Wallowa Chieftain.

PUBL'SHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Grant county, Oregon, has 225,000 sheep, 20,000 horses, and 940,000 ada is French.

cattle Ir was fifty-five years last month

the world was opened. THE amount annually paid to the teachers of the United States is \$60,-

apiece. WHEN a postoffice ceases to yield \$1,000 a year, it is no longer third

prising about 3,000 head, were recently signed. shipped from Alkali, Oregon, to St.

An Iowa policeman arrested a deaf and dumb man and then clubbed him into insensibility because he could not speak out and tell where he got his lost off the Labrador coast during a

Paul, Minn.

Twenty-two thousand men are at work on the Panama canal. Daily tal condition. photographs are sent to De Lesseps in Paris, and he is thus enabled to measure every yard of progress made.

in London a few days ago for \$26,200. sel ever built, and the price paid for shiners in Georgia. her would hardly furnish the rigging.

IN THE course of last year 3,284 can accommodate. ships passed through the Suez Canal. Of these vessels, 1,669 passed from the Eastern markets, and prices have ad-Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and 1,615 from the Red Sea to the Medi- ly of heart disease at his residence

tleman named Hicks was shot down near Juneau, Alaska. in front of his door by two highway- Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris denies men and robbed of \$1800, a diamond that she contemplates seeking a dipin, watch and ring. He had been vorce from her husband. married but a few days and was pre-fice has issued rules to protect genuine paring to leave with his bride for settlers from land speculators. England.

ENGLAND with a population of 25 ing an independent paper of it. ous universities; and New England, shot himself, but not fatally. with a population of 4,100,000, has

In one of the Chicago parks is a large picture of General Grant made of struck a horse near Sharpsville, Ind., foliage plants. So good is the likeness and was derailed. The engineer, Geo. that no one who had ever seen the Grawford, was fatally crushed under man or his picture would fail to recogpalm branches, which produce the parture across the line into Indiana.

THE weeping willow seems to have scion, it is said, was sent from Smyrna Jumbo. in a box of figs to Alexander Pope. The letter of Chauncey M. Depew, the hands of John Parke Curtis, was planted on his estate in Virginia the planted on his estate in Virginia, thus ing willow in America.

salt will check hemorrhage of the uiteq marked. lungs or stomach....Nails may be farmer of Blount county, Tenn., was to the head of a rusty screw will ren- man objected. der its withdrawal as easy as one just

effectual in curing sick headache . . . ascension several months ago and has To brighten the inside of a coffee or not been heard of since. teapot, fill with water, add a small forty-five minutes.

THIS STORY was recently telegraphed in search of her brother. from Creek Lock, New York: "Barrescue was that of a girl named Annie and Stephen R. Burdict. Ginley. She was playing on her father's into the canal. Before any other aid could be given to her the horse plunged drawn and Gamba was riddled with into the water, seized the girl's dress bullets. in his teeth, swam with her clear across the basin where the bank was low, and was that of the boy who drives him on the canal. The boy was wrestling

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Pacific Coast, Eastern and Foreign. London charity supports 85,000 pau pers.

Boomers are again invading Oklahoma.

Eggs sell in Panama for thirty cents apiece.

Old women act as theatre ushers in Holland. Mrs. Grant gets a bushel of letters

every day. Street-car conductors in Valparaise

are women. One-third of the population of Can-

The eastern mackerel crop is four teen million short.

New York City has an Irish population of half a million. since the first passenger railway in

The Servian army is marching on to the Bulgarian capitol. The vanquished yacht Genesta has

arrived safely at London. A boiler exploded in a saw mill near 000,000, an average of about \$400 Ridgeville, N. C., killing seven persons. . Patrick Keating, a rancher near Al-

team. class, and the Postmaster General can village.

