foreign commerce, such as Canton and Shanghai. Recently, however, by the treaty of peace this interior city was one of several places to be opened to foreigners and foreign commerce. This, it is explained, has agitated the people, who lived by themselves from time immemorial.

The missionaries are the only foreigners who have heretofore settled in Cheng Tu. Their number is not known. It is said the number of missionaries, including their families, in the capital must be less than 100, including all nationalities. The missionary headquarters is at Cheng Tu, where it is believed there is not exceeding ten missionaries, the rest being scattered through the province. But this information is based only on the general informartion of Chinese officials, as there are not exact details as to the extent of the missionary service through China. The tsung-li-yamen sought to secure from each foreign government a complete list of the missionaries and their place of service, but this was not given. It is said that the emperor of China and the tsung-li-yamen have given every possible protection to the missionaries, although it has been impossible to guard against mob violence, particularly at remote interior points.

The Chinese governments has asked foreign governments to appreciate these difficulties, and has advised that the missions should be kept within safe limits. But the zeal of the missionaries has led them to push forward without fear of results, to places where Chinese officials have had difficulty in affording full protection. Notwithstanding this the authorities at Peking have done their utmost. They have placed upon the viceroys of the province the responsibility of protecting the missionaries, churches, etc., the viceroys understanding that they will be degraded if mobs are permittted to disturb the missions. As a result, the viceroys and their prefects of police are active in restraining mob outbreaks.

The Official Gazette of China recently received here, shows that a change had been made in the viceroy at Cheng Tu, and that a new one had just assumed his duties. This, added to the agitation of opening the city to foreigners, may account for the disturbances which have occurred.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

A French Company Makes a Proposition to the Hawaiian Government.

San Francisco, June 12. — The steamer Australia arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the following advices dated June 3:

Audley Coote, an Australian, who is interested in different cables, arrived on the 1st to confer with the Hawaiian government regarding the proposed Pacific cable. He has made a proposition which will be considered by President Dole and his cabinet. He represents a French company that is willing to build from Sydney to San Francisco, taking in Auckland, Samoa and Honolulu. He wants the Hawaiian government to pay an annual subsidy; in return no charge will be made for official messages. He will make a similar proposition to the United States. Mr. Coote feels confident that both governments will assist his company. He declares the cable will be built within eighteen months. Mr. Coote will be in Washington October 7.

They Lassoed the Socialists.

London, June 12.—A Vienna dispatch says during the trouble between the police and socialists last Sunday, "Texas Jack" happened to be practicing near the scene of the riot with his north American Indians. One of the local magistrates ordered "Texas Jack," his cowboys and Indians, to catch the socialists with their lassoes. Six of the workmen were thus thrown down and placed under arrest. There is considerable indignation among the people in consequence of the manner in which the laborers who gathered in the streets were treated.

The Rebel Yaqui Indians.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 12.—Advices from Hermosillo, Sonora, state that Saturday afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Flores Hormosa, with fifty regulars of the Mexican army, came upon a band of rebel Yaqui Indians in Chihuaquete canyon, Upper Sonora, and routed them with heavy loss. Darkness terminated the fight. On the Mexican side a colonel and five soldiers were wounded and one corporal killed. A large amount of booty was recovered from the Indians. The Yaqui rebellion is the most serious ever known, and the Mexican forces are making little progress against it.

The Brazilian Boundary Dispute.

Rio de Janeiro, June 12. — The cruiser Teradentes has been dispatched to French Guinea. Admiral Gullobel will then proceed to Paris with a view to securing a settlement of the frontier dispute.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade is light in all quarters, and price changes are few and far between. The only important alteration in the list is in berries, which have declined under heavy receipts. Some Oregon vegetables are in market, but California stock has cleaned up. Country produce is unchanged. The grocery and provision list is as last reported.

Wheat Market.

The wheat market is very quiet, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. Prices are nominally 51@52c per bushel for Walla Walla; 53@54c for Valley.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.60 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.60; Snowflake, $2.60; Benton county, $2.60; graham, $2.20@2.30; superfine, $1.90.

