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The proposal of Laurier in the French Chambers to establish a State monopoly for the sale of wheat does not meet with pronounced popular favor.

The suffering among the London poor this winter is not so great as was expected. It has been about an average winter for the unemployed.

The Czar has ordered a new thirty-foot cutter yacht to be built by J. S. White of Cowes during this season. It is to be magnificently fitted.

There were 1,056 persons killed in accidents in and about coal mines in Great Britain during last year, an increase of forty over the record of 1892.

The wedding of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been finally arranged for April 22 at Coburg.

Puerto Rico complains that by the treaty with America it is losing $100,000 monthly, and wants the mother government to abrogate the agreement.

The increased cultivation of poppy in various parts of Europe has, it is said, led to a marked growth in the percentage of opium contained in honey.

The rumor that the tug Millard, with sixty-two men on board, was wrecked off the Nicaraguan coast has been confirmed. Not a person on the ill-fated vessel was saved.

The French reinforcements for the column at Timbuctoo have had to storm the village of Nioforge, which opposed their passage, and 100 inhabitants were killed.

Germany's inquiry into the silver question in its broad phases, which is about to be entered into, may possibly change the attitude of that country on this issue.

Rubenstein's new sacred opera, "Christus," is to have its first presentation within two or three weeks in the opera house at Breslau under the composer's own direction.

In Berlin a new company has built a lot of cabs on an improved pattern and fitted them with automatic fare-receivers, so that the driver does not handle any money at all.

The Crown Prince of Siam is among the boy authors of the world. He has written several stories for English children's magazines, and can write fluently in three European languages.

Men do not give up their seats to women in the public conveyances in London and Paris. They might be so polite if called upon, but the laws of both cities forbid passengers to stand.

Italian business men in all parts of the kingdom and the Chambers of Commerce of all the principal cities are vigorously opposing the proposed increase of the duties on imported wheat.

It is said by M. Albert Clim and corroborated by other experts that there are scarcely six novelists in France who can count on receiving equal to or above 10,000 francs a year for their literary work.

Bourdin, who was blown to pieces in Greenwich Park, London, was a friend of Henry, the Paris Anarchist, and it is believed had designed to emulate in some way the acts of his friend in the Terminus cafe outrage.

At a meeting of the Autonomie Club in London a speaker spoke of Vaillant, Pallas and other Anarchists as "martyrs." He advised the study of chemicals, so that bombs could be made and used when necessary.

Mr. Gladstone is devoting the spare time which he has from his duty of managing the affairs of the British Empire to an enthusiastic study of the Basque languages, the dialect of the strange people who inhabit the slopes of the Pyrenees.

London's Thirteen Club at a recent dinner had thirteen dishes on the menu, salt cellars were emptied about on the tablecloth with studied carelessness, the chairman broke a large mirror and each guest a small one, and to cap the climax only cross-eyed waiters were employed.

Mercantile rivalry between Liverpool and Manchester, occasioned by the opening of the ship canal, is occupying in both cities a large share of public attention. An important movement is being made by public bodies in Liverpool to counteract the influence of the ship canal on the trade of that port.

A new kind of fuel made from solidified petroleum and other materials is now being extensively manufactured in France. It is stated that its heat-producing properties are very great, and that experiments to use it in engine furnaces have been of a most satisfactory nature.

Vice-Admiral Lefevre, French Minister of Marine, estimates that by about 1905 the type of ironclad now being constructed by the nations of the world will have reached its apogee, naval armaments along present lines will be completed, and the nations will have armed for the sea up to the limit.

Mr. Asquith, British Home Secretary in reply to the request of Prof. Tyndall, who recently returned from America, that he be accorded an interview with Mrs. Maybrick in order to induce her to consent to be hypnotized and questioned while in that state for the purpose of establishing, if possible, her innocence, informs Prof. Tyndall that he cannot permit such an interview.

A District Judge in Kansas has decided that the State Reform School, which has been running a good many years, costing the State meanwhile a good deal of money, has no constitutional existence.

The total postal receipts in Chicago during 1893 were $4,863,684.

The Czar talks of leaving St. Petersburg frequently.

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A Tame Duckling.

The extraordinary sight of a duckling that has just shed its shell following a young woman about the house with all the affection of a pet dog is a domestic wonder in the family of Mrs. Carr. Ever since Easter morn the neighbors have been dropping in to witness the spectacle, and the fame of the singular attachment has attracted attention among people who are interested in natural phenomena of every description.

