Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Checks of the Seven Stars Mining Co. Repudiated.

DEEDS FOR WORTHLESS LANDS.

A Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Car on the Atlantic and Pacific Destroyed by Fire.

The salmon run in the Columbia is improving.

Natural gas in Santa Fe, N. M., is to be utilized.

The Oregon Pacific road is to be extended to Boise City, Idaho.

The horsethieves who raided ranches near Prescott, A. T., have been caught.

Trouble is reported between the cowboys and Navajo Indians on Green river, Utah.

A project for a railroad between Phœnix, A. T., and San Diego is being actively developed.

The Stock-growers Association convention at Ogden wants the arid lands ceded to the States and Territories.

Mr. Huntington has directed the officers of the Southern Pacific Company to name the Santa Monica wharf "Port Los Angeles."

The mining excitement in Josephine county, Or., continues. New finds are reported almost daily, and some of them are very rich in gold.

The Sheriff and deputies at Visalia, who made a failure in their last effort to capture Evans and Sontag, are now busily engaged in explaining how they failed and placing the blame on each other.

Numerically the Stanford University faculty consists of thirty-three professors, seven associate professors, fourteen assistant professors, fifteen instructors, eight assistants and one non-resident lecturer; total, seventy-eight.

Lake county, Or., has two salt marshes—one on Silver Lake and one on Warner Lake—and when the railroad pierces that country the salt industry will be a sure thing, as the salt is equal in strength and purity to Turk's Island salt.

Deeds for worthless lands in the Colorado Desert are arriving at San Diego for record from persons in the East who are being victimized by Walter J. Raymond. He calls them citrus fruit lands, and sells them for good prices. They are utterly without value.

The Wells, Fargo & Co. express car on the Atlantic and Pacific at Hancock, N. M., was destroyed by fire, and the safes contained nearly $100,000 in gold and as much more in greenbacks. A large quantity of the gold will have to go back to the mint for recoining, being melted together. There is nothing but ashes of the currency.

Checks of the Seven Star Mining Company have been repudiated by a Prescott (A. T.) bank, with which the company has been doing business, the company having no funds to its credit. This is the property recently stocked by Dr. Warner of patent medicine fame, and which was advertised for sale under a guarantee of paying dividends.

There are various cranberry marshes along the coast districts between the southern line of Oregon and the Gulf of St. George. The Nehalem section of the Tillamook coast has long been noted among local residents for its cranberries; and from just north of the Columbia river, in the Shoalwater Bay country, barrels and barrels of the favorite fruit find their way into the markets of the world every season.

The house of T. C. Early & Co., clothing dealers at Boise, Idaho, has failed. The dealings of the house were reported crooked. After establishing credit the house bought goods and reshipped them to other points, where they were sold, and the creditors found too late there were no goods to seize to secure their bills. Early was a leader in prayer-meetings and Sunday-school work.

A young woman stopping in San Diego came from the East to California, fell in love, married, settled down, broke up housekeeping, lost her husband and resumed her maiden name, all within the last month. Her husband during the same time left his situation under a cloud, met and married the girl, changed his name twice and disappeared to parts unknown, and now San Diego says the names of the parties cannot be given to the public.

A farmer named Whitney living near Etiwanda, San Diego county, Cal., was recently bitten by a rattler, and through the prompt application of remedies experienced no apparent ill results. One week afterwards, it is gravely stated, while working in a barn he saw and killed a large rattler. Immediately he was thrown in convulsions, and since then he will throw himself on the floor, crawl along and protrude his tongue. He is under medical care.

The Bowers dredger, which has been at work at South Bend the past twenty months, has gone to Olympia. While at South Bend the dredger excavated 1,386,500 yards of river bottom, and distributed the material, a very sandy clay, over 280 acres of tide flat, of which about forty acres are filled five feet and the remainder three feet high. The harbor has been extended about half a mile eastward by the operation, the extension having an average depth of twenty-two feet at extreme low tide. The cost of the work, exclusive of engineering, drainage, etc., has been $278,180, and all borne by the property owners of South Bend.

