

# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## HA SWANG MASSACRE.

Miss Hartford Describes the Outrages Near Ku Cheng.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.—Among the passengers by the Empress of India from China, was Miss Mabel Hartford, of Dover, N. H., one of the adult survivors of the fearful massacre of Ha Swang, near Ku Cheng. Miss Hartford is now on the way home for a brief rest to recuperate from the terrible experience of the past few weeks, though she is still eager to prosecute her missionary work in China, and intends to return soon. She is the first person to arrive here from the scene of the massacre, and in an interview furnished the following details:

August 1 her native teacher came into the home and informed her of the massacre and requested her to flee. She had just started when she met one of the dreaded vegetarians, who cried out: "Here's another foreign woman," and thrust at her with a spear of her breast when she grabbed the weapon and pushed it aside, the prong cutting off a piece of her ear. The man then threw her down and kicked her, beating her with the spear, until her servant rescued her and dragged her away to the beach. When she ventured to return to the village a fearful sight met her gaze at Stewart's house, in describing which Miss Hartford could not help break down. The bodies of the victims, fearfully mutilated, were lying all around. A correct list of the killed is as follows:

Rev. Stewart and wife, Nurse Lena, Miss Hossie Newcomb, Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Lucy Stewart, Herbert Stewart and Baby Stewart.

Mildred Stewart was so badly injured that she will be crippled for life. Kathleen and Evan Stewart and Miss Cordington have since recovered. These, with Miss Hartford, were the sole survivors.

After the massacre the vegetarians paraded the neighborhood, carrying a banner with the inscription: "The Chinese Dragon has Killed the Christ," while many boasted of their bloody work, one man in particular bragging of having cut the Rev. Mr. Stewart's legs off, and then killing his wife, because she went to her husband's protection.

Speaking of the vegetarians, Miss Hartford says that this sect has sworn to kill all foreigners, and also to overthrow the Chinese government. They are rebels in fact, and promise to give great trouble. They vow not to eat meat, from which they get their name, is only a minor article in their creed.

Miss Hartford, like the other missionaries who have just returned from the Orient, expresses the opinion that the corruptness and weakness of the Chinese officials is the chief cause for such butcheries, and until the British and American governments firmly act in the matter the lives of foreigners will never be safe in the interior.

## THE PRIZEFIGHTERS.

Further Steps Taken to Test the Laws of Texas.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 27.—Suit has been instituted in the state supreme court by county officials for a mandamus against Controller Finley, compelling him to issue a license for a prizefight. This brings the question before the highest court in the state, and it is believed if the supreme court decides that there is no law against prizefighting in Texas, Governor Culberson will make no interference in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. If the court holds that prizefighting is prohibited by law, it is believed that the governor will use every effort to stop it.

## Held for Alleged Counterfeiting.

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 27.—United States Commissioner Dovel this morning bound over George Kane, who was arrested for passing counterfeit money in this city, to the United States grand jury, and fixed the bond at \$500. In testifying yesterday before the commissioner Kane said he had \$20 changed at a railroad restaurant in Pasco last Sunday. Deputy Marshal Parker telegraphed Pasco, this morning the restaurant-keeper wired that no person had had money changed at his place that day except railroad employes. The officers claim they have a great amount of evidence against Kane which was not brought out at the preliminary hearing. Kane is believed to be one of the gang that has been operating in Eastern Oregon during the past two months.

## Done by Blacksmiths.

Seattle, Sept. 27.—Two blacksmiths, J. E. Masters and John Hubbard, working in the shipyard at Port Blakely, have perfected the welding of copper and steel. With no other implements than those of the rough shop and no fire but that of the forge, they have turned out several specimens which have defied all adverse tests. Masters was a workman in the shipyards at Hoboken, N. J., in 1861. When he and Hubbard read a press dispatch containing an account of some similar work by Carnegie's men, they worked till they solved the problem. They are prepared to demonstrate that what they have done on a small scale can be done on a larger.