OATS—Good white are quoted steady, at 27@28c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 25@27c. 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, $5; clover, $6; oats, $6; wheat, $6.

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

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $11.50; shorts $12.50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 75@80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 10@12½c; fancy dairy, 9@10c; fair to good, 7½@8c; common, 6@6½c per pound.

POTATOES—Weak; top quotations are 25c per sack.

ONIONS—Good Oregon, 2½c per sack; new California, $1.50 per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3@3.50 per dozen; broilers, $1 50@3.50 per dozen; ducks, $3 00@3.50; geese, $5.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted at 11c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 8@10c per pound.

OREGON VEGETABLE.—Cabbage, firm at 1¾c per pound; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 25@30c per dozen; asparagus, 40@60c per dozen; green peas, 6@8c per pound; rhubarb, 1½@2; gooseberries, 3c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $3.00@4.00; Sicily, $5.00@5.50; bananas, Honolulu, $1.75@2.75; New Orleans, $2@3.75 per bunch; California navels, $3.40@3.65 box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3@3.50; sugar loaf, scarce at $8.50.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Green peas, quoted $1.25@1 50 per box; artichokes, 40c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; $2.50 per crate; cucumbers, hothouse, 75c@$1.00; garlic, 20@25c per pound; asparagus, $1.75@2.00 per box; new potatoes, 1½c per pound; rhubarb, 2½@3c per pound; string beans, 10@12½c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1@2.50 per box; common, 75c@$1; new Oregon, $1.75@2; strawberries, California, $1@1.25 per crate; Oregon, 6@6½c per pound; cherries, 75@90c per box.

WOOL—Valley, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7½c.

HOPS — Nominal at the following range: 3@5c 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 chesnuts, 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.

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, 7¾; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 11½c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 9⅝c; 10s, 9½c; 50s, 9c; tierces, 8½c.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $3.00@3.50; fair to good steers, $2.50@3.00; cows, $2.25@2.75; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2.60@2.75; ewes, $2.25; dressed mutton, 4@4½c per pound.

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

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.50@3.75; light and feeders, $3.25@3.50; dressed, 4½c per pound.

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, 4⅜c; extra C, 4c; dry granulated, 5⅜c; cube crushed and powdered, 6⅞c 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, $22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 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, 5½c.

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

RICE—Island, $5@5.25 per sack; Japan, $4.50@4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.40@3.50 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.40@3.50; superfine, $2.35@2.50.

BARLEY—Feed. fair to good, 62@63¾c; choice, 65@66¼c; brewing, nominal.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 90 per ctl; choice, 91¼c; milling, 97½c@$1.

OATS—Milling, $1.07½@1.17½; surprise, $1.07½@1.17½; fancy feed, $1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 95c@$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 4@6c per pound.

POTATOES—New River Burbanks, 75c@$1.10; new potatoes in sacks, 50@65c; new Early Rose, in boxes from the river, 50c@$1; Oregon Burbanks, 35@75c per cental.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 65@$1; cut, 25@50; Oregon, $1@1 25 per cental.

WOOL—Spring—San Joaquin, year's fleece, 6@6½c; do 6 to 8 months, 7@8½c; 6 to 8 months, Calaveras and foothill, per pound, 8@10; do defective, 4@6; Northern, good to choice, 8@10c; do defective, 6½@8½c; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 8@10c; heavy, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, 12@12½c; seconds, 11½c; dairy, fancy, 10@11c; good to choice 9@9½c; medium grades, 8@8½c; store butter, 7@7½c per pound.

EGGS—Store, 11@12½c; ranch 13@15c per dozen; duck eggs, 13@15c per dozen.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 6@6½c; common to good, 3@5c; Young America, 5@8c; Eastern, 11½@12½c; Western, 6@8c per pound.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

A SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

Professor Bailey Gives His Opinion on Tillage—A Few Don'ts Useful in the Training of Horses.

