EUGENE CITY GUARD.

J. L. CAMPBELL, - - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

LEFT TO THE COURTS

Omaha Trouble Will Be Settled Without Force.

CONFERENCE OF THE FACTIONS

A Special Session of the Nebraska Supreme Court Will Be Held to Decide the Matter.

Omaha, August 16.—All probability of resort to arms to settle the municipal muddle over the police commissioners is now very remote, but for two hours this morning it looked very much as if a serious collision were inevitable. The sidewalks and streets surrounding the city hall were crowded, and the interior of the building was filled with citizens and officers. The A. P. A. commission convened at 10 A. M., amid considerable excitement. The members were encouraged with cheers from 200 A. P. A.s present. They were expected to at once place a rival force on the streets, and attempt to oust Chief White and storm the city jail. This was the schedule as given out by the A. P. A.s who were said to be on the inside. The situation was intensified by the report from Kansas City that A. P. A. councils there had 5,000 armed men ready to send to Omaha to maintain the A. P. A. commission. At the same time the old commission was in the mayor's office, ready to issue orders and repel any force necessary to maintain its position.

After a brief conference the A. P. A. commission concluded to confer with the old board before resorting to arms. The conference was the result of a letter which Mayor Bemis sent to the A. P. A. board last night, asking the members to meet the old board and endeavor to reach a settlement of the controversy. The members of the new board answered that they had decided to meet Mayor Bemis and his colleagues, and today replied that they were ready. Thre two boards remained closeted for an hour or more. When the door was opened it was announced that an agreement had been reached. Mayor Bemis then sent this telegram, signed by himself, as chairman of the old board, and by A. J. Broatch, as chairman of the new board, to Governor Holcomb and A. S. Churchill, attorney-general:

"If the supreme court will meet at an early date, all members of the boards of fire and police commissioners will unite in a request for an early hearing. Can you get the court to fix a date? Answer quick."

This telegram was sent to each of the justices of the supreme court:

"All parties agree to submit the police matters to the supreme court, if an early hearing can be had."

This was also signed by the chairman of each board. They wanted it understood that neither board had made any concessions. Each side stood as it had before, and in that respect there was no change in the situation. They had simply agreed that the best interests of all concerned will be served by an immediate submission of the controversy to the court, and they had united to that end.

Members of the new board were reticent in regard to what their next move would be. When Mr. Vandervoort was asked whether the members would proceed to organize a police force in opposition to that controlled by the old board, he would not answer directly, but stated that neither board was going to be very strict on each other while the matter was in the court.

Chief Justice Novel, of the supreme court, has just announced that a special session of court will be held tomorrow to settle the Omaha police case.

Chief of Police White's reply to the demand of the A. P. A. commissioners that their authority be recognized, was made public today. He states that because of Judge Hopewell's decision, holding the plaintiff's legally possessed of the offices, he is compelled to recognize and obey the orders of the mayor and the board of commissioners now acting, and until the question is legally decided, when he would cheerfully recognize the board held to be the legal board.

Notorious Female Outlaw.

Perry, O. T., August 16.—Deputy marshals arrested the notorious Jennie Metcalf east of here last night, but she stole an officer's horse and fled. She was formerly Jennie Stephens, and is a niece of Bill Dalton, and no officer in the territory is a better shot. She was arrested two months ago for selling whisky to the Osage Indians, and gave bonds. Although only 18 years old, she is said to have sold more whisky to Indians than the oldest offender.

The St. Louis Breaks a Record.

Southampton, August 16. — The American line steamer St. Louis arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon and has broken the best eastward record. The St. Louis left New York August 7, clearing Sandy Hook light ship at 1:11 P. M. Her time passage was 6 days 19 hours and 43 minutes. The best previous eastward record, made July 3 last, was 6 days 22 hours and 5 minutes. The best westward record is held by the Fuerst Bismarck.

A Poor Seal Catch.

Victoria, B. C., August 16.—Mail advices from Hakodate estimate the combined catch of all the pelagic sealers in Asiatic waters this season at 42,000 sealskins at the outside. Last season the Canadian schooners alone took 49,000. The shrinkage in the catch can hardly fail to affect the October sales in London.

American Schools in Tarsus Attacked.