## French Defeated the Hovas.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Official dispatches from Madagascar have been received, according to which the French advance guard crossed the Ambenimena mountains and met and defeated the whole forces of the Hovas, with thirty cannon. The attack on the Hovas was a complete surprise. The French suffered no losses. The troops are most encouraged over their victory, and have arrived at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar.

## From Japan to Formosa.

London, Sept. 27.—A news agency says the Japanese government has ordered material for a cable from Japan to the island of Formosa.

## BAWMORE INQUIRY.

Captain Woodside Exonerated of all Blame for the Wreck.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The British naval court, which was convened by Vice-Consul Moore to investigate the wreck of the Bawnmore, off the coast of Oregon last month, has made its report. The findings completely exonerate Captain Woodside from all blame, and his certificate is returned. In conclusion the court says: "Upon the evidence given the vessel appears to have been navigated in a seaman-like manner, and, in the opinion of this court, the stranding of the ship is attributable to an excess of current setting in toward the land, of which the master could have no knowledge in the thick weather prevailing since leaving Cape Flattery. The error in the compass also appears to have contributed to the loss of the vessel in causing her to be taken from her course up to the 27th of August, when the error in the compass was discovered and rectified. Considering these circumstances, the court sees no ground for blaming the conduct of the master, and returns his certificate herewith. The officers and crew appear to have conducted themselves properly and used their best endeavors to save the vessel."

## Wanted, a Husband.

San Jose, Sept. 25.—Hip Sing Lee, a wealthy Chinese merchant of this city, offers a half interest in his extensive merchandise business and \$5,000 in cash to any reputable young American who will marry his daughter, Mei Lot. Hip Sing Lee is the wealthiest Chinese in this valley, and his fortune is estimated from \$50,000 to \$100,000. He conducts a general merchandise store, with a lottery game on the side, and has branch stores in Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Salinas. Lee has become thoroughly Americanized, and is getting old and wishes his daughter married to a good American who will look after and care for his daughter, business and wealth. Lee's wife died a year ago, and, as several attempts have been made to kidnap Mei, he is afraid if Mei does not marry soon, the highlanders may succeed in abducting her.

## Opposition Cable to Haytt.

New York, Sept. 25.—The United States and Haytt Cable Company has chartered the steamer Mackay-Bennett to lay the first section of a submarine cable to connect New York with Haytt, West Indies. The Mackay-Bennett arrived here Friday, and today submerged the heavy shore end of the cable, a length of about ten knots. Competition will begin with the establishment of the new lines, and will result in bringing down the present high rates. The Haytt company will be able to handle business for the West Indies, Venezuela, the Guianas and Brazil. The board of directors of the company which is an American corporation, are: J. W. Mackay, George Ward, J. W. Mackay, Jr., A. B. Chandler and Albert Beck.

## San Francisco's Pneumatic Gun.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The United States government is now able to blow out of the water, at a day's notice, a whole hostile fleet that might attempt to enter Golden Gate. The battery of big pneumatic dynamite guns ordered for the defense of this port a year or more ago has been advanced so far toward completion that two of the guns could be effectively fired with only twenty-four hours' preparation. The two guns now set up will be actually fired during the contractors' preliminary tests within ten days, and it is expected that within six weeks some old hulks will have been blown to splinters in official tests and the battery will have been turned over to the government.

## A Protest From Armor-Makers.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretary Herbert was visited today by President Linderman, of the Bethlehem iron works, and his attorney. While no definite information was given out as to the purpose of the visit, it was the surmise about the department that it was to protest against the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Hichborn that hereafter the armor for the vessels for the navy be included in the contract for the ships themselves. The armor-makers object to the change, on the ground that the present system is more economical for the government and at the same time more advantageous for them.