Into whatever business a man may enter, much depends on management. This fact is too much neglected, and is in many cases, the only reason for failure. Some people do not possess a natural inclination to systematize their work, but every man can, doubtless, school himself to conduct all his work after an improved method. The man that goes on method can look back at any time and see just what he has done and what the results have been; while the unmethodical man knows that he has been doing something, but how much or what, he is unable to state definitely, and seldom knows on what particular rock his venture has come to grief.

We know of no business in which method is more needed than in the keeping of poultry. The flock that gets its food at any hour and in any shape that circumstances may order, will hardly do even moderately well. Such a flock is very liable to be fed on some food, not relished by it, day after day, and when it refuses to eat the unpalatable food up clean have its rations cut down. I know a man that thought he had struck a good feed for his poultry when he had access to a large quantity of rye, which he could obtain at little cost. He fed his hens on it day after day, and as, after the first feeding the fowls began to leave some, he kept cutting the quantity fed. In a short time a few of the weaker fowls concluded that death was no worse than such treatment and took the alternative of dying. The owner then awoke to the realization that his fowls would starve to death on rye.

A part of the system of the poultry raiser would be to have a settled order of feeding with a settled list of all the foods to be fed at the time of the feeding of these rations, regulating them by the seasons and the objects for which the fowls are being developed.

Don'ts For the Horse.

Don't check my head too high.

Don't cut off my tail and then expect me to stand easy without a fly net.

Don't clip the hair off my ankles and legs.

Don't burn my feet when I am shod.

Don't yank the bit in my mouth.

Don't say "Back!" when you mean "Stand still!"

Don't expect me to eat when I have a bad tooth.

Don't hitch me out in the cold with the wind blowing hard.

Don't leave a shoe on me more than four weeks.

Don't trot me down hill.

Don't be afraid to water me when I am warm. Do you ever drink when you are warm?

Don't whip me when I am afraid.

Don't fill me full of useless medicine if I am sick.

Don't blister me all over when I am lame. Let me rest.

Don't let some one drive me if they do not know as much about going as I do, especially a man who is drunk.

Don't forget to feed me three times a day.

Don't call me 13 years old when I am 26, and expect me to be as good as ever.

Don't hit me over the head.

Don't put blinders on me if I go well without them.

Don't forget my salt.

Don't run me if I have the colic. How would you like that treatment yourself?

Don't burn the bars out of my mouth and think that you are curing the lampas.

Don't let some smart Aleck make a trotter of me.

Don't work all day without lifting my collar.

Don't put a mean, nasty bit in my mouth.

Don't leave me in fly time without covering me with a light blanket.

Don't allow my stable to be too light in the summer time.

Points on Tillage.

Prof. Bailey told the New York horticultural society that tillage is cheaper than manures. With proper tillage we can draw upon the immense reserves of plant food in the soil. The manual labor required for such tillage is cheaper than borrowing money for fertilizers, while we still have in the soil a balance of fertility which is not drawing interest. Tillage makes plant food available for crops, breaks up the capillarity of the surface and interposes between the moist undersoil and the air as complete a mulch as a woolen blanket is to a cake of ice. Tillage of itself is the first fundamental essential of agriculture, and the farmer is the one who does the most of it. A spirited discussion followed, in which a number of cases were cited of orchards bearing large crops of apples when uncultivated, to which Professor Bailey replied that next to tillage and manures, pasturing with sheep and hogs was undoubtedly the best. If an orchard is doing well without tillage, let it alone; if not, plow it up.

Tuberculin on Healthy Cows.

Careful tests were conducted by Professor James Law during the past winter at Cornell experiment station. "Taking all in all, there is nothing in the records of temperature that would indicate, either at the time of the test or later, that tuberculin had in any way proved inimical to the general health." The decline in milk production which followed is claimed to have been not more than the natural falling off. No effect of tuberculin was observed on increase or decline of fat in the milk. Professor Law concludes, "So far as there is evidence before us everything points to the harmlessness of a single test dose on a sound animal system, even if such dose were repeated several times.— Orange Judd Farmer.