A company has been formed under concession of the Arrow Steamship Company to operate Arrow steamers on the Pacific. The Arrow Steamship Company was incorporated under the laws of Arizona last November, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and the reserved right to increase it to $10,000,000. They propose the establishment of a transportation line from the American Pacific Coast to Japan and China, stopping at Hawaii. Two Arrow steamships of about 450 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and a speed capable of carrying them to Yokohama in less than ten days, will be built by the Arrow Construction Company, probably this summer. These will be followed later by two additional ships of great speed, sufficient to attract the cream of the transpacific passenger trade, the mails and express freight. The style of ships, being unsinkable, unburnable and practically indestructible, combined with luxurious comfort and unparalleled speed, will make them popular on the waters of the Pacific, and the company will prove a strong competitor for the lines which now control the trade between this Coast and Asia.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Secretary Morton has appointed H. H. C. Dunwoody assistant chief of the weather bureau, vice Major Rockwood resigned. Major Dunwoody has been connected with the bureau for many years.

E. P. Baldwin, First Auditor of the Treasury, has issued an order which will prevent favoritism in the examination of accounts. Under the new order each account will be taken up in the order in which it was received and on no account made special, except by order of the head of the department.

Unless unforeseen reason for postponement should occur the International Monetary Conference will reconvene at Brussels May 30. All the Commissioners have tendered their resignations, and but one of them—Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank of New York city—has been reappointed. It is understood Senator Jones of Nevada has been requested to withdraw his resignation.

Acting Commissioner of Pensions Murphy has transferred about fifty clerks, who were heretofore employed on "statistical work," but which, so far as he could see, are of no value to the office, to current work in order to facilitate in bringing up the business to date. Murphy is decidedly of the opinion that among the 958,000 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau there are many fraudulent cases, and with a view of purging the list of such as can be reached he has issued an order to the special examiners in the field, directing them to use all diligence in searching out such cases as require the attention of the bureau.

Friends of ex-Representative Blount, now on a special mission to Honolulu, say there are several reasons why he will not be chosen as Minister Stevens' successor. Notwithstanding that his actions have been approved by the administration, the President is not blind to the fact that certain things he has done, notably the hauling down of the flag, have been received in this country with disfavor. The president realizes also that a commissioner appointed to assist in settling a controversy between two parties in a foreign nation can hardly hope to be persona gratia to all factions after the settlement is effected.

Before leaving Washington President Cleveland practically set at rest all rumors that he would call an extra session of Congress to consider the financial situation. During a conversation with Cleveland Representative Kilgore inquired regarding the intentions of the President as to an extra session. Kilgore explaned that he wished to bring his family to this city, and for this reason was anxious to learn what would probably be done in order that he could make his plans accordingly. The reply of the President was he would not call an extra session until September, unless some unforeseen circumstances which were not now anticipated made such a course necessary. He stated a call would be made for assembling Congress between September 1 and 15.

The Executive Committee of the local directory of the World's Fair held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted which practically mean a flat renunciation of Congressional control. The joint committee made a lengthy report on the recent act of Congress instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold enough of the Columbia half dollars to secure the payment of $570,880 for awards, which was amply discussed. The report says the committee would regard it as a direct and inexcusable violation of the pledges and covenants with the bondholders to enter into the formal undertakings which the act of Congress require. The requirement of this act, says the committee, is a violation of the act of August 5, 1892, accepted by the directors.

Senator Ransom, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, was seen in reference to the committee's Pacific Coast trip. When asked about the probable date of the start from Chicago he said he had an idea that arrangements could be perfected so that the committee would leave June 15. There was no certainty about this, he said, but it was his purpose to get the committee away at the earliest possible moment. It is now stated that the committee will be on the Pacific Coast for fully six weeks, and possibly for a more lengthy period. Senator Ransom says the committee will go direct from Chicago to San Francisco. From there the committee will go to Los Angeles, to investigate whether the proposed deep water harbor should be located at Rodondo Beach or San Pedro. When the investigation for this purpose is completed other river and harbor improvements will be looked into, and then the committee will go north to Oregon and Washingson to investigate the Columbia river improvements and also the proposed scheme to connect Lake Washington to Puget Sound by ship canal.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

World's Fair construction has cost eighteen lives.

World's Fair buildings will need 120,000 incandescent electric lights.

But few English society people will come to the World's Fair until the London season is over in July.

The buildings of the Chicago World's Fair have already cost twice as much as those of the Paris Exposition.

The Prince of Wales is not coming over this year, but his son, the Duke of York, is expected to do so before his marriage.

What is claimed to be the plow used by Daniel Webster on his farm at Marshfield, N. H., will be sent to the World's Fair.

The government exhibit for the World's Fair is not ready, and therefore will not be placed in position at the fair until May 15.

It has been officially declared that all the drinking water in the Columbian Exposition grounds from Lake Michigan will be filtered.

