

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

FOR ANOTHER TRIAL

DURRANT'S ATTORNEYS READ THEIR AFFIDAVITS.

They include every article published in every local paper concerning the crime and Durrant's trial, and refer to the dismissal of Juror Brown.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Theodore Durrant appeared before Superior Judge Murphy today for sentence for the murder of Blanche Lamont. He looked well-nourished and contented, spending the time before the opening of court in reading papers and chatting with friends and counsel. When the case was called, General Dickinson, for the defendant, began to read from a bundle of 251 type-written pages of affidavits, on which he based his motions for a new trial. The affidavits include every article published by every local paper concerning the crime and Durrant's trial. In the affidavit Durrant lays particular stress on the statement that some witnesses for the defense refused to testify in his behalf because of the comments in advance of the newspapers. Reference was also made to the action of the court in granting peremptory challenge of the prosecution to Juror Walter S. Brown, who had been accepted and sworn to try the case. The action of the court in accepting C. P. Nathan as juror was also dealt with and the record of the court quoted to show that Nathan was accepted in the face of the challenge of the defendant.

Not a point was overlooked, and the affidavit even recounted an attempted attack upon Durrant by an unknown person in the corridors of the city hall during the progress of the trial. Reference was also made to the crowd who gathered daily at the county jail and city hall to see the prisoner taken to and from jail to the court.

SAYS CORBETT IS A COWARD

Martin Julian Claims Fitzsimmons Is Champion of the World.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—A letter from Martin Julian, manager for Fitzsimmons, was received in this city tonight. It is dated Houston, Tex. Julian charges Corbett with cowardice, and says John Keenan, of New York, is an enemy of Fitzsimmons. He said: "As regards Fitzsimmons crossing the line and going to Hot Springs, I will say that it was utterly impossible to safely cross anywhere. The entire town was guarded, and we could not have crossed without being killed, as such threats were made to us. In conclusion, I will say that I have already claimed both the middle-weight and heavy-weight championships of the world for Fitzsimmons, who is the only champion; that Fitzsimmons stands ready to defend both titles against the world, and all comers, providing they be white men, for from \$5,000 to \$10,000, first come first served.

"Should Mr. Stewart fail to drag Corbett out of the hole he has cowardly crawled into, then Fitzsimmons will be only too pleased to fight Maher or any other man living. To further show how willing we are for a fight, I will leave the selection of a referee to Stuart and Corbett. I will sign articles blindfolded. If Corbett wants to prove he is not a coward, he will accept Stuart's offer for a fight near El Paso for a purse of \$20,000, which he agrees to divide between the two men should he fail to bring the fight off the day selected, without interference of any kind. That is the fairest proposition ever made, and I do not think Corbett will ever accept it, because he is too faint-hearted to go up against a man of Fitzsimmons' caliber in a fair and square fight, where crookedness and put-up jobs are not tolerated."

DUMAS THE YOUNGER.

Death of the Novelist and Dramatist at Paris.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Alexander Dumas is dead. He died peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this evening, surrounded by his family. While his physicians and friends had become convinced that his case was hopeless and death only a question of time, it was not expected the end would come so soon. A bulletin issued at 6 o'clock stated that the slight improvement in the condition of the patient, which was manifested yesterday, was found to be maintained today. Soon after this Dumas fell asleep and awoke at 8:30. He feebly uttered a few words to those about his bedside, and then sank back and died.

President Faure and ex-Empress Eugenie had made frequent inquiries regarding the condition of the distinguished patient since his serious illness was first made known.

Alexander Dumas was born in Paris, July 28, 1824. He was a son of Alexander Dumas, the author of "The Three Musketeers." He began his literary career while a boy of 17, with a book of trivial poems, "Peches de Jeunesse." Abandoning the imaginative romance of his father, he applied himself to the study of society, and sought by verisimilitude to make good his deficiency in dramatic construction. His works treat mostly of the equivocal aspects of French life.

The Hawaiian Question.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu today, brings news that the Hawaiian government will send a commission to congress to gain recognition of the Hawaiian question before congress. President Dole thinks the recent republican victories will make this mission more easy. The commission will comprise President Dole, W. C. Wilder, president of the senate, and Cecil Brown. The commission will leave Honolulu for Washington December 19.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION

Report Very Unfavorable to the Canal Company.