The little duckling has been in the family since Easter Sunday, when it was brought as a gift to Mrs. Carr's baby daughter, Serena, aged four years, who was delighted with her new pet. The duck at once struck up a long friendship for the domestic, Mary McCullough, and has been the young woman's constant companion ever since. Whenever Mary speaks the duck responds with the piping salutation and waddles after the young woman wherever she goes. The most astonishing thing about this freak of nature is that if any other inmate of the household attempts to induce it to answer, the webfooted prodigy maintains a solemn silence, but Mary has only to utter a word when the quacking begins and is kept up until she has ceased speaking.—Philadelphia Times.

Mary's Claim.

A little girl is reported to have died near the imaginary line in Oklahoma which divided the recently opened reservations from the remainder of the territory just as the signal was given for the grand rush for lands. The child and her father were alone and unknown, but the beauty of the one and the still, deep grief of the other moved the strong men of the frontier to acts of admirable sympathy.

A runner on a swift horse located a homestead, and returning placed the father of the dead girl in possession of it. The body of the child was transported to the claim and buried upon it. Afterward it was discovered the remaining one of the unfortunate couple was absolutely penniless, and a purse of money was given him with the hope that the claim will prove a haven of rest to him and that the homestead shall always be known as "Mary's claim."—Duluth Tribune.

Death from Ingrowing Toe Nail.

Some time ago there was published the story of the death of a Long Island physician from blood poisoning resulting from an ingrowing toe nail. A well known surgeon chiropodist said the other day to the reporter: "The death of that Long Island doctor is not the first I have heard of from the same cause.

"The cause of the disease is common and painful and usually directly traceable to narrow toed shoes. It causes pain as severe as a toothache and not infrequently, when neglected, results in blood poisoning. I know of an operation for ingrowing toe nail in an English hospital where the patient suffered so much pain that they gave him a mixture of ether and chloroform. The operation was successful, but when it was finished the physicians found that their patient had died from the chloroform."—New York Sun.

To Preserve an Alpine Flower.

The diet of the Tyrol last week passed a bill imposing heavy fines upon persons found selling any sample of the beautiful but rare Alpine flower called edelweiss, which has been pulled up by the roots on the mountains. A similar act was passed seven years ago by the diet of Salzburg, with a view to the preservation of the edelweiss plant, which is threatened with extinction in the Austrian Alps. In the Salzburg district the success of this legislation is, unfortunately, not encouraging.

Great Season for Herrings.

The herring fishing season on the Susquehanna river is finished, and the catch has been unprecedented. The pack will amount to over 60,000 barrels of salted fish. The season open April 8 and closed May 10. One fisherman caught 100 barrels of the fish with a dipnet in the outlet lock of the canal. It has been an uncommon thing this season to take 200,000 herring at a haul of one of the large seines, which, when paid out, encircled three-quarters of a mile or more of water area.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

A Trying Experience.

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EASTERN MELANGE.

Withdrawals From New York Savings Banks in 1893.

GOLD IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

The Kansas Populists to Introduce a Novelty in the Coming Political Campaign.

Mayor Hopkins of Chicago has reduced his own salary 10 per cent.

Companies in Denver owning smelters have decided to shut down half the furnaces.

Wolves have been killing sheep at a great rate in parts of Minnesota not very remote.

The membership of the Massachusetts Grand Army is 547 less than it was a year ago.

The Kentucky Senate has defeated the anti-pool-room bill, which had passed the House.

Petitions for the establishment of a National Board of Health are pouring in upon Congress.

It is claimed that deep snows in the Wyoming Mountains have driven at least 10,000 elks to the plains.

The old Guion line, which has been at the point of dissolution for the last two years, has been revived again.

Extensive frauds have been discovered, by means of which purchasers of public lands in Texas have been swindled.

It is expected that Moody and Sankey will make a great many conversions during their engagement in Washington.

The New York Central railroad has issued orders for extensive retrenchments along the entire line of the road.

The will of Charles Rathgate Beck of New York leaves $1,000,000 to Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Vice.

It is thought Governor Northen's action in endeavoring to prevent prize-fighting in Georgia will become an issue in politics.

Gold-seekers are pouring into the Rainy Lake section, Northern Minnesota, where the precious metal has been discovered.