A tabular display of the scope and workings of the German laws to insure workingmen against sickness, accident and old age is to be a part of the German exhibit at the World's Fair.

Among the Kansas products to be exhibited at the World's Fair will be some choice specimens of grasshoppers, in the production of which the bleeding State is without a rival among American Commonwealths.

Wisconsin's original appropriation for the World's Fair was so niggardly as to arouse general criticism throughout the State. As a result another bill has been passed and signed which appropriates $100,000.

August 9 has been named as the day for a grand gathering of Virginians at the World's Fair. On that day the 274th anniversary of the assembling at Jamestown of the first representative legislative body of Americans will occur.

A model of Nicaragua canal, twenty feet long, is exhibited at the World's Fair. This model is one of the two that were constructed at Washington in 1888. The other was sent to the Paris Exposition and presented to the French department of engineering.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Strike on the Union Pacific Satisfactorily Settled.

A CONSCIENTIOUS HORSETHIEF.

Pennsylvania Iron Trade Expects Much Trouble This Year in Strikes—C. W. Harris.

Albany is to have an electric trunk line.

Kansas is filling up this spring with Germans.

"Gum-chewers' lockjaw" has made its appearance.

The new directory of St. Louis contains 191,523 names.

A $2,000,000 postoffice is to adorn the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

Boston is planning to build an elevated railroad to cost $25,000,000.

Nut culture is attracting attention on the Delaware peninsula.

George Gould says the Union Pacific's floating debt is only $4,000,000.

The New York Legislature has dried up the pool rooms in that State.

Missouri crop prospects are most discouraging, owing to heavy losses.

It is said the railroads will ignore the Nebraska maximum freight rate law.

Eastern capitalists are said to be trying to buy the St. Louis street railroads.

The water is very low in the South Pass at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

There are seventy-seven branches of the Theosophical Society in the United States.

The strike on the Union Pacific is at an end. The terms of settlement have not been made public.

Pittsburg capital, controlling 40,000 acres of gas territory, will build great iron mills at Munice, Ind.

Governor Flower of New York will commute the sentence of Carlyle W. Harris, the wife murderer.

The 1,027 electric-light lamps of Chicago are maintained at the expense to that city of $102 each per year.

Louisville will offer $1,000,000 in bonds and a building site, if the State will move its capitol from Frankfort.

The Populist women of Kansas have begun organizing women sufferage clubs. The first was organized at Topeka last week.

The Pennsylvania iron trade expects much trouble during this year in strikes. Manufacturers will attempt to reduce wages.

General Harrison has been invited to make the chief speech at the unveiling of the new soldiers' monument at Athens, O.

Cargoes of horse meat, it is said, are being shipped from New York to Belgium as food for the poor people of that country.

The Goodland Rain-making Company is said to be contracting with farmers in Western Kansas counties at an average of $1,000 per county.

A Kansas woman, who held a man up at a revolver point and went through his pockets, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Governor Nelson of Minnesota has signed the anti-scalper bill, which becomes a law April 18 next. Scalpers say they will contest it.

According to a recent decision it is an offense against the laws of the United States to send a dunning or scurrilous message on a postal card.

Electric roads in Ohio are so numerous that there is a prespect of so many being jammed together as to form a continuous line across the State.

As a result of the immense crops of grain harvested the last two seasons in South Dakota, that State is this spring having the heaviest immigration in ten years.

The first grain fleet of the season has cleared from Chicago with 11,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the severe winter, navigation has opened earlier than usual.

The wonderful influence of the sun on earth is shown by the fact that during less than three minutes while the last eclipse was total the temperature fell three degrees.

The receipts from water rates in Chicago during the last fiscal year aggregated $2,569,952, and the operating expenses were only $1,170,098. This leaves a profit of $1,399,854.

Steel caskets for the bodies of those who die suddenly on shipboard are being carried on many of the transatlantic liners. The remains are placed in them and hermetically sealed.

The Supreme Court of the United States has had occasion to declare itself on the question whether singular or plural pronouns ought to be used in speaking of the United States. The Court sustains the constitutional form, "The United States are."

John Railey, a Tennessee farmer in hard luck, has just been made happy by the receipt of $685 from Frank K. Walldran of Reading, Pa., being in full payment with 6 per cent interest for a horse which Walldran, then a soldier, appropriated from Railey's stable in 1864.

In the effort to keep New York's streets clean four hundred red barrels have been placed at the corners of Union Square for passers by to throw their banana skins and papers into. If the experiment prove useful, barrels will be placed at street corners all over the city.

