EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

EPITOME OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WORLD.

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form—A Large Amount of Information in a Small Space.

The notorious outlaw, Bill Dooley, is again creating trouble for the officers, this time in Texas.

A special from Rome says 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in an attack upon Makile.

The heirs of the late Jay Gould are being made to pay their inheritance tax by the New York courts.

Both Cincinnati and St. Louis are working hard to secure the national Democartic convention.

Despite the order of the court, colored children were denied admission to the public schools in Perry, O. T.

The available cash balance of the treasury is something over $180,000,000 and the gold reserve below $60,000,000.

The government is taking active steps to put a stop to poaching in Yellowstone Park, in order to protect the few remaining buffaloes.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, has been married to Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mayor Strong, of New York city, performing the ceremony.

The term of F. B. Rockefeller, the ex-banker of Wilksbarre, Pa., who closed the doors of his private bank in February, 1893, defrauding 600 depositors out of nearly $500,000, has expired.

Edwin Fields, who at one time owned a large part of the city of Tombstone, Ariz., and a mine worth more than half a million, has been taken to the poor house at Dunning, Ill., to spend his few remaining years.

Attorney-General Maloney, of Illinois, has begun quo warranto proceedings against the National Linseed Oil Company on the ground that it is a trust. The case is similar to the proceedings pushed against the late whisky trust.

Those in a position to have early information on the subject, claim to have good reason for believing that large German banks intend to subscribe for $40,000,000 of the new government loan. The Deutsche bank, it is said, intends to subscribe for $25,000,000 of the bonds, and the Bleichroeders for $15,000,000. It is also said that the imperial council has been largely influenced in consenting to these subscriptions by the strained relations now existing between Germany and England.

Three brothers were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in Philadelphia. The boys expeirmented with a toy safe, which they were trying to open with dynamite, an explosion occurring, breaking open the door. The three were so badly burned that their death is daily expected. The mother also sustained serious injuries trying to put out the flames.

A representative gathering of men and women of Detroit, took action expressive of keenest sympathy with the Armenians, and also by a gift of over $500 made a substantial beginning in rendering financial aid to that oppressed people. The meeting also adopted memorials to the United States government, and to the queen of Great Britain, urging action which shall forever end the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against Christians.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jamieson and other officers interested with him in the recent disturbance with the Boers, in South Africa, have been started for Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities to be tried under the laws making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state

Alexander J. Boroday, an electrician of the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., is believed to be held a prisoner by the Russian government, probably in Siberia. He was a naturalized American citizen, but had been active in political agitation in Russia before coming here. Albert Schmidt, general superintendent of the Westinghouse works, has communicated the facts to Secretary Olney.

The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale at sea and on land, against Germany, or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet; it was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea power.

Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and a seaman terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four-masted English ship Jeannette Cowan, on Vancouver island, Puget sound, otherwise known as the "Boneyard of the Pacific Ocean." Seven people are dead and two injured. The officers of the tug tell a harrowing story of the wreck and of the crew and its surroundings as found by them.

The interest of American millers is centered in the next meeting of the executive committee of the National Millers' Trade Association, to be held January 27, in Chicago. Millers have recently practically decided upon a persistent agitation for reciprocity with South American countries, and will make a determined effort for the repeal of that portion of the tariff law which they think conflicts with the flour interests of the United States. B. A. Hart, a member of the association, says the prospect of the Cubans gaining their independence will have a tendency to promote commercial relations between the new republic and this country.

Canada is to have a naval reserve.

Whisky, not wines, will be used for christening the new battle-ship Kentucy.

Peter Hougaard, believed to have been insane, killed himself and his wife and five children in Chicago.

The matter of the Behring sea arbitration treaty is at last in a fair way to be settled, Canada having agreed to its terms.

Vigorous search is being conducted for the hidden wealth of an old Spaniard, who died some years ago in Los Angeles.

The Occidental college of Los Angeles, Cal., a Presbyterian institution, has been consumed by fire. The loss is $70,000, partly insured.

The overtaxation of the public architect's office is given as the reason for the delay in the construction of the Portland, Or., public building.

Colonel Ingersol, the great infidel, has been extended an invitation to preach in a Chicago church, and to give his views of ideal Christianity.