New York, Nov. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says a serious blow has been dealt the Nicaragua Canal Company's project for the construction of a waterway across the isthmus by the report of the Nicaragua canal commission. Inevitable delay and further and more thorough investigation of the entire subject are declared to be necessary before even the engineering feasibility of a canal across Nicaragua can be decided upon. The Herald correspondent is able to make public the review of the contents and the text of the conclusions of the report of the Nicaragua canal commission. The report is now lying on the president's desk, and is being considered by him in connection with his annual message to congress.

The report is at variance with the numerous rumors and predictions which have, from time to time, been published concerning it that it will cause great surprise and disappointment among those who have heretofore placed credence in the rumors which usually stated that "one in the highest authority" said the commission favored the route proposed by the company, and placed the cost of the canal at about \$110,000,000.

The report points out that it is neither practicable nor advisable to attempt the construction of the Nicaragua canal upon the data at present available, and that the undertaking would be fraught with hazards too obvious to disregard.

That the necessary knowledge may be had of the physical and topographical conditions affecting the construction and maintenance of a canal across Nicaragua, upon which to form a final judgment as to the feasibility, permanency and cost, the commission recommends an appropriation by congress of \$350,000 for extensive additional surveys and examinations covering a period of eighteen months.

With the data at hand, however, the commission makes a provisional estimate of the cost, \$133,472,893, or nearly double that of the Nicaragua Canal Company's unconditional estimate of \$69,989,660. The commission makes its estimate "provisional." The commissioners say the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many structures. Some portions of the work may cost more; others less.

The report further says the official estimate by the company of \$69,989,660 is insufficient for the work; that "in several important cases the quantities must be greatly increased, and in numerous cases the unit prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua."

The general trend of the entire report is certainly very unfavorable to the canal company.

SALISBURY'S REPLY.

England's Answer Regarding Venezuela to Be Delivered to Hay.

London, Nov. 27.—The Marquis of Salisbury, it is understood, has completed his reply to Secretary Olney's note regarding Venezuela. The marquis was busily engaged upon it during the most of last week, and numerous papers dealing with the subject were sent to the Hatfield house from the foreign office. It is expected the answer will be delivered to the United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard.

No Further Proposals.

London, Nov. 27.—Nothing is known at the colonial office here of the alleged statements of the administration of British Guiana that the imperial government is preparing to assert its rights by arms. Newspapers reaching here say the legislature of that colony had been acquiescent to the proposals of the secretary for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to increase the colonial force by two inspectors and another Maxim gun, the legislature also notifying the government that it is prepared to vote anything the colonial secretary considered necessary for the defense of the colony. No further proposal, however, has been made by the imperial government. There has been no change in the boundary dispute, and the government, it is added, will not tolerate Venezuelan aggression beyond the Schomburgk line. Otherwise it is stated that the warlike statements printed in certain newspapers are not founded on facts.

Senator Hill's Lecture.

Milwaukee, Nov. 28.—Senator Hill was greeted by an audience of 400 people at his first appearance as a public lecturer in this city tonight. The prices of admission to the theater were too high, and that is given as the explanation of the small audience. The audience consisted mainly of old-line Democrats, who entertained the senator during the day. The lecture was on the subject of "Liberty," its underlying idea being that the safest road to liberty and government was that which did not interfere with individual liberty, and did not attempt to legislate in matters of personal customs and habits. It was an elaboration upon a former speech he delivered in New York, explaining why he was a Democrat and why every true lover of liberty ought to be a Democrat. He spoke at length of the Monroe doctrine, of which he showed himself to be a strong adherent, and proclaimed his sympathy with the Cubans in their present struggle for independence.

The Waller Case.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Kansas congressional delegation, as soon as possible after the fifty-fourth congress begins, will introduce resolutions in both houses looking to an investigation of the circumstances connected with the arrest and imprisonment of ex-Congressman Waller. The members of the delegation take the position that the United States is entitled to the record of the trial as a matter of right, and therefore should not ask it as an act of comity. The probabilities are they will try to secure the passage of a resolution instructing the government to stand by its demand for the documents. The first resolution, however, only will call for the correspondence in the case.

ARMENIANS' DANGER

THEY ARE NOW THREATENED WITH A FAMINE.

Armenians Estimate the Losses at Anatolia Alone at Fifty Millions and the Number of Victims at Forty Thousand—The Fleets Gathering.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Nov. 28.—Now that matters seem to be quieting down here and in the Asiatic provinces, people are beginning to form estimates of the amount of damage done and the number of lives lost during the recent disturbances. Well informed Armenians estimate the losses through the events which have just taken place in Anatolia alone at \$50,000,000, and the number of victims are 40,000. Of course these are Armenian estimates, but there seems good reason for believing that the property destroyed, the number of lives sacrificed and the terrible outrages committed are far beyond anything hitherto estimated or described.