In a suit in Washington State against several saloonkeepers the Northern Pacific complains that the employes of the company, who must necessarily use dynamite and steam in the construction of the company's railroad line through Kittitas county, were induced by the presence of the defendants' saloons along the line of work to become unfitted for the safe use of these instrumentalities, and prayed that the sale of liquor be stopped. The State Supreme Court decided against the road, and the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the decision.

The Sheriff of Aikin county, S. C., seized a train on the South Carolina railroad upon a warrant issued by the State authorities for the collection of taxes which were in controversy. The road was in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Court, and the Sheriff was adjudged guilty of contempt for failing to release the property under order of that Court. He went to the Supreme Court for relief, which was denied, the Court holding the State's claims for taxes were not superior to the general rule, which makes property placed in the hands of a receiver subject to the orders of Court; they are to be determined in the regular way and proper manner. The seizure was unjustifiable.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Henrietta Herschfeld, the first woman graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, is assistant court dentist in Germany.

Henry M. Stanley has gone to Africa to suppress the slave trade. If Henry doesn't make a few deals on his own account, he is not the thrifty fellow he used to be.

President Charles F. Thwing says that John L. Woods of Cleveland, who has just died, gave to Western Reserve University during his lifetime about $500,000, and not $250,000 as currently reported.

Gov. McKinley openly proclaims that he would accept the gubernatorial nomination again if his party offered it to him. The Governor still has faith in the tariff, and says the future will vindicate the wisdom of the bill that bears his name.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is more than ever impressed that we are on the verge of a great upheaval both socially and politically. Mrs. Lease is a thorough Socialist, and believes the people's party should commence putting the Socialistic ideas into practice.

Mrs. Rachel Floyd, formerly Miss Holloway of Ohio is one of the most accomplished chemists of the day and took her degree as a doctor of philosophy at the university of Zurich, Switzerland, an honor which only two women have been accorded. Mrs. Lloyd is now professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska.

Oliver Sumner Teall is a man of medium height, with big, bushy, blonde mustache, a pair of shoulders and biceps that do not invite aggression, and a self-contained manner that befits such a hustler as the candidate for the place of Big Tom Brennan. He never has the blues, never gets excited, is always courteous to everybody, and makes friends easily.

George Sheffield, the "Massachusetts Yankee," as he calls himself, who has a new motor that will take a steamer to London from this side in three days without a pound of fuel, is gently but firmly informed that one John M. Keeley has had one of 'em for the last twenty years, its only drawback being that it will not mote.

Among the items of minor importance connected with court life in Europe it may be mentioned that the Duke of York, the future King of England, has recently joined the ranks of detective camera fiends and amateur photographers, while Prince Albert, the nephew and heir of King Leopold of Belgium, has blossomed forth as a bicyclist.

Captain G. W. Grant of the English army, who is in Washington, speaks thus of our soldiers: "I have seen most of the armies of the great nations on review, and I consider that the American regular troops are a fine body of excellenty drilled and well-officered men; though, of course, the army in this country does not receive the attention bestowed upon the armies of the older nations."

Mme. Camille Collett, the well-known advocate of the emancipation of women in Norway, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of her birth. A festival was given in Christiania in honor of the day, and was attended by Ibsen and many other famous writers. Professor Loremy Diedrichsen made the address. Mme. Collett is the author of "The Official's Daughter" and other books. She still enjoys splendid health, despite her great age.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Georgia's cotton acreage is not increased.

There is not a wagon factory in Mexico.

A new freight car is double the ordinary size.

Machine lace is made to look like hand work.

Sugar cultivation is rapidly increasing in Louisiana.

In 1892 17,205 vessels arrived in New York Harbor.

Women serve as switchmen on the Italian railroads.

Four hundred patents were issued to women last year.

The Southern strawberry crop will be large this season.

Over 4,000 books were published in this country last year.

More than 180,000,000 pins are made weekly in Birmingham, England.

Chair manufacture is a trade in which machinery has not superseded human skill.

It costs thirty-five cents a thousand to manufacture illuminating gas in Boston.

On the Arabian coast the pearl fishery produces annually a sum little short of $1,750,000.

France has three dynamite factories, which produce over 25,000,000 dynamite cartridges a year.

The railroads employ more men than double the number of men required by the general government.

Good farms can be bought in Chautauqua county, N. Y., at prices varying from $10 to $15 per acre.

The hairsprings for watches are made principally by women on account of the delicate handling required.