The second coming of the redeemer has been prophesied again by an evangelist of Baltimore, who thinks the war talk is the beginning of the millenium.

Through the cheapness of corn, American distillers, for the first time in ten years, can successfully compete in the French market with the Germans.

The candidacy of Senator Allison is announced for nomination on the Republican ticket for the presidency. Iowa's congressional delegation is solid for him.

It has been authoritatively announced that the Yale management has decided to abandon the project of a race with Oxford-Cambridge crews, of London.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a decree prohibiting the distribution of funds collected in this country by the Red Cross Society for the relief of suffering Armenians.

A dispatch from London says the statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zilah, on the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, to Italy, is officially denied.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count Thun, governor of Bohemia, has resigned, and that his resignation is expected to lead to a healing of the breach between the young Czechs and the Germans.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Fortuna sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnstable, off Highland light, Boston harbor. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen saved.

The Prussian diet has been opened. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated the budget of 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895, owing to increased receipts due to improving trade.

Mail advices from Hawaii state that friends of the ex-queen are anxious for war between England and the United States, believing that in the event of such hostilities England would seize the Hawaiian islands and restore Liliuokalani.

The City bank, of Minneapolis, a state banking institution, suspended payment this week, pending examination. The capital stock is $300,000. The deposits at the last statement, December 31, 1895, were $523,604. It is claimed the depositors will be paid in full.

A cablegram from Prague announces the death of Charles Jonas, United States consul at Crefeld, Germany. Mr. Jonas was formerly consul at St. Petersburg, but exchanged positions with John Karel. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin.

The certainty of the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is still in doubt, since Venezuela repeatedly affirms that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution.

"There is a general opinion," says a letter to a Boston tobacco dealer, "both among insurgents and Spaniards, that General Campos has become demented. His actions, not only in the direction of the campaign, but his private and ordinary doings are such as to give good grounds for this belief."

The members of the gnovernment bond syndicate received a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from the commitment to furnish their pro rata of $100,000,000 in gold, taking payment in 4 per cent government bonds. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the loan by popular subscription.

The liabilities of Keene, Satterlee & Co., leather dealers, of Philadelphia Pa., whose failure is announced will reach $4,000,000. Nothing can be learned of the assets. Frederick W. Satterlee, head of the firm, left the city before the assignment was recorded, in company with John M. Foulin, a tobacco merchant, who failed at the same time, and neither has been heard from.

The Chilean treaty with Brazil has been shorn of its importance by the announcement that Argentina has an anterior treaty with Brazil, giving all the rights of a favored nation. It is the intention of the United States minister to demand of the Brazilian government that similar privileges be accorded this country. This will minimize the damages that may possibly accrue in favor of Chilean flour and cereals."

Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, and British high commissioner, has sent a message to Pretoria that matters have been satisfactorily arranged in the Transvaal and that bloodshed is ended. Final agreement between President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, regarding the disposition of the prisoners captured as the result of Dr. Jamieson's raid into the Transvaal has been completed. Jamieson and the officers will be tried in England. The rank and file of the freebooters are now on their way to Natalia where they will be turned over to the British authorities, who will decide the treatment they are to receive.

OREGON'S POPULATION

RAPID INCREASE NOTED SINCE THE YEAR 1890.

Interesting and Spicy News Notes From Our Sister States—Notable Increase in Agricultural Products—Mining and Dairying—Oregon.

There are five stamp mills now in Jackson county.

The Columbia river is now lower than it has been for many years.

Of forty-three vessels examined by the health officers at Astoria, during the last quarter, no contagious diseases were found.

The total sales of land through the office of the board of school land commissioners during 1895 was 71,923 acres at the value of $92,956.

A cargo of lumber is strewn along Elk Beach for miles, which is supposed to have been floated off the decks of lumber schooners during the late storm.

Sturgeon fishing has become quite an industry around The Dalles. Several large catches are reported in that district, a recent one weighing 425 pounds.

The Southern Miners' Association has formed a permanent organization at Grant's Pass. About 200 miners were present and genuine enthusiasm prevailed.

Wheat is now moving out of Pendleton about as rapidly as the railroad can handle it. The movement was started by a recent bulge when 400,000 bushels were sold at 40 cents net.