Constantinople, August 12. — Advices from Tarsus, Asia Minor, say a mob attacked the American school at that place, maltreated several students and threatened the missionaries.

THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

The Report a Surprise to the Legation in Washington.

Washington, August 15.—No information has been received at the Japanese legation in confirmation or denial of the report that a cabinet crisis exists in Japan, though the legation would not necessarily be informed of such an occurrence until the formation of a new ministry. The report of dissolution was, however, a surprise to the members of the legation, and caused great interest. While accustomed to look at Counts Ito and Yamagata as almost permanent parts of the Japanese government, they admit that there has been dissatisfaction expressed among the opposition politicians concerning the recession from the terms of the original treaty, and it is surmised that any cabinet changes will be due to this criticism. They think, however, a change on this account is improbable, as in Japan the ministry is in the creation of the emperor, and its continuance in office is in nowise dependent on popular approval, except so far as the ministers may personally be influenced by it. Furthermore, they find it difficult to realize that there should be any misunderstanding on the question of rank. Both Ito and Yamamgata are counts. The former holds the highest decoration within the gift of the emperor, and the latter is a marshal of the empire. It is not understood why men whose names have been so highly honored should make trouble over the question of the conferring of an honor which would be only a slight advance over their present positions. No one at the legation will venture an opinion as to who might succeed Count Ito as prime minister in case of his permanent retirement.

A Rupture Averted.

New York, August 15.—A special to the World from Tokio says: By imperial command, Count Ito, the prime minister, has resumed his duties. He accepts elevation to the title of marquis, offered him by the emperor. A rupture is thus averted, but the personal relations of certain members restrained.

A GOOD MOVE.

A Convention to Form a Western Editorial Association.

The Utah Press Association has issued a call for a convention of all western editors, for the purpose of forming one grand Western Editorial Association.

The convention will be in session in Salt Lake City August 27th and 28th. Arrangements have been made with the railroads so that every newspaper man desiring to attend "can do so without paying his fare or 'counting ties.'"

The call for this convention has been issued with a view to inaugurating a movement to promote the general welfare of Western journalism and create a closer and more friendly intercourse between the editorial workers throughout the transmississippi states. At the convention it is proposed to discuss libel laws and such other matters as may come before the convention.

Altogether the idea of such a convention and of such an association must strike every editor favorably. The association will give greater weight to the papers of this section, and carry greater influence in national legislation affecting the states embraced by the organization.

Any further information about transportation, routes, hotels, etc., can be obtained by addressing a note of inquiry to A. B. Tomson, corresponding secretary Utah Press Association, 305 Atlas block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

Garment-Makers of New York Preparing to Go Out.

New York, August 15.—The East Side is threatened with another strike. The strike of the brotherhood of tailors has aroused the vest-makers, cloak-makers, the childrens' jacket-makers and the shirt-makers, and they have been talking strike against the contractors' associations. The bosses' associations have failed to sign their agreements.

They ask for nothing new, and are the same that were in force last year, but the bosses are opposed to the system of running shops under union rules.

The jacket-makers are prepared to call out their combined membership of 5,000 persons on short notice. The pantaloon-makers will hold a mass meeting to decide upon a strike. The cloak-makers expect to order the rest of their big strike some time this week and the vest-makers to the number of 600 are dissatisfied. There are 3,000 shirt-makers organized. They also are talking strike.

The manufacturers in the garment trade have caused the excitement. It is announced that they are very careful in taking orders and giving out contracts on account of the excited state of the cloak-makers.

Fruit Dumped in the Bay.

San Francisco, August 15.—Five hundred crates of musk-melons were dumped into the bay today by dealers, who, rather than sell the fruit at a low price, destroyed it. Heavy shipments from along the Sacramento river during the past few days have caused the price of fruits, particularly melons, to fall. Today melons at 10 cents a crate went begging for purchasers.

Advance in English Woolens.

San Francisco, August 15.—An evening paper says that the wearers of Enlgish woolen goods will hereafter pay higher prices for their garments. This is particularly so of mohair and alpaca goods, the increased value of which at the factories is from 70 to 80 per cent. The increased selling rate has been followed by an increase in ad valorem duties.