## Spokane's New Industries.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 25.—The formal opening of the new saw mill of the Northwest Milling Company occurred today. This company is expanding several hundred thousand dollars in local industries including a saw mill a 1000-barrel flour mill and an electric power-house. Today's ceremonies drew a large crowd. United States Senator Wilson delivered an address Mrs. Oppenheimer, the aged mother of Simon Oppenheimer, who originated the enterprise christened the new mill "Phoenix." Mrs. Ida Helen McKinley-Morse a niece of Governor McKinley set the machinery in motion.

## Conflict Between Authorities.

Nashville, Sept. 25.—At Gainesboro near the Kentucky line, a conflict has arisen between Tennessee and Kentucky sheriffs, having requisition papers for the arrest of United States Deputy Marshal Young and United States Commissioner Linsley, charged with murder, and the friends of the latter. They refuse to go, fearing they will be mobbed, and have their friends in town armed to resist attempts to take them. They are charged with killing a moonshiner.

## Wisconsin's Forests Again Burning.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 24.—Forest and marsh fires have broken out and the flames are raging along the west shores of Green bay and in the Northwest timber land of Door county. An extensive fire is sweeping through the northern part of Oneida reservation, west of this city, and threatens much trouble. The wind is blowing hard. The flames are spreading rapidly in all directions.

## Dr. George S. Armstrong, secretary of Washington board of health, is making a tour of the state to secure an enforcement of the law requiring that all births and deaths shall be reported to the county auditor monthly.

# ITS CASE COMPLETED

Prosecution Closes in the Durrant Murder Trial.

DEFENSE NOW READY TO BEGIN

The Testimony of William Sterling, Gasfitter, Was Important in an Unexpected Way.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—"The case for the people." In these words District Attorney Barnes announced this afternoon that the evidence for the prosecution in the case of the People vs. Durrant, was complete. Tomorrow morning, there will be some gas ends of cross-examination of witnesses who have already testified, but they won't be long, and Mr. Barnes has nothing more to offer except in rebuttal, should there be anything to rebut.

The testimony of William Sterling, gasfitter, was important in an unexpected way. The cross-examination brought out that April 4, the morning after the disappearance of Blanche Lamont, the knob of the belfry door was broken, and although Sterling tried to turn the handle with his nippers, he could not. Blanche Lamont's body was therefore located in the belfry from that hour, and there were no means of access to it except by climbing a steep ladder to the false roof and from that place crawling through the uprights into the belfry.

This small fact, brought out by accident, almost at the end of the case for the people, has a serious import in more than one way. For some days, it has been obvious that the only possible line of defense was to show that Blanche Lamont was seen alive after 5 o'clock April 3. The circle is narrowed both as to time and place. The gasfitter swears that the doorknob was broken on the morning of April 4. There is no other way by which the body could be carried into the belfry, although a man without a load could creep in over the false ceiling reached by a high ladder. The condition of the door, therefore, is proof that the body of Blanche Lamont was in the tower that morning. She was seen alive the previous afternoon between 3 and 4, and if she was living at any hour later, she must have been in easy reach of the church. She could not have left the city, for instance. In that way, the circle is narrowed and the circumstances surrounding the testimony of the sort indicated would be more easily verified.

The theory of the prosecution is that Blanche Lamont was murdered during that part of the afternoon of April 3 between the hours when Durrant was seen entering the church with a woman and when he was seen disheveled and overcome in the church by King. The period during which Durrant was out of sight was about an hour, more or less. Of course, that time would not be long enough to allow the murderer to commit the crime, drag the body up the high, steep stairs, strip it naked and hide the clothes in widely separated nooks and crannies about the belfry. There was one phase of the gasfitter's testimony that remained obscure. So far as he saw, there were no marks of a crowbar or jimmy on the belfry door when he saw it on April 4. Marks of that sort were found on the door when the police searched the church after the murder of Minnie Williams. Somebody had tried to get into the belfry by force. The gasfitter saw nothing of this sort, but his testimony is only negative. The marks may have been there and passed unheeded by a man not looking for such things. A theory advanced by the police is that the man who killed Minnie Williams wanted to carry the body up the same way, but found himself unable to break in when he had himself shot the door. That theory ignores the splashes of blood that smeared the walls and floor of the room in which Minnie Williams was killed. With such stains in full view, the discovery of the body in any part of the building could only be a question of a few hours, no matter where concealed in the church, and by placing the bodies together the murderer would have made certain the finding of both.