Electricity is now used for making forgings, augers, ball bearings and other articles hitherto made by hand.

Last year the net profits of the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York city were about $3,400,000.

According to the Iron Age steel beams for building purposes are at present cheaper than heavy pine beams.

Of all the vast store of wheat that was sent abroad from New York last year not a bushel went in a sailing vessel.

A Louisiana man says that the rice crop of that State this year will be fully one-half of the entire crop of the United States.

Life and fire insurance, backed by Mexican capital, are being organized in Mexico, and American companies are withdrawing.

Twenty-thousand people are now engaged in commercial floriculture in this country, and the value of a year's production is $26,000,000.

In the manufacture of knives the division of labor has been carried to such an extent that one knife is handled by seventy different artisans.

The Boston Manufacturers' Gazette says: A fortune of mammoth proportions awaits the discoverer of a process for the curing of leatner without the use of bark.

The Chicago Tribune has information that many farmers of Central Illinois are leaving that rich section of the country for cheaper lands in other States. They are mostly of the rent-paying class.

A capital of $52,000,000 is invested in the nursery interest in 172,000 acres of land. In all horticultural pursuits the entire capital is estimated at over $1,000,000,000 by the census of the Agricultural Department.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Count Herbert Bismarck to Reappear in Public Life.

JAPANESE WOMEN FOR CHICAGO.

Women Employed as Station Agents in France—Belgian Suffrage Rioters Sentenced.

British India has 10,417 licensed opium shops.

The revolution in Honduras has been suppressed.

Victor Vifquain has been appointed Consul-General at Panama.

It is estimated that 70,000,000 of people in Europe wear wooden shoes.

The latest record-breaking time between Bombay and London is thirteen days.

Owing to the drought in Southern Russia, the crops have suffered great damage.

Grasshoppers in China are so numerous that soldiers have been ordered out to fight them.

A Tokio paper says 300 young Japanese women are to be shipped to Chicago for immoral purposes.

It is reported that a seam of coal has been struck at a depth of 200 feet at Newport, near Melbourne.

The Reichstag has passed by a large majority the bill providing for the more careful preservation of military secrets.

Count Herbert Bismarck is about to reappear in public life. He has become a candidate for a seat in the Prussian Diet.

Cape Colony's export of gold during March amounted in value to £430,000, as against $334,000 in the same month last year.

The Pope has ordered that prayers for rain be offered by Catholics throughout Italy. Rain has not fallen for two months.

The province of Quebec is endeavoring to float a new loan in Europe in order to pay off the Mercier $4,000,000 loan, maturing in July.

The Russian government confesses that in the first two weeks of April there were 359 deaths from cholera in one province alone.

Nearly 500 women are employed as station agents in France, but they get only half as much pay as men in the same positions.

The famous clock said to have been made by Louis XVI. was recently purchased by a member of the Rothschild family for $168,000.

Germany's wine crop of 1892 was little more than half the average production of the previous ten years, although the quality is excellent.

Sanction has been recently granted for the construction of a railway between Tachikawa and Ome, Japan, to be known as the Ome railway.

In the relief of paupers £2,191,172 was spent by local government relief boards in England and Wales during the last half of last year.

Queen Victoria abandoned her projected visit from Florence to Venice on account of the alarming reports as to the prevalence of cholera.

The Prussian Landtag has approved Finance Minister Miquel's proposal for a property tax, the most contentious part of his financial reform bill.

Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, who made a fortune of $14,000,000 as a brewer and spirit merchant and in coal mines, left $50,000 of it to Liverpool hospitals.

The total stock of wheat at twenty-eight cities in continental Europe decreased 3,403,000 bushels in March. Stocks on April 1 were 17,875,000 bushels.

The increase of population in the whole of Australasia during 1892 is estimated by the government statist at 85,000, of which only 6,700 was due to emigration.

The Jews of Bulgaria gave to the bride of Prince Ferdinand an album inlaid with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, which cost $50,000. The Pope sent a diamond ring.

The latest crop report of the Hungarian Agricultural Minister says frosts and north winds have done much damage to wheat, and a considerable area of rye has been killed.

Ouida's latest novel promises to be startling even for her. Mr. Gladstone will figure as a villain in the plot, and she promises to make him as black as any she has ever painted.

The Franco-Siamese difficulty is regarded at Singapore as serious. The Siamese traders, as they fear there will be fighting, have ceased importing rice, and the dealers are hoarding it.