Rights of Cherokee Claimants.

Vinita, I. T., August 15.—Cherokee claimant inhabitants are gathering here for a meeting to take action to secure full legal rights in the nation. They claim that the Cherokee nation has long refused to give justice to them as provided by past treaties, and they propose to appeal to congress and the courts for redress.

LYNCHED BY A MOB

Father and Son Hanged at Ellensburg.

SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S AFFRAY

At Midnight a Mob Broke Into the Jail and Taking Them Out Hung Them to a Tree.

Ellensburg, Wash., August 15.—At 12 o'clock last nght the fire bell rang and a crowd congregated at the county jail inside of three minutes. The pattering on the steel cage for an hour and a half resounded on the still night air, and at 1:30 Sam Vinson and his son Charles, the murderers of Sunday, were led out by a mob. With ropes around their necks, the victims were walked three blocks, and a small silver poplar tree, eight inches in diameter, was chosen. Ropes were thrown over the first limbs, and the father and son were hauled up by many willing hands. Their feet were not over a foot from the ground, and the two men were choked to death, with their faces within six inches of each other.

After the death of Dutch John yesterday afternoon, an uneasy feeling began to manifest itself, and as evening came on, it grew in intensity. At 9:30, when the street is usually deserted, knots of men could be seen all over the town, and there was apparently trouble coming. Sheriff Stitson was very active, and had exrta deputies on duty at the jail. He had arrangements made so that the ringing of the fire bell should be a signal that the mob was under way.

Promptly at 12 the bell rang, and almost simultaneously the guards were overpowered, and the outer jail doors soon passed. The steel cage was stubborn, but the mob was determined. After the wretches were secured, they assumed dogged silence. The old man never spoke, but Charles pulled back and struggled some. Both men were hustled along, however, and several telegraph poles were tried without succeeding in finding a suitable place. When near the fatal tree, young Vinson spoke his only words, saying:

"I hate it on my mother's account. You'll be sorry for this." The last word was uttered as the tightening of the rope choked off his breath. The father was strung up a moment before his son, and some one in the crowd said, as Charles was swung up:

"Your pa is up there; go up and see him."

Both men were allowed to hang for some time, and the crowd slowly dispersed without firing any shots into the bodies. There were six other prisoners in the jail, but none were molested, and nobody but the two murderers were hurt during the proceedings.

Charles Vinson, who gave away the trainrobbers in the Northern Pacific holdup last April, with his father was drunk and raising disturbances all day Sunday. That evening about 6:45 they entered the Teutonia saloon and picked a quarrel, during which Charles shot Mike Kohlopp, one of the proprietors. The ball entered his right breast, and the victim died half an hour later.

John Bergman, well-known as "Dutch John," went to the defense of Kohlopp, when the elder Vinson stabbed him in the right breast, inflicting a horrible wound, which proved fatal yesterday. After Kohlopp was shot he grappled young Vinson, threw him to the floor and dealt him several blows, but was forced to desist by failing strength.

Both men were immediately arrested and put in the steel cage in the county jail. Excitement ran high, but the officials took extra precautions about the jail.

The Vinsons were regarded as worthless, Charles having served one term in the penitentiary. Both were quarrelsome, and always went armed and ready to pick a fight.

Union Men Do Not Like It.

San Francisco, August 15.—Local members of the American Railway Union are much incensed over an inscription that has been placed over the graves of the four soldiers who were killed in a railroad wreck during the great strike of a year ago. The inscription is to the effect that the soldiers were "Murdered by strikers near Sacramento, Cal., July 11, 1894." Although one striker has been sentenced to death for complicity in the wrecking of a train bearing the troops during the strike, the members of the A. R. U. denounce the inscription as false and unjustifiable.

Waller's Case Not Dropped.

Paris, August 15.—There is absolutely nothing in the sensational story circulated by a New York newspaper to the effect that United States Ambassador Eustis has dropped the case of John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatava, island of Madagascar, recently sentenced to a period of twenty years' imprisonment by a court-martial. On the contrary, Eustis is pursuing the matter most energetically and hopes soon to arrive at a satisfactory result.