A project to furnish Omaha with water power by means of a canal fifty miles long is being considered by prominent capitalists.

A New York journal reports that cheap building materials are causing "an epidemic of office buildings and apartment houses."

The fund started by Mayor Gilroy of New York for the relief of the poor now amounts to $60,000, and much more is expected to be contributed.

In the attempt to break the will of ex-Senator H. M. Rice of Minnesota, who left $2,000,000, claimants allege his common-law marriage with a squaw.

A number of New York manufacturers, whose establishments have a capacity of nearly 300,000,000 bricks a year, are going to try and build a brick trust.

A suit has been instituted at St. Louis that involves title to all the property on one side of Olive street from Third to Twenty-first, aggregating $50,000,000.

T. V. Powderly, late General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has entered suit against the order for salary, expenses, etc., amounting to over $4,000.

Postmaster Dayton has reduced the expense of lighting the New York post-office building from $70,000 to $32,000 by having a new skylight put through the roof.

Louisville distillers are not well pleased with the alleged project to have the government establish warehouses in New York where tax-overdue whisky may be stored.

Mrs. Olden, widow of the ex-Governor of New Jersey, has given $17,000 to the Sheltering Arms Hospital near Charleston, W. Va., for the benefit of disabled miners.

The Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill requiring insurance companies to adjust losses within thirty days and pay them within forty days thereafter.

Last year the withdrawals from the savings banks of the State of New York exceeded the deposits by $34,518,091. In 1892 the deposits exceeded the drafts by $17,331,113.

Sam Jones closed his series of meetings at the Tabernacle in Nashville by appealing for subscriptions to pay off the debt on the building. In a few minutes $10,000 was dropped in the hat.

A steamship line will probably be established between Galveston and Denmark for the purpose of transporting immigrants from Norway, Sweden and Northern Europe direct to Texas.

Mrs. Chaska (formerly Cora Bell Fellows) has been deserted by her Santee Indian husband, who has taken up with a young squaw on the reservation. Mrs. Chaska proposes to obtain a divorce.

The tunnel under the Palisades, which is to give the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad an independent terminal on the North river, is nearing completion. It was begun August 1, 1892, and is 5,072 feet long.

Jim Mitchell, a drunkard and desperate character, was remonstrated with for boisterous conduct while at the Grand Central Depot at Houston, Tex., when he pulled out his pistol and opened fire on the crowd, killing three men, one little child and wounding one woman.

The Kansas Populists propose in the coming political campaign to organize a theatrical company of young people of the requisite talent as an adjunct to the State campaign and send them over the State, giving plays depicting the woes and ills which afflict the working classes.

The election of officers by the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Washington resulted as follows: Susan B. Anthony, President; Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Vice-President at large; Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor of Upton, O., Treasurer; Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick of Boston and Josephine K. Henry of Kentucky, Auditors.

The Secretary of the Interior in a Montana case holds that each twenty-acre tract of any placer claim must show the discovery of minerals in order to obtain a mineral patent. Whether the claim is surveyed or unsurveyed makes no difference in the rights of locators. Accordingly the location made on a larger amount of land is void except for twenty acres immediately surrounding it.

Edward F. Searles, who by the death of his wife inherited Mark Hopkins' millions, has given to the town of Great Barrington, Mass., a beautiful tract of seventeen acres of forest and grass land on the side of a mountain near by, to be held forever as a public park. He has also given Mansfield [illegible] Kellogg aqueduct, which supplies water [illegible] Terrace. The only condition [illegible] Terrace shall

FATE OF A SAMOAN HERO.

The Tattooed Body of a Native of Samoa Used as an Advertisement.

Coroner Wally and his partner, Mr. Rollins, possess at their place of business a decidedly novel, weird and ghastly advertisement. In the corner of their back room stands an ordinary looking pine box, such as one as is used to place around caskets in the grave. It stands upon an end and hinges are at the side. A lid is opened and a startling sight is revealed.

Standing erect, with hands folded in front and dressed in no raiment except a similar garment to the one used by the Yuma Indians (when they use one), stands the dead body of a Samoan tattooed warrior who was known during life as Letungaifo, and who died at St. Luke's hospital. The body was taken to Coroner Wally's on the day of death, and he had it embalmed. The eyes are open and the black hair and slight mustache bristle out with peculiar fierceness. From the waist to the knees it has been tattooed with blue ink, so as to resemble a pair of knee pants, it being one of the peculiar customs of the country from whence he came to so decorate the body of every male as soon as he arrives at man's estate.