But this is not all. People competent to pronounce an opinion upon the subject say that, with the coming of winter, there will be many more deaths from exposure and famine, and that even the prompt collection of relief funds, food and clothing cannot avert much loss of life and great suffering. Famine is threatened in a number of districts, and there seems to be no way of preventing it.

The powers instead of ordering their fleets away from Turkish waters, as the sultan earnestly requested, seem to be determined upon keeping them in the vicinity for an indefinite period. A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet, will soon leave Salonica bay for Smyrna, where the powers are mustering their fighting ships. The warships of Great Britain, expected to rendezvous at Smyrna this week, will consist of nine battleships, four cruisers and four smaller boats. The rest of the Salonica bay fleet, it is expected, remain off that port for the present, ready for any emergency.

France has already at Smyrna one battleship, two cruisers and two smaller ships. Italy's flag floats from two battleships and two cruisers and four small craft in the waters of Smyrna. Russia has two cruisers on the way to Smyrna, in addition to a powerful fleet cruising in the Western portion of the Black sea. The United States has been represented at Smyrna by two cruisers, and Germany has one small gunboat there, but it is rumored that two German battleships are on their way. Austria has off Smyrna one battleship, two cruisers and two small gunboats. Of course, this is not a "naval demonstration." It is simply a concentration of the foreign fleets at a point agreed upon apparently between the powers.

TO MODIFY SHIPPING LAWS.

The Hold of Foreign Nations on Our Carrying Shipping Trade.

Tacoma, Nov. 27.—Cramp, the Philadelphia ship builder, is engaged in securing reliable data regarding all the steamship lines plying between the United States and foreign countries, and has sent here for information regarding the steamship lines radiating from Puget sound. The firm intends to present to congress reliable information showing what a great hold England and other foreign nations have upon the carrying trade of this country, the object being to secure the passage of more favorable shipping laws, which shall make American ship building more advantageous and profitable. The firm believes that a great commerce is soon to grow up on the Pacific ocean. Charles H. Cramp stated to L. Holmes, of this city, who has just returned from the East, his belief that the marine laws would be modified in the near future.

The Christian Endeavorers.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The completion of all business relating to the great Christian Endeavor convention, held here in July, was celebrated tonight by a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick, at which the now famous committee of thirteen sat down with President Francis E. Clark, D. D., and Secretary John Willis Baer. The committee subcommittee and treasurer read their reports. The latter was of great interest. The total receipts were \$22,782, with contributions in labor and material of nearly \$1,000 more. The expenditures were \$22,286, leaving a balance of \$496.

Smith Defeats Burge.

London, Nov. 27.—At Bolinbroke Club today in a twenty-round contest for £700 between Jim Smith and Dick Burge, Smith won in the ninth round. Smith weighed 178 pounds, while Burge weighed only 140 pounds. In the first round Burge appeared to have Smith at his mercy, but he unwisely allowed his opponent to rest during the next round. As a result, Smith pulled himself together, and by sheer force of weight, knocked Burge all over the ring. Burge fell down repeatedly without being struck by Smith. For this he was finally disqualified.

Harry Hayward Confesses.

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.—Harry Hayward, who is to be hanged next month for the murder of Catherine (Ging), and who has protested that he is innocent, has confessed his guilt. At the time of his trial, Harry endeavored to show that it was his brother Ading who murdered the dressmaker, Miss Ging, who had money and other transactions with Harry, and had been very intimate with him. Harry Hayward, who had been refused a new trial, made several attempts to break jail.

Another New World's Record.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 27.—The Coliseum at Nashville, this city's new enterprise, was inaugurated tonight with the breaking of a world's record. L. D. Barret, of Lincoln, Neb., rode two miles unpaired in 4:49 1-5. The record was 4:54, made in January by Starbrough at Madison Square Garden.

Another Victim of Football.

Memphis, Nov. 26.—George Phelan, son of the late Representative Phelan, died at the university of Virginia, Charlottesville, today from injuries received in a football game yesterday. He will be buried here.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Senator Wilson Will Try to Secure Two Additional Terms.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Senator Wilson is going to try and secure two additional terms by the present congress looking to carrying out the circuit court of appeals, relative to the establishment of two additional terms in the circuit. It appears that the court has not held any terms in any other state than California, and all the litigation of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as Montana, which is brought in that court, compel the parties interested to travel great distances to attend the courts. The selection of two judges in California could not, of course, have anything to do with this, but there are men who think that perhaps if the judges were distributed among the other states, it is probable that the intention of the law might be carried out relative to terms in other states. Senator Wilson will not try to designate where these terms should be held, though personally he would like one to be in Spokane, but he is interested in having terms twice a year in the Pacific Northwest, so that men who have litigation before the court are not compelled to travel great distances to attend to their business. From Helena to San Francisco men have to travel 1,900 miles, and there are yet parts of Montana much further distant.