The Polk county census returns show 2,440 legal voters. The entire population is 9,193. Over 2,000,000 pounds of hops were raised; 795,951 bushels of wheat, and 530,507 bushels of oats.

The Coos Bay Creamery Association paid in actual cash to its milk reducers during 1895, $13,500. Notwithstanding the low price of butter this season, the year was fully as good as in 1894.

Work on the construction of the freezing and packing houses, at Goble, is progressing as rapidly as possible. The machinery will arrive this month and the establishment will be ready for operation by May.

Mrs. Warren, the first white child born in Oregon, and one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre, was recently married to William Cochran. The couple have moved to San Jose, Cal. The bride was 60 years old at the time of her marriage.

The estimated amount of revenue to be raised this year, $783,000, is based upon the assumption that, if the ordinary expenses of government are the same as last year, $94,524, the excesses will amount to $88,459, which will bring last year's figures up to, in round numbers, $783,000. This would give a rate of 5.4 mills.

The promoters of the Oregon summer school have formed a corporation with a capital stock of $20,000, divided into 20,000 shares. The objects of the Association are to advance the standard and efficiency of the teachers of the various educational institutions of the state of Oregon. It is intended to maintain and conduct one or more schools and to provide lectures and instruction on pedagogics and the associated sciences.

Most of the shipments from Portland to the Sandwich islands up to this time, have been bran, feed, shorts, middlings, etc., and some lumber, while fruit, bananas and oranges have been brought back. The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company have arranged that their outgoing steamers will call at the islands, and if sufficient trade they will call on their way back here. Feed, fertilizer, lumber and flour are the products which Oregon intends to ship to that point.

The total population of Oregon is about 378,000, a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1885, and of 18 per cent over 1890. Between 1880 and 1890 the state increased at the rate of 79.33 per cent. Increase has been more rapid, therefore, between 1885 and 1895, than between 1880 and 1890. On the other hand, the rate of increase was greater between 1885 and 1890 than between 1890 and 1895. It will never be as large again, because a greater immigration will bear a smaller proportion to the whole. Oregon gained 94.65 per cent between 1850 and 1860 because the original population was so small that the immigration of that era exceeded it. The gain of 18 per cent between 1890 and 1895 is just about such as shown by states which are growing, but not receiving considerable immigration. New York gained 18 per cent between 1880 and 1890.

Washington.

A new logging camp has been established at Sunnyside, on Lake Whatcom.

The large log jam in the Cowceman in Cowlitz county, was broken with dynamite.

Adams county claims not to have had a sheriff's sale advertised for two months.

Waitsburg is discussing the matter of putting in a pumping system during the dry season.

E. P. Brinnon, a pioneer of Jefferson county, is dead. The town of Brinnon was named after him.

Snohomish expects to add an important industry this year to her resources, namely: a beet sugar factory.

The teachers of Walla Walla county have decided to have a permanent organization, to hold a monthly meeting at Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Prescott and Dixie.

The new fish cannery at Richardson will be completed during the coming March. Its capacity will be 50,000 cases and will employ not less than twenty people.

The Wateom board of trade has appointed a committee to look up a site for the Lynden creamery on Bellingham bay, where good shipping facilities can be had.

The merchants and ship owners of San Francisco and Puget sound contemplate a telegraph line from Tatoosh island to Gray's Harbor. This stretch of country is totally uncovered.

The executive committee of the Northwest Mining Association have decided to call a convention on February 22, at Spokane. Invitations will be extended to the state officials of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

The Everett school board has determined to bond the outstanding indebtedness of the district, and then to put expenses on a cash basis. The board is not inclined to issue any more warrants. The problem it has to solve is to run the school without giong in debt.

The leading educators of this state are to hold an important meeting in Spokane, next summer to organize a society and take action for a unification of the public school system of Washington, including the state university, agricultural college and state normal schools.

As a result of the prospecting done by a diamond drill on the coal properties of the Everett and Monte Cristo Company, about three and one-half miles southeast of Granite Falls, a tributary to the town of Everett, it has been decided to develope the property by sinking a shaft.