From the peculiar history of the lonely Pacific islander, who, it seems, risked his life and assisted in saving the lives of United States man-of-war's men during the terrible cyclone that swept over the island in March, 1889, it would seem that the government alone owed a debt of gratitude to him, to at least put him in a proper resting place. Letungaifo was one of five Samoans brought to this country by R. A. Cunningham Aug. 19, 1889, and was to have exhibited with them in this city, but owing to his health he was sent to the hospital, and a few weeks after the departure of his countrymen he died. In obtaining these five Samoans Mr. Cunningham had great difficulty, as Mataafa Malietoa, the king of the islands, will not allow any of his subjects to leave, claiming it contrary to their law and custom.

In the terrible cyclone in March, 1889, when the American men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia were wrecked in the harbor of Pago-Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the natives rescued the sailors by making a human line out to reach them, thus enabling them to get to the shore. On this occasion Letungaifo particularly distinguished himself for feats of bravery in saving the lives of several of the crew.

It was after this Cunningham attempted to get the men away. They sailed from the island of Upolu in an open boat, intending to intercept the Oceanic steamer from Sydney to 'Frisco, but a terrible storm arose, and after nearly being capsized and suffering all manner of hardships they were compelled to put back into the harbor of Pago-Pago.

This was on Saturday, and the next day being Sunday all were released to attend church, as the authorities did not think anything would sail on that day. Cunningham, however, learned that the United States ship Almeda was shortly to sail with the sailors who were wrecked during the hurricane, and hastily getting the men together who were anxious to come on board they were secreted and thus escaped to America, being the first of their race to leave their native country.—Denver Republican.

Burke's Grasshopper.

Sir Philip Francis once waited upon Edmund Burke by appointment, to read over to him some important public documents. He found Mr. Burke in his garden, holding a grasshopper and observing it attentively.

"What a beautiful creature is this!" said Burke. "Observe its structure—its legs, its wings, its eyes."

"How can you," said Sir Philip, "lose your time in admiring such an animal, when you have so many objects of importance to attend to?"

"Yet Socrates," said Burke, "attended to a much less animal; he actually measured the proportion which its size bore to the space it passed over in a skip. I think the skip of a grasshopper does not exceed its length. Let us see."

"My dear friend," said Sir Philip, "I am in a great hurry; let us walk in and let me read my papers to you."

Into the house they walked. Sir Philip began to read and Burke appeared to listen. At length Sir Philip mislaid a paper, a pause ensued.

"I think," said Burke, "that naturalists are now agreed that locusta, not cicada, is the Latin word for grasshopper. What's your opinion, Sir Philip?"

"My opinion," answered Sir Philip, gathering up his papers and preparing to go, "is that till the grasshopper is out of your head, it will be idle to talk to you of the affairs of your country."—Youth's Companion.

A Modern Miracle.

There lived in the vicinity of Bergerac a parish priest who was greatly beloved. His parishioners decided upon getting up a subscription to present him with a cask of wine. One of the inhabitants supplied the cask, and each of the rest came and poured in two litres of the produce of his vineyard. One day last week our cure invited some of the subscribers to dinner, in order to taste the beverage which formed a compound of all the wines grown in the district. The servant went to turn the tap, and came back with a decanter full of water in her hand.

"Whatever is that?" was the general cry.

"This is the wine out of the barrel."

His reverence could not make it out; it was altogether puzzling! The guests were splitting with laughter. Each one had thought to himself that the presence of two litres of water would not be detected in a butt of wine, but, as it happened, they had all acted on the same idea.—Petit Liegeois.

Dangerous Snakes.

Among the American pit vipers which are not rattlesnakes are the copperheads and the much dreaded water moccasin of the Californias and Texas. The former has a wide range east of the Mississippi and frequents meadows in the neighborhood of water. There it sometimes falls a victim to the last named snake, for on opening an unusually thick water moccasin caught in Texas a large copperhead, recently swallowed, was found within it.

The water moccasin is an animal more dreaded than the rattlesnake, since while the latter tries to escape, or at least makes its presence known by its rattle, the former is believed to go out of its way to strike, while it does so without emitting a sound. Another dreaded kind, which is said to attack without warning, is the fer de lance of the West Indies.—Quarterly Review.