Witnesses were summoned who, while they furnished no additional links in the chain of circumstantial evidence against Durrant, were designed by the district attorney to strengthen the entire case by filling in the weak places. The testimony of all the witnesses today was brief. The chief point which the prosecution sought to establish was that Durrant had said that the last time he had seen Miss Lamont was when he parted from her on the morning of April 3, she going to school, he to the Cooper medical college. In all his statements regarding the disappearance of Miss Lamont the defendant stuck to that declaration.

Detective Anthony, who arrested Durrant when off on a jaunt with the signal corps, testified today that Durrant made that statement to him when returning to the city after the arrest. Dr. Thomas A. Vogel, a member of Emanuel church, and an intimate acquaintance of both Blanche Lamont and Durrant, also stated on the witness stand that Durrant had, the Sunday after the girl's disappearance, made the same statement about the last time he had seen Blanche, thus corroborating Officer Anthony and several newspaper reporters who have already testified in the case. That Durrant's story of his last meeting with Miss Lamont was to be questioned by the prosecution was evident by the testimony elicited from Mrs. Vogel, Miss Lanigan, Miss Edwards and Mrs. Dorgan, all of whom saw Durrant with Miss Lamont on a Powell-street car at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of her disappearance.

The prosecution expects to score a strong point by demonstrating to the jury that the prisoner made false statements regarding his movements and the associations with the girl whom he is charged with having murdered. The district attorney, it is said, will make use of the matter in his address to the jury, and will use it as the basis of an argument, the gist of which will be that Durrant's false statements were inspired by a sinister motive. If he had nothing to hide, it is argued, he would have told the truth about his

last meeting with the girl. That was the reason for the Anthony and Vogel testimony.

The plumbers who repaired the gas fixtures in the church on April 2 were also called today. William Sterling, one of these gasfitters, explained the work he performed in putting new tips on the gas burners. He said that on April 2, when he left the church, no gas was escaping. He did not work there on April 3, the day Blanche is alleged to have been murdered, but on the 4th he returned to the church and no escaping gas was found. Attorney for the defense cross-examined this witness at length, his intention being to show that an immense quantity of gas escaped while the repairs were in progress, the object being to justify the assertion made by Durrant that he was overcome by gas fumes in the belfry, and not from the excitement caused by exertions in killing Miss Lamont. Dr. E. C. Farnum, demonstrator of anatomy at Cooper medical college, was called to the stand to testify that the blocks laid under the dead body of Blanche were laid in the same manner as under a subject in the dissecting room.

Harry Partridge, a fellow-student of Durrant, swore that about a week after Blanche disappeared Durrant had told him that the girl had either met with foul play or had been led astray, adding that she was innocent and would hesitatingly submit to advances made to her.

Professor Shernstein and Organist King each denied writing his name on a slip of newspaper inclosing Miss Lamont's rings, which were returned to Mrs. Noble, an aunt of the dead girl.

Allen Church, a former janitor of Emanuel church, said Durrant had a key which would unlock all the rooms in the interior of the church. He had frequently seen him opening the various rooms.

The prosecution then rested, and the defense asked a continuance until tomorrow. Durrant's attorneys wish to ask a few questions of several witnesses who have already testified, and promise thereafter to proceed with the defense immediately. The opening statement of the defense is awaited with much interest. Owing to the refusal of the court to admit evidence of the medical students of Cooper college relative to Durrant's attendance at the lecture on the afternoon of April 3, a number of witnesses summoned to testify were not called, and the prosecution therefore closed its case much earlier than it had planned.