The salmon pack statistics for the Columbia river for 1895 show: Spring pack—Chinook salmon, 437,810 cases; bluebacks, and steelheads, 52,566 cases. Total value, $2,711,853.75; amount paid for fish, $1,776,547. Allowing one-half the catch to the Washington fishermen makes the amount received by the fishermen of Washington for spring salmon delivered to canneries $888,273.50. Fall pack—92,86 cases of silversides, 31,500 cases of Chinook, 3,500 cases of steelhead; total, 137,086 cases, valued at $456,50960.

Idaho.

A new lumbering enterprise has just been started at South Boise. The mill cost $40,000 and will cut about 4,000,000 feet this year. The maximum capacity is 40,000 feet per day.

A coal mine has been located about twenty-five miles from Idaho Falls. It is a superior quality of coal, and can be delivered at that place for $3.50 per ton, one-half of the price of soft coal at the present time. It is a very light coal, free from iron and with great heat. A road is to be constructed to the mine.

A company has been organized which has secured deeds to gravel bars and water rights about the Horseshoe Bend to Salmon river. It is the object of the company to construct a large cut through the neck of the bend which will be 13,000 feet long, and by this means drain 9,000 feet of the present river channel.

A Chicago capitalist is about to launch on the Snake river a veritable floating mining camp. On the boat there is a good sized boarding and lodging house to accommodate 150 miners an immense stationary engine and boilers together with dredgers and pumps of all sizes. This mechanical boat battery will move up and down Snake river working the banks for gold.

The report of Wells, Fargo & Company gives the total mineral production of Idaho, in 1895, at $7,353,820, an increase of $511,900 over last year. Of this production the gold was $2,521,000; silver $2,807,450; lead, $2,026,680. The difference between Wells-Fargo's total and the assay office estimate is largely accounted for by the different value per ounce of silver, the mint using the coinage value and Wells-Fargo the commercial price. The difference, 62 cents, amounts to $2,500,000.

Montana.

A new hotel is to be built early in the spring at the Old Hunter's Hot Springs resort.

The Odd Fellows at Belt have let a contract for a new building. The lower floor is to be used as a public hall.

A stucco company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. It is to work the gypsum fields at Kibbey.

The long bridge over the Yellowstone, five miles south of Livingston, was blown into the river by a high wind. It is a total wreck and cost Park county $8,000.

Montana produced in metals about $40,115,000 during the year 1895, just ended, taking the value of the silver at the coinage rate and estimating the last two months of the year on a pro rata basis. The official report of the assayer for this office will not be ready until some time in March, but it is believed that the figures given will not vary more than a few thousand from the real amount. The production of gold was $4,100,000; of silver, 4,500,000 ounces; of copper, 212,000 pounds, and of lead, 24,500,000 pounds. The output of copper is estimated as being 65 per cent of the production of the United States. The receipts of bullion at the Helena assay office during 1895 were 10 per cent greater than last year and 47½ per cent greater than during 1893.

British Columbia.

Plenty of surface indications of crude petroleum are reported in East Kootenai. The indications cover a very large area and two different qualities of oil have been obtained.

The output of the coal mines at Issaquah during the last month was the heaviest ever known. The output for 1895 was 92,859 tons, a gain of 20,000 over the preceding year.

Vancouver has had some heavy snow falls this year, a recent one averaging two feet. The weight of the snow was such that the telephone poles were unable to bear it. The wires were down over most of the town.

The fire losses in 1895, in New Westminster, were the worst in several years. The losses being $140,000 in 1893, $60,000 in 1894 and $28,000 in 1893. The insurance amount on this year's losses was $78,000.

Rebellion Is to Be Made Treason.

La Guayra, Jan. 14.——The legislatures of Miranda and Zula have approved Crespo's decree making rebellion now treason, and have petitioned congress to enact a law malkng it so.

—The Marquis of Plaumartin, who recently died in Paris, bequeathed 50,000 francs to the Paris Deaf and Dumb Institution, and 4,000,000 francs to the Brussels municipality for the erection of an asylum for the aged.

NOT MUCH WAR TALK

JOHN BULL IS FULL OF CONFIDENCE, HOWEVER.

No Further Announcements of Movements Looking to an Alliance of Powers Against England—Transvaal Again to the Fore.