Many of the men who participated in the recent suffrage riots in Mons, Belgium, have been sentenced to short terms in prison, and the Socialist leader, Brenez, was sent to prison for five years.

Notwithstanding that every year from 5,000 to 6,000 ships go up and down the river Seine, carrying 2,500,000 tons of goods, it is said that there is no map of this important French stream in existence.

The official estimate of the condition of the French wheat crop on April shows the area to be about the same as last year. Twenty-eight departments report the condition very good, fifty good, seven satisfactory and two medium.

The Empress of Austria is to visit Vienna again after years of wandering about the world. She is extravagantly fond of flowers, and the florists of her loyal city are forcing their roses and orchids in order to meet her unexampled demands.

The business of colonizing Africa with white people goes on apace. An expedition left England some two weeks ago for Mozambique as advance party of settlers who are to colonize some 300 square miles of territory between the rivers Zambesi and Sabi.

The people of Grantstown, Bahama, became so incensed at the brutality of the constabulary that they burned the guardroom, beat the constabulary and stoned Captain Learmouth. A Constable had his brains beaten in in the center of the city of Nassau.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News estimates the exportable surplus of the Indian wheat crop this year to be only 16,000,000 to 24,000,000 bushels. The exports of the year just past were 29,000,000 bushels; preceding year, 59,000,000 bushels; three years ago, 26,000,000 bushels.

William Waldorf Astor intends to make London his headquarters in future for business as well as social purposes. Accordingly he has purchased a vacant piece of land on the Embankment, and will shortly erect a large office which will accommodate a staff of upward of thirty clerks.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PRODUCE, FRUIT, ETC.

WHEAT — Nominal. Valley, $1.18@1.20; Walla Walla, $1.10@1.12½ per cental.

FLOUR—Standard, $3.30; Walla Walla, $3.30; graham, $2.90; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

OATS—Choice, 44@45c per bushel; fair, 40c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.50@6.75; cases, $3.75.

HAY—Best, $11@13.50 per ton; common, $9@10.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $19.00; shorts, $22.00; ground barley, $23@24; chop feed, $18 per ton; whole feed, barley, 80@85c per cental; middlings, $23@24; per ton; brewing barley, 90@95c per cental; chicken wheat, $1.10 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 22½@25c; fancy dairy, 17½@20c; fair to good, 15@16c; common, 12½c per pound; California, 31@37½c per roll.

EGGS—Oregon, 18c per dozen.

POULTRY — Chickens, mixed coops, $4.00; fancy coops, $4.50; broilers, $5.00 per dozen; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; ducks, $8.00@9.00; geese, $9@10 per dozen; turkeys, live, 18@19c; dressed, 20c per pound.

VEGETABLES — Cabbage, $1.50 per cental; onions, 2½@2¼c per pound; cut onions, 75@90c; potatoes, $1@1.15 for Garnet Chilis; $1.65@2.00 for Burbanks; new, 3½c per pound; Oregon turnips, 75@90c per sack; sweet potatoes, 5½c per pound; cauliflower, 90c per dozen, $2.75 per crate; celery, 80@90c per dozen; artichokes, 50c per dozen; lettuce, California, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse, 35@40c; asparagus, $2@2.25 per box; parsnips, 85c per sack; beets, $1.50 per sack; radishes, 25c per dozen; green Oregon onions, 12½@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 6@7c per pound; Oregon, 50c per dozen; green peas, 7c; spinach, 3½c per pound; cucumbers, $1.00 per dozen; string beans, 18@20c per pound; California garlic, 5@6c.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $5@5.50 per box; California new crop, $3.00@4.50 per box; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; oranges, seedlings, $2@2.75 per box; navels, $3.00@3.50; cranberries, $12.50 per barrel; apples, $2.00@2.25 per box; pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per dozen.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

HONEY — Choice comb, 15@17c per pound; Oregon, 10@20c.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, $15.50; 100s, $16.50; 50s, $17.50; stock, $10.50@11.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Petite prunes, 10@12c; silver, 11@14c; Italian, 12@14c; German, 10@11c; plums, old, 5@6c; new, 7@9c; apples, 6@11c; evaporated apricots, 15@17½c; peaches, 12@14c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

RICE—Island, $4.75@5.00; Japan, $4.75 per cental.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c; Rio, 21c; Salvador, 21½c; Mocha, 26½@30c; Java, 24½@30c; Arbuckle's, Midland, Mokaska and Lion, 100-pound cases, 23 35-100c per pound; Columbia, same, 23 85-100c.