Barrow's New Field.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The Rev. John Henry Barrows, widely known as the president of the world's fair parliament of religions, today tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of this city. He has been pastor of this church for fifteen years. It is his purpose in December, 1896, to go to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, to deliver a course of Christian lectures, to which he has been assigned by the university of Chicago, and for which invitations have been extended by several missionary conferences and by many men of influence in the East. In addition to this work, Dr. Barrows will lay the foundation of a Christian lectureship already endowed, which is to be permanently sustained in the city of India.

Returns of Admiral Kirkland.

New York, Nov. 26.—Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland, who is officially reported, has been recalled from his command of the European squadron, "because of certain indiscretions," was a passenger on the steamer La Bourgoigne, which arrived here this afternoon. The powers at Washington are said to be displeased because of a letter he wrote to President Faure, of France, his personal friend, congratulating him upon his election to the office of chief magistrate. The admiral was seen as he left the ship. He seemed in a happy frame of mind, and was willing to talk on almost any subject but that of his rumored recall.

A Lintotype Contest.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—A contest for the championship on the Mergenthaler Lintotype machine took place in this city today between George W. Green, of the Boston Standard, and Eugene Taylor, of the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver. The stake was a purse of \$500. Green set 70,000 corrected solid nonpareil in seven hours, to Taylor's 64,027, smashing all previous records. Mr. Green holds himself ready to defend against all comers the title which today's victory gives him. At the close of the contest, Mr. Green received a challenge from Reilly, of Boston. Much money changed hands and great interest was manifested in the result.

The Colt Divorce Settled.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 26.—James M. Ripley, Mrs. Colt's counsel, returned from New York last night. He says the Colt case has been settled, and that he thinks no more will be heard of either Mrs. Colt's suit or the suit against J. J. Van Allen. Francis Colwell, attorney for Colt, also says that the case is settled. Although particulars of the settlement have not been made public, it is understood Mrs. Colt's alimony will be much less than at first demanded. Mrs. Colt is expected to go abroad at once for an indefinite period.

A Boston Undertaking.

Boston, Nov. 28.—A meeting attended by over 1,000 persons, among whom were many Boston society people, was held in the Bijou theater today to organize the movement for elevating the stage. Henry A. Rogers presided. He stated that the plan was to lease some theater in Boston for a short season and give a series of theatrical performances, probably three a week, for two weeks. The plays are to be selected from the French, Italian and German schools. The profits, if any, are to be devoted to charity.

Will Not Prosecute the Indian.

Baltimore, Nov. 28.—On the request of Jacob Horn, the father of little Johnny Horn, who was killed by the Indian Mohawk, of Buffalo Bill's troupe, State Attorney Kerr today nolle prossed the case against the Indian. The father wrote that, upon investigation, he is convinced the deed was wholly accidental. Mr. Cody has come forward and paid him a sum of money for expenses, etc., and he is unwilling to prosecute the case further.

Dr. Rice in Bad Shape.

St. Paul, Nov. 28.—Dr. Rice, winner of the Brooklyn handicap in 1894, will in all probability never face the starter again. Recently his attendants attempted to fire him to see if he would stand training sufficiently in 1896 to race over the grass courses in England. In attempting to throw him his back was hurt. Every care has been given him since, but it is very doubtful if he will ever be able to race.

Riotous Strikes in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—A strike is going on at the Le Firme cigar factory, the trouble growing out of the introduction of new machinery. A serious riot was one of the results of the strike, the strikers smashing the new machines. The dissatisfied workmen then threw the broken machines and the tobacco out of the windows. A thousand strikers were placed under arrest.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES AND DEVELOPMENT.

Output of the Mines—What the Railroad and Steamship Lines are Doing—Formation of a Cannery Syndicate—Oregon News.

A shingle mill is about to be erected at Tillamook.

One of the aldermen just elected at the town of Beaverhill is a negro.

Bandon woolen mills are making large shipments of blankets to San Francisco.

Prineville is to have a new public hall, which will be erected by a joint stock company.