On the principle that an ounce of prevention outvalues a pound of cure, it is wise to try and check a cold at the outset and not allow it to gain too much hold

A HOUSEWIFE UNION.

AN ORGANIZATION FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Berlin Women Have Done Much to Solve a Vexatious Question—Their Interesting System of Giving Prizes—German Servants Who Are Veterans.

A meeting was held not long ago in the magnificent city hall by the Housewife Union of Berlin for the purpose of publicly rewarding servants of the members for years of faithful service. The rewards were a handsome silver pin, with the initials of the union and the words, "Reward for faithful service," an engraved certificate, a copy of the union's cookbook and a sum of money, determined by the time of service.

The Housewife union is one of the most energetic women's organizations in Germany. In Berlin its influence stretches out over every branch of household work, and every industry pertaining thereto. It was founded by Frau Lina Morgenstern. The idea of encouraging faithful domestic service by a public reward is also an emanation from her brain. In the first years of its existence the committee on prizes had hard work to make both ends meet. But public interest in the experiment grew each year, and now, thanks to gifts and legacies, this branch of the union is self supporting and almost out of debt.

To be entitled to a prize, a woman must serve at least five years in the same household, after which time she receives the pin and the certificate. She receives after ten years in the same family the cookbook and ten marks in gold; after twenty years she gets twenty marks, and after thirty years in the same household thirty marks is the sum given. She may receive a certain prize every five years if she wishes, the only necessary condition being that her employer, if not a member of the union, must pay two years' membership fee and a small sum toward the prize.

The council hall used for the annual meeting was filled to overflowing with an interested crowd of women, a man here and there looking and probably feeling very much out of place. In the front row sat from twenty to thirty servants of all ages dressed in their best and fully appreciative of the importance of the occasion. The meeting was opened by the president of the union, Frau Morgenstern, a short, stout woman, with white hair and a bright, kindly face. After a brief resume of the minutes of the last meeting the president spoke of the purpose of prize giving, the hope of improving the class of domestic servants by encouraging long and faithful attention to duty and the attempt to restore something of the patriarchal relations of servant and employer in former days, when the servant was one of the family, taking a personal pride and interest in the welfare of the household.

She then spoke to the servants, emphasizing the good their example must do to many of their class, and contrasting the security of their position with the lot of the factory hand and the shopgirl. The employer came in for a little of the praise as well, Frau Morgenstern rightly giving the housewife her due share of importance in making and the keeping of good servants. Then the list of those to be rewarded was read, and the women came forward one by one to receive the prizes.

The first name announced was that of a working housekeeper, who had served fifty years in the same place, outliving two generations, and now in her old age cared for as one of the family. The announcement evoked a storm of applause, and the audience was much disappointed when told that this faithful creature was too old to make the journey from her distant country home, and that her prize had been forwarded to her.

Next on the list came another housekeeper, whose term of service had lasted 38 years; then a cook of 30 years' service in the same household, another of 28, and another of 26. All lived in country towns, not far distant, and from one who was unable to be present a letter of thanks was read aloud. Then came six women, all of whom had served 25 years in families in Berlin; then one who had served for 24 years, another for 23, another for 22, several for 20, four from 15 to 20 years, and seven whose term of service lasted from 5 to 15 years. Twenty-eight in all were rewarded, the majority having served for more than 20 years in the same family. Several had received prizes five years before, and several were from families where fellow servants had been rewarded within the last few years.

At the previous meeting forty-five women were rewarded, and the number of prizes given has seldom been below twenty.

Touching stories of fidelity in misfortune, of honest attachment born of pride and interest in the employer's family were told, and it was hard to believe, in listening, that we were in the latter half of the Nineteenth century and in the heart of a great city. They recalled other quarters of the globe where two or three women cannot meet for a social chat without bewaring tales to narrate of incompetent "help," of the hardships of housekeeping and sighing for the time when modern ingenuity will invent a mechanical substitute for that necessary evil—the domestic servant.