BEANS—Small whites, 3½c; pinks, 3½c; bayos, 3½c; butter, 4c; lima, 4c per pound.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; in half-barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per keg.

SUGAR—Net prices: D, 4¾c; Golden C, 5¼c; extra C, 5½c; Magnolia A, 5⅝c; granulated, 6c; cube, crushed and powdered, 7⅝c; confectioners' A, 5⅞c per pound; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.85@2.10; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65@2.00. Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@1.40 per dozen. Pie fruits, gallons, assorted, $3.15@3.50; peaches, $3.50@4.00; apricots, $3.50@4.00; plums, $2.75@3.00; blackberries, $4.25@4.50.

VEGETABLES—Corn, $1.50@1.75; tomatoes, $1.10@1.15; sugar peas, $1; string beans, 95c per dozen.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.50; 2s, $2.40; chipped, $2.55@4.00; lunch tongue, 1s, $4; 2s, $6.75; deviled ham, $1.75@$1.85 per dozen.

FISH—Sardines, ¼s, 75c@$2.25; ½s, $2.15@4.50; lobsters, $2.30@3.50; salmon, tin 1-lb talls, $1.25@$1.50; flats, $1.75; 2-lbs, $2.25@2.50; ½-barrel, $5.50.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF — Prime steers, $3.85@4.25; choice steers, $3.75@4.00; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.50; good to choice cows, $3.15@3.75; common to medium cows, $2.50@2.75; dressed beef, $6.00@7.00.

MUTTON—Choice mutton, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; dressed, $8.00; lambs, $4.00@4.50; dressed, $7.00@8.00.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $7.00@7.25; medium, $6.50@6.75; light and feeders, $6.00@6.50; dressed, $8.00.

VEAL—$4.00@6.00.

SMOKED MEAT AND LARD—Hams, large, 16½@17c per pound; hams, medium, 16½@16¾c; breakfast bacon, 16@16½c; short clear sides, 14½@15c; dry salt sides, 13¾@14¼c; lard, compound, in tins, 12@12½c per pound; pure, in tins, 15½@17c; Oregon lard, 11¼@12½c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $2.25; steel, $2.35; wire, $2.75 per keg.

IRON—Bar, 2¼c per pound; pig-iron, $23@25 per ton.

STEEL—Per pound, 10½c.

TIN—I. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, $8.50@9.00 per box; for crosses, $2 extra per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, $7.50@8.00 per box; terne plate, I. C., prime quality, $6.88@7.00; 14x20, $14.

LEAD—Per pound, 4¾c; bar, 6½c.

SHOT—$1.50.

HORSESHOES—$5.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, $4.50@5.00 per bale; resin, $4.80@5.00 per 480 pounds; tar, Stockholm, $13.00; Carolina, $9.00 per barrel; pitch, $6.00 per barrel; turpentine, 65c per gallon, in car lots.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—Quote 12@16c.

WOOL—Umpqua valley, 16@17c; fall clip, 13@15½c; Willamette valley, 15@18c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 10@16c per pound, according to condition.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 6@8c; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@$1.25; shearlings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3@6c per pound.

BAGS AND BAGGING.

Burlaps, 8-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 6c; burlaps, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, net cash, 7c; burlaps, 12-ounce, 45-inch, 7½c; burlaps, 15-ounce, 60-inch, 11½c; burlaps, 20-ounce, 76-inch, 14c; wheat bags, Calcutta, 23x36, spot, 6½c; 2-bushel oat bags, 7c.

Roast Lamb and Catnip.

Mrs. Bunn, painter of note and teacher of art, is chaperoning a party of young women at Fort Hamilton. She looks after their morals, manners and teaches them a bit about the culinary art. Recently "mint sauce" was the dish of which the young ladies were to learn the composition. With great care Mrs. Bunn culled the mint from the fields, and the girls longed to taste the delicate sauce made from freshly gathered herbs. The lamb was served, the sauce dipped, and the first young lady who tasted the compound, forgetting her manners, shrieked, "It's c-a-atnip!"—and it was.

FARM AND GARDEN.

To Test the Purity of Water, Iron, Acid and Alkali.

THE TIME TO BREED HEIFERS.

There is No Pear So Universally Popular in the Markets as the Bartlett—Notes.

Remember beans will not stand the frost peas can.

Weeds to pay the best should be harvested while young and tender.

In planting the garden the very best seed obtainable should be used.

We find it pays to set the poles for running beans before the beans are dropped.