The attorneys and detectives who are defending Theodore Durrant held an important conference last night to discuss the case. The conference was a long one, and Attorney W. W. Foote was called in consultation to give advice upon certain phases of the defense which the attorneys will not discuss.

## DOLLARS TO CENTS.

The Discrepancies in the Assessment of Improvements on Lands.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 25.—Great discrepancies existing in the assessments of improvements on lands, as equalized by the county boards, are such as to cause the state board considerable trouble in reaching a satisfactory adjustment. As a rule, there is considerable difference in values between the east and west section of the state generally, but there are some particular instances which show greater divergence than others. For instance: The board of Adams county equalized her improvements on a basis of 83 cents an acre; Pierce county, \$59.61 an acre; Whitman, 85 cents; Wahkiakum, \$40.84, and Kitsap, \$56.58.

The county assessors throughout having, with few exceptions, failed to make satisfactory returns to the state bureau of immigration and statistics, that department has been compelled to resort to other methods to secure data. Private citizens, managers of industrial institutions, labor unions, etc., have been called on to volunteer such information as they can furnish, in lieu of that which the law provides should be furnished by the county assessors.

## Mrs. Langtry's Jewels.

London, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Langtry was interviewed today on the loss of her jewels from the Sloan-street bank, a branch of the Union bank of London, last week by means of a forged order. She said she had obtained no further light on the question as to the identity of the recipient of the box. Mrs. Langtry said there was no suspicion against any of her servants, but that the scheme must have been worked up by somebody who was cognizant of her affairs, for never before was there much of her jewelry at the bank. Her maid suggested that she take the box with her to Baden-Baden, but she had thought it safer to leave it in the custody of the bank. Mrs. Langtry said she was on the continent instead of in London at the time.

## Chicago's Grain Elevator Men.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Chicago board of trade was victorious today in its fight on the grain elevator men, the state railway and warehouse commission declaring that the licenses of elevator owners dealing in grain through their own warehouses shall be revoked. The elevator people declare that they will at once apply for an injunction to restrain the revoking of their licenses, and the war will probably be continued in the courts.

## Sutro Vetted It.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Mayor Sutro today vetoed the tax levy in a long message, in which he said the levy should not exceed \$1 on an assessed valuation of \$300,000,000 which would be ample to run the city on an economical basis. He argued that, although the order had not been presented to him for his approval, still the law allowed him to pass judgment upon it.

## The Battle Ashore.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The Occidental and Oriental company received a dispatch from Yokohama via Liverpool, today stating that the steamer Belgic was still ashore, but that preparations were nearly completed to float her off.

# CIVIL SERVICE ORDER

Rules for Filling Vacancies in the Consular Service.

FOR A BOARD OF EXAMINERS

The President Issues an Order Affecting Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The president's new civil service order, affecting consuls, issued today, is as follows: "It being of great importance that the consuls and commercial agents of the United States shall possess the proper qualifications for their respective positions, to be ascertained either through a satisfactory record of previous actual service under the department of state, or through an appropriate examination, it is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency, now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than \$2,500 nor less than \$1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed \$2,500 nor fall below \$1,000, shall be filled:

(a) By transfer or promotion from some other position under the department of state of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or

(b) By appointment of a person not under the department of state, but having previously served there under its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or

(c) By the appointment of a person, who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the president for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

"For the purpose of this order, notarial and unofficial fees shall not be regarded, but the compensation of a consulate or commercial agency shall be ascertained, if the office is salaried, by reference to the last preceding appropriation act, and if the office is not salaried, by reference to the returns of official fees for the last preceding fiscal year.

"The examination hereinbefore provided for shall be by a board of three persons designated by the secretary of state, who shall also prescribe the subjects to which such examination shall relate, and the general code of conducting the same by the board. The vacancy in a consulate will be filled at discretion only when a suitable appointment cannot be made in any of the modes indicated in the second paragraph of this order."