Steamboat navigation has been resumed on the upper Willamette, after four months of low water.

Cook county has manufactured over 20,000,000 feet of lumber during the past year and mined 50,000 tons of coal.

The whole amount of land owned in Harney county is 519,690 acres. The property belonging to the Miller & Lux estate is 83,080 acres.

The Postal Telegraph Company expects to extend the line down the coast to Tillamook from Astoria in an early day. There is talk of building a line from Jordan to Woods, extending it to Tillamook.

The grand lecture bureau of the I. O. G. T., of Oregon, have at great expense, secured the temperance lecturer, Howard Carleton Tripp, of Kingsley, Ia., who will lecture throughout the state in behalf of the temperance cause. Mr. Tripp comes highly recommended as a first-class speaker.

Washington.

The bureau of immigration at Spokane is reorganized and is vigorously pushing its work.

J. L. Johnson, one of the founders of Ritzville, well known there and in Eastern Oregon is dead.

Aberdeen has succeeded in raising enough money by subscription to have the city lighted by electricity.

Harry Kresh, of Tacoma, convicted under the city ordinance for keeping his barber shop open on Sunday, has appealed to the superior court.

A force of men is at work on the Bonanza Queen mine at Monte Cristo, recently bonded to Seattle and Eastern capitalists for \$250,000. Work will be begun on a large scale in the spring.

The mill of the Pacific Coast Milling Company, which was recently burned, is to be reconstructed. Subscriptions of cash, labor and merchandise have been made to the amount of \$1,473.50. The mill will be in operation in about a month.

The jute mill machinery at the penitentiary has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and is now in condition to resume operations in the spring. Other improvements have been made, including electric alarms in the sleeping rooms of the guards, by which they can all be brought out in an instant at any hour of the night.

Joshua Isaacs, a pioneer resident of Walla Walla, is dead. He came to the Pacific coast in 1860, engaged in the mill business at Boise City until 1861, and then came to Walla Walla and amassed a fortune in the mill business. He constructed the first water works in the town. Jacob Lucinger, a pioneer from Walla Walla, is also dead.

The next thing of importance and the last act in the work of completing the big dry dock at Port Orchard to be done will be the placing in position of the big gate at the entrance. This is a powerful piece of machinery, for it holds back the water in the sound from pouring into the drydock after it has been pumped out. The dredging in the channel leading from the bay to the entrance to the drydock is progressing well, but it is not a part of the original Bartlett contract. The work on the officers' quarters and permanent buildings is nearing completion.

Idaho.

The new hospital at Wardner is completed.

Boise has carried her proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of building sidewalks.

The commercial association of De Lamar has under consideration a proposition to put in a manufacturing plant on the foundry site.

There is a body of fine cedar timber in the valley of the Upper Clearwater in the Nez Perce reservation, which has just been thrown open to settlement.

A movement is on foot at Idaho Falls to organize a stock company with a capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of erecting a pork packing establishment.

A large first-class hotel is to be erected at Kayserville by Henry Kayserville. He also intends to put in a well-equipped stage line in the spring, and he will build a railroad from Hailey to Kayserville.

Montana.

The new building of the reform school at Miles City is almost completed. Most of the work was done by boys of the school.

The National Park Transportation Company is to spend \$5,000 overhauling its 150 coaches and carriages for next season's travel.

Work has begun at Phillipsburg remodeling the old schoolhouse into a court house, which will be ready for occupancy the middle of December.

The wool growers of nine counties have organized at Helena a state association for their protection and improvement. Seventy per cent of the sheep industry of the state is represented.

British Columbia.

Trail expects to be three times her present size by spring if she can obtain

THE STAPLE FRUIT.

APPLE RAISING PAYS IN THE NORTHWEST.

American Apples Bring High Prices in Foreign Markets—Oregon Fruit Being Shipped North—Experimenting in Shipping by Water to Boston.

Some American apples sold in Glasgow recently brought net prices like these: Forty-eight barrels at an average of \$3.22; 45 barrels at an average of \$2.79; 13 barrels at an average of \$2.14. Sales at Liverpool were: Fifty-two barrels at an average of \$1.45; 34 barrels at an average of \$2.67, and 37 figures show a price to the grower of about 70 cents more a barrel than he could get by selling in New York. Freight charges average 15 to 20 cents a barrel. Net 2 per cent of the apples are that shipped from American growers anywhere except direct to Great Britain. In 1894-95 out of the 1,431,000 barrels exported only 23,110 were sent to ports other than London, Liverpool and Glasgow. To Liverpool alone went 853,198 barrels, a consignment going over every week of the season, from July to April. In one week alone, that ending October 27, 1894, 13,927 barrels were forwarded to this one city.