London, Jan. 14.—Interest in the Transvaal question in its immediate bearing has revived to an appreciable extent, while the incidental strain of relations between Great Britain and Germany, which so completely placed the Boers in the background of the picture for a time, has in its turn receded, but by no means disappeared. There is little apprehpension of war with Germany, over the present complication at least, and the British public has an enduring sense that, if there is to be a war, England is ready for it. The prominent and efficient measures of the naval authorities, and the formidable show of strength which is the result, give John Bull a feeling of confidence. There are no further explicit announcements of movements looking to an alliance of the powers against England today.

Nevertheless, it is keenly perceptible by the public that the sentiment displayed by the German government has a far wider bearing than the present dispute in the Transvaal, and there are visions of future complications on questions of conflicting interests.

It is not believed that President Kruger has demanded the abrogation of the London convention, which provides for the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal as the price of sparing Dr. Jamieson's life.

A dispatch from sources sympathetic with the Transvaal government in Johannesburg tonight assert the plot for Jamieson's raid and the coincident uprising of the Uitlanders was the most shameful in history. The blackest part of the plot, the dispatch asserts, was the intention of the agents of the Chartered South Africa Company to set loose the savages to invade the Transvaal from all points and kill every white man. It had been engaged that all over South Africa provisional stations should be erected on the lines of route, and the points had been fixed. The object was to destroy Pretoria and to present England with a fait accompli before any interference could reach them. Sketches of Pretoral and of the "Rand" made by military men have, it is said, been seized.

In Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—There is distinctly less stress of feeling here today in regard to the international complication growing out of the Transvaal crisis, and the German press, as a rule, devotes less space to it than for some time. The tone of the comment of the newspapers, which means so much in this land of press censorship and inspired expressons in newspapers, is rather more peaceable, and there is less talk of active hostilities and more hope expressed of an unarmed settlement of the questions at issue. Expressions of irritation at the British government, and of rancor against the English people, are still more or less bitter, however.

A HUMAN LADDER.

By This Means Was a Young Girl Rescued From a Burning Building

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Jan. 14.—Fire in the residence of Banker James Keogh early this morning came near resulting in a terrible holocaust. As it was, four members of the family and the domestic were badly burned, and one severely cut with glass. Mrs. Keogh was ill, and the shock and burns she received, it is feared, will cause her death.

Mr. Keogh saved four children by heroic dashes through the flames. Upstairs were two daughters. When awakened, the downstairs part of the house was ablaze, but one of them rushed down and out of doors, receiving only slight injuries. The other feared to follow and broke the window to call for help.

By this time the young men outside formed a human ladder several feet high, and by standing on each other's shoulders were able to rescue the distracted girl, who was badly cut about the body in getting out, being clad only in her night dress.

A Train Seized for Taxes.

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 14. — An Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe freight train was in charge of Sheriff Larkin, of Atchison county, for a few hours last night. The company refused to pay its 1895 taxes, assessed by Atchison county, levied for street improvement, claiming such levy was illegal. This afternoon Treasurer McCullin turned the collection of the taxes, about $7,000 in all, over to Sheriff Larkin. Yesterday was Larkin's last day in office and he wanted the fee, and went to work to earn it. He learned of a freight train that would reach the Atchison yards last night, and going there, he attached the same. The legal department of the road at Topeka telegraphed Larkin that the company would pay the taxes under protest within five days. This was sufficient and he released the train. It was delayed five hours.

The Commission in China.

New York, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the World from Cheng Tu says: "The United States Cheng Tu committee, Consul Reid, Lieutenant-Commander Merrill, and Mr. Cheshire, will leave Cunk Ping, a city in the province of Sechun, Wednesday, by the Yang-tse-Kiang route. One immediate result of the committee's arrival here was that the representatives of all the missions destroyed in the Cheng Tu riots have now returned to Cheng Tu. The officials throughout the province have ommitted no opportunity to make public manifestation of their consideration for the American commissioners, who were received with great ceremony wherever they were sent as men of high rank.

No Importations From French Soil.