## PAN-AMERICAN NEWS.

People of Mexico Bordering Upon a Religious War.

City of Mexico, Sept. 24.—The American minister, Mr. Ransom, and Consul Crittenden request the Protestant missionaries not to issue a daily paper attacking the adoration of the Virgin of Guadalupe, it having been the intention of the missionaries to circulate a paper broadcast during the coming coronation of the virgin festivities. The United States authorities here fear a popular outbreak against missionaries, and say that in such an event the United States government would be placed in an awkward position, for the missionaries would be guilty of having roused the popular passions against them. The missionaries have been receiving anonymous letters threatening them with death.

International susceptibilities are being harshly ruffled these days. Some Mexicans and Cubans hired a coach, put a hand-organ by the side of the driver and went about crying "Viva Cuba libre," and "Death to Spaniards," creating disturbances. Corres Espano, the organ of the resident Spanish colony, asked the government to prevent any further trouble or insults to Spaniards, and intimates that demonstrations on the part of the populace against Spain might end in a rupture of the present cordial relations of the two countries.

A Frenchman hearing the report that Bismarck was dead, which has been current here, drank toasts, in which he insulted the German people and the ex-chancellor. The fellow was roughly handled by the Germans.

## FITZSIMMONS STARTS SOUTH.

He Will Train at Corpus Christi and Then Go to Dallas.

New York, Sept. 24.—Bob Fitzsimmons left this afternoon on a special train of three cars for the South. He was accompanied by Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Martin Julian, his manager; Mrs. Julian; Charles White, his trainer, and Emil Roeder, the German wrestler. "Nero," the fighting lion, was one of the party, also, together with four crates of live chickens, that will constitute Fitzsimmons' chief article of food on the journey. He will go to Corpus Christi, where he will train until he goes to Dallas to fight. The first stop will be made at Lynchburg, where Fitzsimmons gives an entertainment. From there they go to Corpus Christi, making a short stay at San Antonio.

Fitzsimmons has rented a cottage at Corpus Christi, near the race track, where daily exhibitions will be given during the season while he trains there. Speaking of the referee to be selected for the fight with Corbett, Fitzsimmons said: "The difficulty in relation to the referee has been amicably settled. The names of six men will be selected, three by each side, and these six men will select one from their number who will be the referee."

Fitzsimmons would have nothing to say as to what he thought would be the outcome of the fight, except, "I shall do my best."

## Verdict of Accidental Shooting.

Seattle, Sept. 25.—The coroner's jury to inquire into the death of Leopold Hibbard, whose body was found on Sunday in his cabin with a hole through his heart, brought in a verdict of accidental shooting today.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruit continues in over supply, but the demand continues good. Three cars of peaches and pears were shipped East, which tends to reduce the surplus. Eggs continue scarce and are generally quoted firm. Shipments are being made to the Sound. Butter is holding better, with lighter receipts. Poultry is steady at quotations. There are no changes in groceries or provisions.

## Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is fairly active. Export quotations were given as follows: Walla Walla, 43¢@44¢; Valley, 40¢@47¢ per bushel.

## Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.75 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.85; Snowflake, \$2.75; Benton county, \$2.75; Graham, \$2.35; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 23¢; milling, 25¢@30¢; gray, 18¢@20¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Timothy, \$7.50@8 per ton; cheat, \$5.50.

Barley—Feed barley, \$11@11.25 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Milkstuffs—Bran, \$10.50; shorts, \$13.50; middlings, \$14.10; rye, 75¢@80¢ per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22¢; fancy dairy, 20¢; fair to good, 15¢@17¢; common, 12¢ per pound.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 35¢@40¢ per sack.

Oysters—Oregon, 85¢@1 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, old, \$3@3.50 per dozen; young, \$1.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$5.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 12¢ per pound; dressed, no demand.

Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 20¢ per dozen.

Chickens—Oregon fall cream, 40¢ per pound; half cream, 50¢; skim, 45¢; Young America, 10¢ lighter.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½¢ per lb; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 7¢@8¢ per dozen; cauliflower, 7¢ per dozen; tomatoes, 25¢@30¢ per box; corn, 60¢@8¢ per dozen.

Blackberries—Blackberries, 4¢ per pound.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$1.00@1.50; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, \$3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$2.00@3.00; pineapples, \$4.25 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 60¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 20¢@2.50 per pound; Merozi, 1½¢@2.

Beet Root—Beet root, 40¢; rutabaga, 30¢; prunes, 25¢@40¢; peaches, 50¢@60¢ per box; Bartlett pears, 50¢@75¢; watermelons, \$1.00@1.50 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.50 per dozen; grapes, 80¢ per box; New York Concord, 60¢ per basket; liwaco cranberries, \$10.00 per barrel.

Wool—Valley, 10¢@11¢, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 70¢.

Hops—Choice, Oregon, 90¢@100¢ per pound.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 90¢@11¢ per pound; paper shell, 12¢@14¢; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11¢@12¢; standard walnuts, 10¢@11¢; Italian chestnuts, 12¢@14¢; pecans, 13¢@16¢; Brazil, 12¢@13¢; liberta, 13¢@15¢; peanuts, raw, 10¢@12¢; roasted, 10¢; Hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; coconuts, 9¢ per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11¢@12¢ per pound; hams, picnic, 8¢@10¢; breakfast bacon 11¢@12¢; short clear sides, 8¢@10¢; dry salt sides, 7¢@8¢; dried beef hams, 12¢@13¢; lard, compound, in tins, 7¢; lard, pure, in tins, 9¢@10¢; pigs feet, 30¢; corn, \$3.50; pigs feet, 40¢; \$3.25; kils, \$1.25; Oregon smoked hams, 11¢ per pound; pickled hams, 8¢; leanest hams, 10¢; bacon, 9¢; dry salt sides, 8¢; lard, 5-pound pails, 9¢; 10¢; 70¢; 50¢; tierces, 5¢.

Hides—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per skin, 15¢@14¢; dry kip and calf, 10¢@11¢; cow, 8¢; less; salted, 60¢; cow over, 80¢@85¢; 50 to 60 lbs, 70¢; 40 and 50, 60¢; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 50¢; calfskin, 50¢; 3 to 10 lbs, 60¢; green, unsalted, 1¢; less; culis, 10¢; sheepskins, shearlings, 10¢@15¢; short wool, 20¢@30¢; medium, 30¢@40¢; long wool, 50¢@70¢.

Merchandise Market.

SALMONS—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.80; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.30@1.25.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; dry granulated, 8¢; cube crushed and powdered, 5¢ per pound; ½¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22¢@23¢; Kio, 20¢@22¢; Salvador, 21¢@22¢; Mocha, 20¢@22¢; Padang Java, 31¢@32¢; Java, 26¢@28¢; Lariat Java, 25¢@26¢; Arabica 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, \$5.00@11.00.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½¢ per pound; butter, 3½¢; bayon, 3¢; Lima, 9¢.

# FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

IMPORTANT POINTS IN SEEDING

A Question as to Which is the Best Time—Much Depends Upon the Soil and Locality.

Whether fall or spring is the best season for seeding land to grass is a question the answer to which depends very largely upon the circumstances under which the work is to be done. In some localities, some soils, and following certain crops, spring is much the better time. In other places, and under widely different conditions, the fall is greatly to be preferred. Upon this matter practice agrees with theory. Though a great deal of grass seed is sown in spring, an immense amount of seeding is done in the fall. There are many points in connection with seeding at the period last named that must not be overlooked, but three of them are of such vital importance as to deserve special mention. These are the time