The Housewife's union was organized about eighteen or twenty years ago, and the housewives of Berlin for concerted effort against the unnecessarily high prices demanded by the purveyors of the various means of existence. The high prices of family supplies had attracted the attention of Frau Morganstern, and her public lectures on the subject occasioned considerable excitement and aroused women to action. The union was formed, and a regularly organized boycott had the desired effect of lowering prices on the necessities of life. The union then turned its attention to charity. During the distress occasioned by the unprecedented growth of Berlin's population after the war, more than 1,000 poor received assistance each winter.

Then came a time when the adulteration of food was carried to such an extent that it was impossible for any except the rich to obtain proper nourishment. Here again the union stepped to the front and called the attention of the government to the frauds perpetrated on a helpless people, and obtained legal protection for its laboratories established for the purpose of testing adulterated food.—Berlin Correspondence New York Sun.

His First Train.

The oldest railroad conductor in the United States is Richard Coughlin. In 1833 he ran a train from Paterson, N. J., to Jersey City. Each car was pulled by a team of horses along a strap rail two inches wide. The rails were nailed to stringers. Uncle Dick, as he is called, is more than eighty years of age. When he began as conductor had to collect cash fares.—New York Sun.

Afraid of Copper Cents.

There are men in the city hall and other building who honestly think they will be beaten at the polls or lose their jobs if a penny got into their pocket. Some of the cranks go so far as to keep pennies out of their homes, and so long as the children get their pocket money in more valuable metal there is no objection to the boys on copper.—Chicago Times.

Her Triumph.

A well brought up child was sent secretly to purloin and pocket an orange from the laid out dinner table, but was afterward seen to come to the empty room and secretly and silently return it to the dish and triumphantly exclaim, "Sold again, satan!"

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT — Valley, 83½@85c; Walla Walla, 75@77c per cental.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12@12½c per pound; hams, large, 11¼@12½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@16c; short clear sides, 10@12c; dry salt sides, 9½@10½c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 9@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 11@12½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—'93s, choice, 12@14c per pound; medium, 9@11c; poor, no demand.

WOOL—Valley, 10@11c per pound; Umpqua, 11@12c; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c, according to quality and shrinkage.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3½c; under 60 pounds, 2@3c; sheep pelts, shearlings, 10@15c; medium, 20@35c; long wool, 30@60c; tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEAT.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@3.00; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON — Best sheep, $2.50; ewes, $2.25.

HOGS—Choice heavy, $4.00@4.25; medium, $4.00; light and feeders, $3.90@4.00; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 6c large, 4c per pound.

CORDAGE.

Manilla rope, 1¼ in. cir and up, 10c; manilla rope, 12-thread, 3 diam., 10½c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 diam., 11c; manilla ball rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; manila lath yarn, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser, laid rope welboring, etc., 13c; manila transmission-of-power rope, 14c; manila paper twine, 11c; manilla spring twine, 14c; sisal rope, 1¼ in. cir. and upward, 7¼c; sisal rope, 12-thread, ⅜ diam., 7¼c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8½c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7¼c; hop-vine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8½c.

FLOUR, FEED ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.25; Salem, $2.55; Cascadia, $2.55; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $2.30; Snowflake, $2.65; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS — White, 33@35c per bushel; gray, 31@32c; rolled, [illegible] bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $15@16; shorts, $15@16; ground barley, $16@18; chop feed, $15 per ton; whole barley, 60@70c per cental; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, [illegible]c@$1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 27½@30c; fancy dairy, 22@25c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 11@12c per pound; California, 45c per roll.

CHEESE — Oregon, [illegible]3c; California, ——c; Young America, 12@15c; Swiss, imported, 30@[illegible]; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 17c per dozen; Eastern, nominally the same.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, $4.00@5.00; geese, $7.50@8.00; turkeys, live, 11@12½c per pound; dressed, 14@15c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1¼c per pound; potatoes, Oregon, 60@75c per sack; onions (buying prices), $1.00@1.10 per sack; sweet potatoes, [illegible] per pound; California celery, 85@[illegible]; artichokes, $1.00 per dozen; California lettuce, 20@35c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 40@50c; cauliflower, [illegible]5 per crate, 90c per dozen; parley, 2[illegible] per dozen; sprouts, $1.6[illegible] per [illegible]x; string beans, 15@18c per pound; asparagus, 12½c per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, $4@4.50 per box; California fancy, $3.50@[illegible].00; common, $2.50@3.00; bananas, $1.50@3.00 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.50@[illegible].50; California navels, $2.25@[illegible]5 per [illegible]x; seedlings, $1.25@2.00; Japanese, 75@2.00; sunflower, $2.75; apples (buy price), green, 50@65c per box; [illegible] 50@75c; late winter pears, 65@[illegible] per [illegible]x.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $[illegible]@2.[illegible]; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, 37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.2[illegible]@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.[illegible]@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65; Pie fruits, assorted, $1.20; peaches, $1.25; plums, $1.00@1.20; blackberries, $1.25@[illegible]0 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, $4.2[illegible]; tomatoes, $1.10.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1s, $1.[illegible]; 2s, $2.25; chipped, $[illegible]; lunch tongue, 1s, $3.[illegible]50; 2s, $6.75@[illegible]; boiled ham, $1.50@2.75; [illegible] per dozen; roast beef, 1s, $[illegible]; 2s, $2.25.