Rioting Italians.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 15.—One hundred and fifty Italians employed on the excavation of the conduit in Allegheney struck yesterday for an advance of 25 cents a day. Other men were secured to take their places, and today the strikers tried to drive the new men from the work. Stones, clubs and revolvers were freely used, and two Italians had their heads split open. The mob was dispersed by the police.

The Sugar Bounty Decision.

Washington, August 15.—Controller Bowler said today that he did not expect to act on the sugar bounty claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, of Nebraska, for several weeks, and probably not before the middle of September. This statement tends to corroborate the report that he desires to have a personal conference on the subject with Secretary Carlisle before announcing his decision in the case.

THE NEW MILITARY POST.

Rivalry of Washington Cities May Prevent the Location of Any.

Washington, August 14. — Since Secretary Lamont returned from the West, both Senator Squire and Representative Doolittle have been to see him several times and urge the establishment of a military post on Puget sound, as provided for in the last sundry civil appropriation bill. Of course, the senator has the interest of Seattle at heart and the represenative has been legging for his town of Tacoma. Both have presented arguments to show what an advantage it would be to have the post located upon the particular tracts near their cities, which have been selected in case the secretary should decide to act.

General Schofield, on his Western trip, did make an examination of the respective merits of the two places for a military post, and there is no denying that he is very favorably impressed with the site which will be offered by Tacoma. There are persons who say that the post should be farther down the Sound and that Seattle being farther down the Sound the post should be located there; also, that it should be nearer the naval station than it would be at Tacoma. The answer to the first of these suggestions is that if the post would be any better down the Sound it should be located at Port Townsend, because that it still farther away. To the other proposition the reply is given that with the naval station on the opposite side of the Sound the post might as well be at Tacoma as at Seattle for all the protection that would be rendered, and if that view of the case is to be taken the post might just as well be established adjoining the naval station. It seems that the location offered by Tacoma has greatly pleased General Schofield, and if the secreatry calls on him for an opinion he may recommend Tacoma.

The secretary, however, is not likely to ask for an opinion. The correspondent asked him about this post and the proposed Spokane military post the other day, and his reply indicated pretty clearly his intentions. He replied:

"What will we do with two more posts in Washington? The fact is we have plenty of posts and not enough soldiers to put in them. We have been abandoning posts from time to time and still we have more than we need or can occupy with the troops that are to be stationed in them. Besides there is no money to build or equip these posts even if they should be established. There does not seem to be any pressing need for military posts at present."

This bears out what was said in these dispatches several months ago, that Secretary Lamont did not intend to establish these posts, though it is possible that he may take some action in regard to Spokane. It is probable that he really believes it would be good policy to have a post at Spokane, but the secretary realizes that if he establishes the Spokane post and does not establish the post on the Sound, that he will offend both Squire and Doolittle, and he has no desire to do that; so he will probably allow his term as secretary of war to end without taking any action. It is thus possible that the rivalry of the three Washington towns will prevent the establishment of a military post in Washington, as it has in the past, and it may in the future prevent the erection of a public building at some of the places, or at least one of the towns in the state.

THE FASTEST CRUISER.

Olympia May Make a Trial for the Columbia's Honors.

San Francisco, August 14. — The navy department has evidently determined to ascertain if the Columbia is the fastest of American warships, and has assigned the honor of competition to the cruiser Olympia. The Olympia will soon go to join the Asiatic squadron and the department has ordered that she shall try to make an ocean record as far as Honolulu, at least, and possibly across the Pacific. Local naval officers interpret the order to mean that the government wishes to break the world's record made by the Columbia recently, when an average speed of over eighteen knots an hour was made from Southampton to New York.

"We believe sincerely that we shall beat the record of the Columbia," said one of the officers of the Olympia. "The distance to Honolulu is 2,100 miles. We ought to make it in four and a half days. The Olympia made a fraction under twenty-one knots an hour on her trial trip. If she should be kept up to a speed of eighteen and one-half knots an hour, which we believe practical, she would stand off Honolulu in four days and twelve hours. This would beat the record of the Columbia and beat the world."

There Would Be Too Much Risk.