In each of these great markets of the world there occur weekly apple auctions sales, and to these come buyers not only from everywhere in England, Ireland and Scotland, but from Germany, Holland and Belgium. Thus, though the export tables do not show it, a very large quantity of the American fruit finds its way eventually into all the southern countries of Europe.

Our state farmers and orchardists should turn their attention to this nutritious and wholesome fruit as part of the product of their farms. The markets are to be reached and it is only quality which need be considered.—Seattle P. I.

To Test Shipping Qualities.

A fruitgrower of Tacoma has been carrying on a series of experiments for some time past looking to the production of a variety of apples that will stand shipment to Asiatic ports. He has placed aboard the bark *Gay* C. Goss three cases of apples, one of which will be opened at the equator, another when rounding the Horn and the third at Boston harbor, whither the *Gay* is bound. The boxes are made of kiln dried hemlock, and are airtight. Captain Mallett will keep a record of the temperatures through which the ship passes, and the condition of the apples as each box is opened.

Results of Experiments.

Colonel N. H. Owings, of Olympia, has been doing a little figuring on the success of fruit in this locality with apples, prunes, strawberries and cherries at the production and price of this season. He presents the following array of figures: Number of acres of first-class fruit land within radius of ten miles of Olympia not now under cultivation, 130,692; 130,692 acres in fruit valued at \$300 per acre, \$39,207,600; value of crop per year, \$45,102,200; cost of labor per year, \$12,025,980; 10 per cent interest on investment, \$3,920,760; taxes, \$784,132; total, \$16,730,872; net profit on investment, \$28,376,368; net profit on one acre, \$217.08.—Olympia Standard.

The Best Varieties.

Few varieties of apples have a wide general adaptation for commercial planting. The intending planter of an orchard can do no better than consult his neighbors who are practical fruitgrowers and find out what varieties succeed the best and pay the most dollars with them. Sometimes a variety with only a local reputation, known only within a limited range of territory, succeeds far better than any where than any of the standard sorts. Where such varieties have been well tested and can be obtained, plant a fair proportion of them.

Coming Meeting of the Fruitgrowers.

Pomology will be the subject of the meeting of the Washington Horticultural Society at Walla Walla December 10. At the same time will be held the annual meeting of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association, of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia are represented in the association. Dr. Blalock of Walla Walla, is president. Packing and shipping of fruits will be the chief topic to come before the meeting. There ought to be a good attendance from this county.

Grant's Pass Shipping North.

Several carloads of apples have been shipped from Grant's Pass, Or., north. One went to British Columbia and several to Washington during the past week. There is a larger quantity of fine apples this year than for several seasons. The prices are lower this season, owing to the fact that the middle and Eastern states have a big yield of apples this season. The company expect to ship at least a dozen cars before winter is over.

Care of Bees in Cold Weather.

Winter weather will soon set in, and bees will go into winter quarters and cease operations. The ordinary life of the bee is about six weeks, but all that go into winter quarters, will live until spring, about five months. It is contended by some that this time is not to be estimated in the life of the bee, but is merely suspension of existence, or state of hibernation. The colder the season and the more complete this state the less the supplies required to sustain them through the winter. In either contingency, of mild or severe weather, it is prudent to see that there are ample supplies. In the early spring, when they have the minimum of honey, it should be weighed and a record made. Early in winter it should be weighed again, and if there is not an increase of twenty or twenty-five pounds, the indication is that feeding is necessary to take the colony safely through the spring. The best artificial food to use is cane sugar, in the proportion of two pounds of sugar to one pint of water, heated until thoroughly dissolved.

Needed Reform.

The recent performances of the new battleship Indiana, with the other improvements in the American navy, have generated considerable enthusiasm as to the future of the United States forces on sea, but this need blind no one to the urgent need of some reform in the system under which the service of our great war vessels is at present conducted. There will be doubtless introduced at the next session of congress a bill to readjust the system of organization in the naval service, and if the ships are to have capable officers to man them the change cannot be made too soon.

Cheerful Inter-Marriage Law.

Tableau, I. T., Nov. 29.—A bill passed both houses of the Cherokee legislature today, repealing the inter-marriage law, relative to Cherokees and whites. Whites who have heretofore married into the tribe will, however, retain their citizenship, but no rights in the nation can hereafter be acquired by whites intermarrying, provided the chief signs the bill.