Paris, Jan. 13.—A decree has been gazetted prohibiting the exportation from France or from the French colonies of warlike munitions intended for Cuba.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

During the week few changes were noted in the local market. A carload of oranges were received. Eggs are firm, being quoted at 24@25c. The American Wool Reporter says that Oregon wool is bringing good prices in Eastern markets, and more is being moved than is accredited to returns.

Wheat Market.

The local market is unchanged. The East closed at a slight advance, and English cables reported a steady tendency, with buyers for distant cargoes holding off. Export quotations here are as follows: Walla Walla, 54c; Valley, 57c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.75 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.80; Snowflake, $2.80; Benton county, $2.75; graham, $2.25; superfine, $2.00.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 24c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 19@21c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $4.25@5.25; barrels, $4.50@7.00; cases, $3.75.

HAY — Timothy, $9.00 per ton; cheat, $6.00; clover, $6@7; oat, $5@6.50; wheat, $5.50@6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, $14.50 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $12.50; shorts, $13; middlings, $16@18.50; rye, 75@80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 45c; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good, 35c; common, 17½c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 30@50c per sack; sweets, common, 2¼c; Merced, 2¾ per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 65@75c per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, hens, $2.75@3 per dozen; mixed, $2 25@2.75 per dozen; ducks, $3 50@4; geese, $6.50; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound; dressed 12c.

EGGS—Oregon, 24@25c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 12@12½c per pound; half cream, 9½c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 10@12½.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $4.00@4.50; choice, $3.50@4.00; Sicily, $6.50; bananas, $2.25@3.00 per bunch; California navels, $3.25@3.50 per box; pineapples, $4@5.00 per dozen.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1¼c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c; cauliflower, $1 per dozen; tomatoes, 50@60c per box.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 8@10c per pound; artichokes, 85c per dozen; sprouts, $1.35@1.50; cauliflower, 80@90c per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, Winter Nellis, $1 per box; cranberries, $11@11.50 per barrel; fancy apples, $1@1.50; common, 50@75c per box.

DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4½c; sun-dried, 3½@4c; sun-evaporated, 5@6c.

WOOL—Valley, 11c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

HOPS — Choice, Oregon 4@7c per pound; medium, neglected.

NUTS — Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12½c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@15c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@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 11@12½c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 12c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 8½c; 10s, 8½c; 50s, 8¼c; tierces, 8c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES.—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 6@6½c; 50 to 60 lbs, 5c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

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, 4¼c; extra C, 4⅜c; dry granulated, 5⅜c; cube crushed and powdered, 6⅛c per pound; ⅛c 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 @ 22c; Mocha, 29@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $21 80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.30 per 100-pound case.

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

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2½c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 1¾c; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9½c, and Sisal, 6¾c per pound.

BAGS—Calcutta, 4½c.

RICE—Island, $4.50@5 per sack; Japan, $4.00@4.50.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $3.00; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

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

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

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.00@3.40; light and feeders, $2.50@2.75; dressed, 3½@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.65@3.75 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.45@3.55; superfine, $2.50@2.75.

BARLEY — Feed, fair to good, 70c; choice, 71½c; brewing, 75@80c.

WHEAT—Spring No. 1, $1.03½; choice, $1.05; milling, $1.10@1.12½.

OATS — Milling, 75@85c; surprise, 95@$1; fancy feed, 75@80; good to choice, 60@75c; poor to fair, 57@92½c; gray, 65@75c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@6c per pound.

POTATOES— Sweets, $1.25@2.25; Burbanks, Oregon, 55@70c.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 80@90c; Oregon, 85c@$1.

WOOL — Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy do, 6@8c. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3@5; good do, 4@6c; southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 24@27c; seconds, 24@25c; fancy dairy, 22@23c; fair to choice, 19@20c.

EGGS—Store, 22@25c; ranch, 27c; Eastern, 20@25c.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 9@11c; common to good, 7@8c; Young Americas, 5@8c; Eastern, 12@13½c; Western, 11@12½c per pound.

—William Burbank, an 83-year-old resident of Thompsonville, Conn., was fatally injured recently while coasting down a hill in that place.

A GOLDEN OUTLO

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF T DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The Best Winter Feed for Cows—Foreign Dairies—The Washington Dairy School—Some Valuable Information for Dairymen.

None of the resources of the great Northwest give more hope for the development than does the dairy industry.