Washington, August 14. — The Olympia will leave San Francisco about the middle of this week, going by way of Honolulu to the Asiatic squadron to relieve the Baltimore as flagship of that station. It is stated at the navy department that there have been given no orders to make a rapid trip across the Pacific, or even part of the way. It is probable the report originated in the talk of the officers who assert the Olympia is as fast as the Columbia. At the navy department it is said that the Olympia is to remain in the Asiatic squadron three years, and the department would not risk injury to her by sending her at full speed across the Pacific.

Americans Will Be Protected.

Buzzard's Bay, August 14.—A reporter called upon the president today and showed him the cable from Tien Tsin, in which the American residents there appeal to the United States for assistance. The president refused to discuss the question at length, and said that the matter of protecting Americans in China was in the hands of the state department, and it would undoubtedly receive attention without delay.

Ferdinand Must Abdicate.

London, August 12.—The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia says: The Bulgarian delegation at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated.

THE TREASURY'S LOSS

Large Withdrawals of Gold for Shipment Abroad.

TALK OF ANOTHER BOND SALE

It Is Not Thought, However, That This Will Be Countenanced by Either Cleveland or Carlisle.

Washington, August 14.—The treasury today lost $1,650,000 in gold for export to Europe, leaving the reserve only about $1,300,000 above the $100,000,000 point. The telegram which announced the withdrawal reached the department just as it was closing at 4 o'clock, and gave no information as to the name of the exporter or the exact destination of the shipment. Mr. Curtis, the acting secretary, said he had no specific information and could not say whether the syndicate would allow the $100,000,000 to be encroached upon or not. None of the other officials would talk in the absence of Secretary Carlisle.

This heavy withdrawal has given rise to a report that another bond issue is impending, but there is now no one in Washington who can speak authoritatively on the subject, or who has information not shared by the public. The best opinion is that the syndicate will not allow the reserve to be encroached upon until after October 1, when, as generally understood, their obligation ceases. But even in the event of still further withdrawals, it is believed that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle would see the reserve reach a point below any that it has yet touched before they would take any steps to recoup it by another sale of bonds or purchase of gold.

It is argued that the meeting of congress is only fourteen weeks off, and that without any reasonable doubt, the treasury, with an available cash balance of nearly $184,000,000, and the revenues slightly increasing, can meet its obligations and have a comfortable balance at the end of the calendar year. The best judgment obtainable here is that there will be no bond issue or extra session of congress, except in the event of continued heavy withdrawals, which are not looked for.

The archives of the state department have been searched to see if there was anything in the claim put forth that the United States, as the conqueror of the Confederate states, had any claim to the island of Trinidade. Nothing of this kind could be found, and it is not believed at the department that there is anything in the claim. An official of the department, who has been looking into the matter, says there is little doubt that the island belongs to Brazil.

It is expected that several changes will be made in the stations of the officers of the pay corps. Some of the officers have served long in the present stations, and various reasons for changes have been given. It is expected that Colonel Glenn, now at St. Paul, will go to New York; Colonel Card, now at New York, to Denver; Colonel Canby, now at Denver, to Portland, Or.; Major McCrea, now at Portland, to San Francisco; and Major Bates, now at San Francisco, to St. Paul.

General Vincent today received the following telegram from General Coppinger, dated Jackson's Hole, August 11, it having been forwarded 125 miles by courier:

"Colonel Randall, with Lieutenant Hamilton and a scouting party, picked up Lemhi Pete and a party of seventeen Indians, all told, male and female, with sixty ponies, hunting peacefully in the Teton mountains. He started them home for the Lemhi reservation. I have Nemits, the wounded Bannock, safely in camp. The scouting party is in from the north. All is quiet."

The acting secretary of the interior has approved an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado, whereby the majority of them will take lands in severalty, and the rest will be settled on the western third of the present reservation. After the severalty allotments have been made, the lands remaining will be thrown open to settlement. The reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres, and much of it is arid and broken.

Testing Pneumatic Mortar Carriages.