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

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, $24 80.

DRIED FRUITS — 1893 pack, Prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@1[illegible]; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 10@12½; pears, 7@11c per pound.

SALT — Liverpool, 200s, $15.50; 100s, $16.00; 50s, $16.50; stock, $8.50@9.50.

SYRUP—Eastern, in barrels, 40@55c; cases, as those of very old horses, in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@[illegible]; which the difficulty is principally [illegible] 80c per gallon; $2.25 per keg; California [illegible]anical. Here nature instead of giv[illegible] in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; $1.75 per [illegible]lief constantly tends to make matt[illegible] keg. [illegible]orse. As the age of the horse advan[illegible]

SUGAR—D, 4½c; Golden C, 4¾c; extra [illegible]e crowns of the front teeth increas[illegible] C, 5c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅛c per pound; ¼c per pound [illegible]ngth and prevent the back teeth [illegible] grinders" from closing upon e[illegible] discount on all grades for prompt cash; [illegible]her. Where this trouble app[illegible] maple sugar, 15@16c per pound. [illegible]ortening of the front teeth is the [illegible]

RICE—No. 1 Sandwich Island, $4.75@5.00; no Japan in market. [illegible]equate remedy. The more prom[illegible]

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2¼c; No. 2, 2½c; large white, 2½c; pea beans, 2¾c; pink, 2½c; bayou, 2¾c; butter, 3c; Lima, 3¼c per pound. [illegible]is work is done the less will be the [illegible]ty to the horse, and the greater wi[illegible] [illegible]e saving effected by the owner. W[illegible]

PICKLES—Barrels, No. 1, 28@30c per gallon; No. 2, 26@28c; kegs, 5s, 85c per keg; half gallons, $2.75 per dozen; quarter gallons, $1.75 per dozen. [illegible]imals do not eat well, or do not th[illegible]

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c. [illegible]m the food which they use, it wi[illegible] [illegible]l to see whether they have any t[illegible] [illegible] need attention. If any defec[illegible] [illegible]d, a veterinarian should be empl[illegible] [illegible]to apply the proper remedy. A littl[illegible] [illegible]pe in this direction may be the m[illegible] [illegible] of preventing a good deal of sickness [illegible] the animals and a considerable [illegible] the owner.

RAISINS—London layers boxes, $1.75@2.00; halves, $2.00@2.25; quarters, $2.25@2.75; eighths, $2.50@3.00. Loose Muscatels, boxes, $1.50; fancy faced, $1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4½@5c per pound; 4 crown, 5@5½c. Seedless Sultanas, boxes, $1.75@2.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

Love Superstitions.

In parts of Massachusetts it is thought that if a girl puts a piece of southern wood down her back, the first boy she meets will be her husband. In Boston, if a marriageable woman puts a bit of southern wood under her pillow on retiring, the first man she sees in the morning will, so says the superstition, be the one whom she is to marry.—Kansas City Journal.

The Ruling Passion.

Undertaker (to dying editor)—What shall I place on your tombstone?

Editor (feebly)—We are here to stay.—Atlanta Constitution.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The So-Called Lampas Said to be an Imaginary Trouble.

WHY THE WHEAT YIELD IS POOR

Most American Wheat Growers Plant Too Much Seed—Prepare the Ground Properly.