A careful and conservative estimate printed in the Yakima Republic, the amount of butter used daily in state of Washington at 50,000 pounds and for the week, 350,000 pounds. This, at 25 cents a pound amounts $87,000 weekly. Now of this amount as near as can be ascertained, the of Washington only furnishes pounds, which, at 35 cents per amounts to $12,500, leaving pounds to be furnished from and outside the state, which, cents per pound, amounts to which goes out of the state weekly that one article alone.

About Winter Feed.

Since dairying has became a feature of Eastern Washington culture, writes Professor Spelling the Pullman Agricultural college

"The question of winter feed dairy cattle is an important one ivew of the fact that the various crops do unusually well in this and are eminently adapted for feed, a few facts in regard to crops will doubtless be appreciated our farmers.

"The particular root crop that proven the best adapted to dairy cows is the mangel while carrots are the best for In selecting a variety of mangel zel, three points should be taken consideration; first, select one free from fine, fibrous roots, when pulled it will be free from too much dirt fed to a cow may in death. Second, one that does grow too deep, so that it may be without too much effort; and one that yields well.

"The Golden Tankard fills conditions pretty well.

"In selecting a carrot, I would vise planting one of the half-long stump-rooted varieties; they are pulled and yield well. Carrots also fine feed for cows, and have reputation of giving butter a color. Carrot tops, however, not be fed cows in milk, as they the milk badly. Mangel and beet are excellent cow feed.

"In regard to turnips, it may be that this section is best adapted to culture of the Swedish turnip, or bags, as it is called. These do here, and are excellent for sheep cattle, but for cows giving milk must be fed just after milking, least ten hours before milking or they will taint the milk and butter made from it.

The Dairy School.

The dairy school of Washington Pullman, will begin February 17, continue eight weeks. The work this school is entirely different in acter from that done in the far school. The dairy school is in for the butter and cheese maker, thorough instruction, accompanied regular work in the laboratory, creamery and cheese factory, will be offered in milk testing and in butter cheese making.

In order to make the instruction offered in the dairy school of the practical value, the agricultural college has secured for instructor in dairying Adolph Schoenmann, of Plain, Wis. Mr. Schoenmann has been instructor during the past three years in the Wisconsin dairy school, which is, perhaps the leading school of its kind in the country. He is also secretary of the Wsconsin and the Minnesota State Dairymen's Associations, and he holds a diploma and a gold medal for cheese exhibited at the world's fair in 1893. He is the author of two well-known books on dairying, namely, "Milk Testing" and "The Butter Fat and Dividend Calculator."

Foreign Dairies.

In some of the dairies in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and in all those near Glasgow, says the American Agriculturist, the butter is made by churning the cream and milk together. This is done in order to obtain the better milk, the demand for which is always great in large cities. When the milk and cream are to be churned together the milk is kept in the coolers for from twelve to twenty-four hours, and then poured into a milk-tub. It remains here until required for churning; and will, during this time, have coagulated. If a certain quantity of milk is put into the milk-tub, and has coagulated before any more has creamed, the coagulated milk must in no way be disturbed, or, if the two quantities are mixed together, too much fermentation may be the consequence. The milk is not churned till it has become acid, and when once coagulation has taken place, it should be churned as early as convenient. If the milk has not fermented before churning, the buttermilk will keep for a much longer time, will have an agreeable taste, and will bear to be mixed with a little water. When the milk has fermented before being churned, the buttermilk will never be so good nor will it keep for such a length of time as the former.

A First-Class Cow.

A first-class cow, says Hoard's Dairyman, should give 6,000 pounds of milk per year, containing 4 per cent of fat. This would produce 278 pounds of butter, worth $69 50, and the cost of feed and care of the cow would be $55. The Fruit Grower notes experiments with twenty-six dairy cows at the Ohio experiment station last year. The total cost of the dairy was $2,575, of which $984 was for feed and $1,590 for labor, etc. The average yield was 718 gallons or 6,175 pounds of milk, worth $148 per cow, or a total net profit of $1,250.

More Trouble in Peru.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—The enemies of the government and a number of gendarmes created a disturbance at Moquega. The outbreak was suppressed promptly. Troops have gone to the support of the officials of the place.