Sandy Hook, August 14.—A very interesting test of the Spilter twelve-inch pneumatic mortar carriage has been in progress at the proving grounds for some time past, and it is expected to be successfully concluded in a few days. The mortar carriage is designed to wholly take up the recoil by compressed air stored in a receiving cylinder attached to the side of the carriage. The recoil is always taken up in the line of the bore of the gun so that the strain remains the same at any elevation. In other mortar carriages the recoil is taken up by springs. One of the great advantages claimed for this carriage is that it can be fired at any elevation from zero or point blank to an elevation of 75 degrees, the highest elevation obtained by other mortar carriages being 65 degrees. The carriage is built on a circle and weighs about thirty tons, the mortar weighing fifteen tons, and can be easily traversed around the circle by one man.

Berkeley's Banner Year.

San Francisco, August 13.—Five hundred and fifty freshmen will be on the roll when the university of California opens tomorrow. This extraordinary large class will overcrowd the university. For the first time in the history of the institiuton, the regents have been confronted by lack of room. The classes have been growing year by year, but the appropriations have not kept pace with the growth of the classes, and this year the regents have found themselves unable to supply the facilities and space necessary for the new students.

It has been estimated that 300 new students will be added to the population of the Berkeley this year. The demand for boarding and living places has been so great that it cannot be met, and many will be obilged to room in Oakland.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Oregon peaches have taken the place of the California fruit in the local market. Several carloads have been received from Southern Oregon and met with remarkably good sale at the established quotations. Oregon melons have not yet arrived, but will be here next week. California watermelons and canteloupes are heavy supply. Grapes, plums and pears are also plentiful. There is no change in country produce. Groceries, etc., are unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The wheat market has not yet opened up and quotations are wholly nominal as follows: Walla Walla, 48c; Valley, 50c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.85 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.95; Snowflake, $2.85; Benton county, $2.85; graham, $2.50@2.55; superfine, $2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 24@26c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 22@25c. 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, $5.50@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, $12 50; chicken wheat, 80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 17½c; fancy dairy, 15c; fair to good, 10@12½c; common, 8c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 35c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 35@55c per sack.

ONIONS—New California, $1.25@1.50 per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3@3.50 per dozen; young, $1.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, $2 50@3.50; geese, $4.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, no demand.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted 11c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10@11c per pound; half cream, 7@9c; skim, 4@6c; Young America, 1@1½c higher.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1¼c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; Oregon wax beans, 2@3½c; cucumbers, 75c@$1 per dozen; cauliflower, $1 per dozen.

BERRIES — Blackberries, 2@3c per pound; raspberries, $1.25@1.50 per crate.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.00@6.00; bananas, $2.25@3.00 per bunch; California navels oranges, $2.75@3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, $2.50@3.00; pineapples, $4@5 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 10c per pound; new potatoes, 90c@$1 per sack; string beans, 2@3c per pound; summer squash, $1.25@1.50 per box; tomatoes, $1.00 per box; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1 per box; apricots, 75@90c per box; Oregon cherries, Royal Anne and Black Republican, 50@60c per box; prunes, 40@50c; peaches, 40@50c per box; Bartlett pears, $1@1.25; watermelons, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; canteloupes, $2.25 per dozen; grapes, $1 per box; $1.25 per crate.

WOOL—Valley, 11@13c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 8@11c.

HOPS—Nominal at 4c 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.

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—Golden C, 4⅜c; extra C, 4⅝c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c 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, $3.35@3.45 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.15@3.25; superfine, $2.35@2.60.

BARLEY — Feed, fair to good, 60c; choice, 62½c; brewing, 70@75c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 95 per ctl; choice, 96½c; milling, $1.00@1.02½.

OATS—Milling, 95c@$1.00; surprise, $1.00@1.10; fancy feed, 97½c@$1.00; good to choice, 85@90c; poor to fair, 75@80; black, nominal; gray, 80@82½c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@6c per pound.

POTATOES—Sweets, $1.25@1.75.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 50@75c.

WOOL—Spring—San Joaquin, year's fleece, 6@8c; do 6 to 8 months, 8@10c; 6 to 8 months, Calaveras and foothill, per pound, 8@10; do defective, 6@8; Northern, good to choice, 13½c; do defective, 8 @ 10c; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy, 6@8c.

BUTTER — Fancy creamery, seconds, 16@17½c; fancy dairy, 15@16c.

EGGS—Store, 12@14c; ranch, 16@18.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 5@6c; common to good, 3@5c; Young America, 5@8c; Eastern, 11@12c; Western, 10@12c per pound.