Long experience in some places has impressed upon certain of the most intelligent wheat farmers the fact that a lesser quantity of seed sown upon a properly prepared seed bed will give better returns than a much larger quantity of seed sown upon land not scientifically fitted for its reception. In a word, most American wheat growers plant too much seed, and do not properly prepare the ground. A very common practice throughout a large part of the cereal areas of the United States is to sow a bushel and a half of seed per acre. In at least 90 per cent of cases this is entirely too much. In some large sections five pecks is the standard amount for sowing an acre of land. This also is too great a quantity if the conditions leading to the best success in wheat-growing are nearly fulfilled. Careful and prolonged experiment has shown that under easily secured conditions wheat plants will stool into ten or twelve culms, each of which will carry twenty to sixty grains. This would indicate a yield several times as great as that ordinarily obtained and even greater than that ever reached on a large scale. From this we must infer that a great part of the seed usually planted does not germinate at all, or fails to mature a grain-bearing plant. With a possible yield of several hundred fold, it is scarcely creditable to American farmers that they go along year after year contentedly reaping a tenfold or twelvefold crop of 75-cent wheat. In some sections of the Northwest certain advanced wheat growers have reduced the amount of seed sown, and have been surprised at the result. In fact, it has been shown that on properly prepared ground a half bushel of the best seed wheat brings a better average yield than two or three times as much seed sown in the ordinar manner. The write once knew a pogressive farmer in Michigan who mad experiments and profited by them. From the usual six pecks of seed wheat per acre he gradually cut down the amunt each year, noting carefully the effets of his slight reduction. He found tht by putting his ground in condition to receive and bring forth a large proporion of the seed planted three pecks would niformly bring a large harvest than duble the quantity sown.

AN IMAGINARY DISEAS.

A correspondent of the Teas Farm and Ranch writes: "The so cled lampas is an imaginary trouble, and only exists in the fertile brain of te owner, and is a relic of barbarism handed down from the dark ages, to which ma's most faithful servant is forced to sumit, because he is in man's power and cannot help himself. If you will compare the head of colts or horses of similar age, you will find that their general appearance agrees almost exactly, and that in all young animals the gums are down on the teeth and as age advances the gums recede by a natural shrinkage and absorption. This change takes place in the mouth of all animals that are supplied with teeth—man as well as the rest, yet the horse alone is singled out from all the rest of the animal kingdom that natu in her wisdom has supplied with teet to reduce food to a fit state for assimilation to nourish the system, and implan ed them in the gums, a suitable soil grow and nourish them, that man in ignorance will cruelly lance, or take best friend to the nearest blacksmi shop and ruthlessly with a red-hot ir destroy for all time to come the bars a gums which nature has placed there a special purpose. If your horse is his appetite, it is due to some other ca than what is commonly called lamp When the colt is changing its tempor teeth for the permanent ones there is some cases a slight inflammation a rounds the roots of the teeth undergo replacement. This naturally passes in a few days without any attention, same as in the child. Our advice is let lampas alone in all cases." I sometimes advisable to lance the g as with children in teething. Feed feed. Washing the mouth with al four drams, water one pint, twice or [illegible] times a day is beneficial.

TEETH OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The American Farmer says: Not ev one remembers that domestic anim often suffer from bad teeth. It is pr able that the unthrifty condition of m animals that are pretty well fed is to some trouble with their teeth, wh makes it impossible for them to pr erly masticate their food. Someti the real cause of the trouble is not s pected. Changes are made in the d and perhaps medicines are given; b of course, no improvement results. ture may effect a cure of a diseased injured tooth, but it is likely to tak long time and keep the animal for mon in a poor condition. Then there [illegible] which the difficulty is principally [illegible] relief constantly tends to make matt[illegible] [illegible]

SUNFLOWERS FOR FOWLS.

[illegible] poultry raisers really appreciate the true worth of the sunflower. It is very easily grown, and produces food of a rich and nutritious quality. When fed properly to fowls it promotes laying, and produces a luster upon the plumage and otherwise benefits the bird.

A Sure Way.

Editor—How often must I tell you, sir, that I cannot use your verses? Tell me, why do you write poetry anyway?

Poet—Ah, Mr. Editor, I wish so much to see my name in print!

Editor—Then why don't you have some visiting cards printed?—Fliegende Blatter.

One Kind of Intelligence.

Beatrice—The lecture on entomology was very interesting. I thought it rather singular that fleas should be classed as the most intelligent of insects.

Her cousin Tom (just back from Paris)—Well, I don't know. They get on to a great many clever people.—Life.