Little chicks with the mother hen in a coop are not bad to have in a garden, but with a loose hen—never.

A garden not plowed last fall, nicely plowed now, will give good return for a top dressing of well-rotted manure harrowed in.

Peas, radishes and lettuce may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. Better wait a little before getting the beans planted.

If you plowed under a heavy coat of manure in your garden last fall, it will be in nice shape to harrow in when you plow it up now.

Beef cattle require good shelter, an abundance of good water with the chill taken off and all the feed, whether whole grain or ground, and hay or grass that they will eat up clean.

We are not sure but a spraying machine affords the best means of combating the potato bugs. It is certainly more rapid and economical than any method of applying dry poison.

In planting a pear orchard you may safely give first place to the Bartlett. There is no pear so universally popular in the markets, and the tree has the good quality of being generally free from blight.

TO TEST THE PURITY OF WATER.

Test for Lime.—Into a glass of water put two drops of oxalic acid and blow upon it. If it gets milky lime is present.

Test for Hard or Soft Water.—Dissolve a small quantiry of good soap in alcohol. Let a few drops fall into a glass of water. If it turns milky it is hard; if not it is soft.

Test for Iron.—Boil a little nut-gall and add to the water. If it turns gray or lake, black iron is present. 2. Dissolve a little prussiate of potash, and if iron is present it will turn blue.

Test for Acid.—Take a piece of litmus paper. If it turns red there must be acid. If it precipitates on adding lime water it is carbonic acid. If a blue sugar paper is turned red it is a mineral acid.

Test for Carbonic Acid.—Take equal parts of water and clear lime water. If combined or free carbonic acid is present a precipitate is seen, to which, if a few drops of muriatic acid be added, an effervescence commences.

Test for Magnesia.—Boil the water to a few grains of neutral carbonate of ammonia into a glass of it, and a few drops of phosphate of soda. If magnesia be present it will fall to the bottom.

Test for Earthy Matters or Alkali.—Take litmus paper dipped in vinegar, and if on immersion the paper returns to its true shade, the water does not contain earthy matter or alkali. If a few drops of syrup be added to a water containing an earthy matter it will turn green.

THE TIME TO BREED HEIFERS.

Different men have different opinions about the best time to breed heifers for the dairy. It is generally conceded, however, says Homestead, that they should be bred at a younger age when kept for dairy purposes than when kept for beef. When the cows are kept only for the milk and the calves are not considered worth raising, the heifers can drop their calves at two years, or a little older, without injury, provided they are well cared for. On farms where the granger's cow is kept, and where the purpose is to raise the calves for the beef market, it is better to allow the heifers to go a little longer before dropping their first calves, so they will get more size. There is one very important point to be remembered in this connection, and that is the season when the heifer drops her first calf. We consider the time of year about as important as the age of the heifer. The milking organs must be developed the first time the heifer is in milk if she is to prove a good milker afterward. For this reason the heifer ought to drop her first calf at a time when milk-producing food is plentiful so that the flow of milk will be abundant and extend the veins and udder. Grass is the best food for this purpose, and on the average farm the heifer should calve when the grass is good. Then keep her on good grass through the summer and on milk-producing food during the fall and winter and up almost to the time she drops her second calf. The milking organs of the heifer must be developed if she is to make a good cow.

AGE OF MATING FOWLS.

A cock which is more than two years old will not prove as serviceable as one a year old. While very young pullets do well for breeding purposes when they are mated with a full-matured male, the use of young pullets and cockerels together should be avoided. It is better to use eggs for incubation that are laid by hens over fifteen months old. If pullets' eggs are to be used, the cock should be well on in his second year. In all experiments we have found, says a writer in Farm and Fireside, that eggs from pullets will hatch as well as those from hens, but the chicks from the hens' eggs are stronger and more vigorous. Much depends on the male, however, for his influence is great and the chicks will largely inherit his characteristics. There is a tendency to market the hens and retain the pullets. This is not a good plan, for, unless a hen is quite old, she will always produce strong chicks, whether she lays many eggs or not.

Near Lamar, Colo., a little girl of four years wandered to the platform of an express train and was blown off while the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. A locomotive was sent back, and the searchers found the child at midnight sitting unhurt in a clump of weeds and keeping very still for fear the Indians would get her.

Too much care cannot be exercised in striking a match. A Bridgeton (N. J.) girl was engaged in the act when the match head flew off, and, going into a basket of paper flowers, ignited them and some curtains that were near by. From these the flames spread to the girl's clothing and she was severely burned.