London Stock Market.

London, August 13.—It has been a very quiet week in the stock market, except in the mining department, where the feature has been a rise of 27 1-2 in chartered South Africans. These shares, which not long ago were quoted at a soverign per share, are now expected to touch 10 pounds. All the Africans and the Western and Eastern Australian stocks are booming on better reports of the gold output. Bulgarians, Chinese and Brazilians have been depressed. Argentines were firm. Americans were again weak on adverse rumors of an assessment on Erie.

FARM AND GA

Useful Information Co ing Farm Work.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE

The Egg That Sinks So That Portion of It Is Below the May Be Accepted as Fr

It is said that the age of of those questions so importa thrifty housewife, may be de with a possible degree of means of a cheap and very si If an ounce of good table sal solved in ten ounces of water speaking a tablespoonful of drinking glass and a quarter of a new-laid egg or one not two days old, placed in the will sink to the bottom at egg three days old will slowly and will float without the bottom of the vessel touch it and bound upward sel being moved. An egg four days old will float quite clo bottom, and if pushed dow rise again and maintain a "Mahomet's coffin" poise ween bottom and surface. older the egg the higher it until, of course, the equili tablished, when, if it were age, it could rise no higher suffice for ordinary household if a tablespoonful of salt be in a full glass of water. The sinks so that the major portion below the surface may be fairly fresh, while that whi a large portion upon the be regarded with suspicion.

Shall the Farmer Keep Th

This question is asked temporary. What a questio this age of the world. Might ask if he should keep impro hogs or sheep, or if he should modern tools and implements stock is scrub and his implem primitive, he will not be in it is acknowledged that it is while to keep poultry at all, no other sensible conclusion at than that he should keep good try. Poultry breeding must consist in breeding only ing stock, birds that will pro only the most pounds, but quality of meat, and that will the most and largest eggs. is true that when eggs are sold dozen the small egg brings as the large one, it does not sell ily; and besides every farm sumes a great many eggs, size costs. Now, these results be obtained, as a rule from fowls. Of course, if any farm termined to neglect his poultry better keep the cheapest breed will do well under negl breed can be kept up to its to a satisfactory standard of if it is neglected. But suppose the farmer means to make his the best that it can, he would be foolish to keep the dunghill compares with the thoroughbred sickle does with our modern machinery.

Dairy Dots.

The cows should have gre fodder or grain when the pastu short.

The system of cold storag doubt bound to effect the price ter butter.

If the cow is a persistent not attempt to dry her off. danger in doing so.

When rejected feed is left in boxes, cows will pretty soon appetites and shrink their milk.

There is not as much said about dehorning as there used but it is going on extensively same.

When winter comes, if a good ventilated stable and succulent provided, the cow will more keep is steady health.

Many of the best dairymen carded stanchions. Mr. Gurley that stanchions do not aid past the 300-pound butter mark.

Will feed effect the flavor of we are asked. Feed onions Still, it is but fair to state that deny that feed has any effect.

Encourage the Boys.

Give the boy a chance. Let usefully employed, and thus keep out of bad company. Don't make work for you and stifle his ambition by telling him how much better is than you were when a boy. tired of hearing this, just as you were you in his place. Let him for himself and see how much cheerfully it will be done and how the complaints though he may be ing harder. Start him in the business, even if on a very small Get him some good chickens, if a pair, and see how proud of them will be. Don't just let him them and you pocket the proceeds, let him be sole proprietor and manage of the business, aiding him, if necessary, by advice when necessary. Talk the business as the proceeds will and by the time he has reached majority he will have a snug egg" laid by. The amount of he will have been able to save is ever, the smallest part of the benefit will have received, for the manly vantage attained by having been from idleness cannot be counted gold, and a boy whose surplus is expended in a useful occupation interests him will shun evil compa and bad habits.—Western Garden

Settled Out of Court.

London, August 12.—A swell assembled today in the courtroom the queen's bench division of the court of justice in expectation of esting developments in the suit damages brought by Mrs. against the Dowager Countess who the plaintiff charged with in alleging that she had written ymous obscene letters. The was disappointed, for it was the case had been settled privately, both parties had agreed to the drawal of all allegations made.