Dr. Noah Parker, for thirteen years SEVENTEEN CAR-LOADS of sheep, com- President of the Yale College, has re-

All persons over eighteen years are to be excluded from the public schools of Nevada. Ward, the ex-banker, has been sen

tenced to ten years in the New York penitentiary. Seventy vessels and 300 lives were

terrible storm. Riel's counsel has asked that a com mission be appointed to test his men-

his 9-year-old son. Jacob Kaufman, of Denver, commit-THE steamer Great Eastern was sold ted suicide by jumping through a barbed-wire fence

Two revenue officers were killed and She is the largest and most useless ves- another was badly injured by moon-

Chicago has 12,000 more children of school age than her school buildings

Nails are in great demand in the

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan died suddennear Newark, N. J. Michael Powers, Fred Cushman and

AT VICTORIA, B. C., an English gen- an Indian, were killed by a land-slide

The Commissioner of the Land Of-

Carl Schurz has offered \$55 the Boston Post, with a view to mak-

000,000, sends 5,000 students to her John Howell, of Starucca. Pa., murtwo universities; Germany with her dered his four children, ranging in age 40,000,000, sends 23,500 to her numer- from three to eleven years, and then

Isaac M. Whitney was killed by William Balsly in the mountains of Am-4,000 students in her 18 universities ador county, Cal. The former, while

in the brush was mistaken for a deer by the latter. A train on the Pan-Handle Road

the wheels of the baggage car. nize it instantly. The picture is about in the vicinity of Tolono, Ill., learning five by six feet, and stands upon an that a shower of eggs had been areasel of draped timbers decorated with ranged by the citizens, took their de-

Two bones of the elephas primogenius and others of some other gigantic animal, have been found lately in had a romantic history. The first Colorado. One tusk belonged to a monster a quarter as large again as

General Clinton brought a shoot from regarding the relations between Presi-Pope's tree to America, in the time of dent Johnson and Gen. Grant has the Revolution, which, passing into drawn from Charles A. Dana the state-

It is already apparent that there wil becoming the progenitor of the weep- be a deficit of nearly \$7,000,000 in the postal revenue for the fiscal year, and the diminution in the number and HOUSEHOLD HINTS: Small doses of amount of foreign money-orders is

driven into hard wood if the points shot and killed by his son-in-law, Bell. ful and her carriage is graceful. are first dipped in lard oil or tallow The difficulty was brought on by a se-... A small heated bar of iron applied cret marriage, to which the old gentle

Lillian Norton, the well-known Boston singer, has gone to Paris to claim inserted A teaspoonful of charcoal the \$3,000,000 fortune of her husband, taken in half a glass of water is often Fred. A. Gower, who made a balloon

A Scotch woman in the last stages of consumption, giving the name of Efpiece of soap and let it boil about fie Littlefield, hanged herself to a chandelier in a Boston hotel. crossed the Atlantic recently, and was The boiler of a dredging machine in

ney Dugan's canal horse, Old Joe, has Stonigton Harbor, N. H., exploded, insaved two persons from drowning stantly killing Captain Henry Shefwithin the past three weeks. The first injuring Thomas Colbert, Grove White field, of the steam yacht Firefly, and Fred. Gamba, a notorious Mexican

boat at Big Basin. As Dugan's boat desparado of Mammoth, A. T., while and Old Joe came along the girl fell playing cards in a saloon, threatened shoot his companion in the game. Instantly half a dozen revolvers were A frightful accident occurred at the

Chancelade quarries near Periguex, France. While a large body of workclambered out with her. He refused men were engaged in taking out stone, to swim back, and had to be taken the quarries suddenly fell in, destroyfrom the tow line and driven a mile a village situated on the ground above back to a bridge. The second rescue the stone piers, and killing a large number of persons.

Four miners, at work in the lower with another boy on the tow path, and dale, Pa., were drowned by the letting was thrown into the canal. He could in upon them of a rush of water from not swim, and there was no one near an old mine on a higher level. Fifteen him who could. While a boatman acres of water, five feet deep, were was looking for a pike pole, Old Joe pamped off before the bodies could be recovered. The victims were John

HATS AND BONNETS.

Eccentricities in Headgear That Distin-

Fall hats and bonnets are receiving early attention. The English walking hat, the turban, and peaked brimmed hats are to be shown by the fall trade, but large brimmed shapes such as the "Malborough" and "Gainsboro," are hurrying to favor again fast. A straw in both black and brown is shown, nameless, that is sure to win favor. has a brim of medium width that can be rolled up at the side or front at easure, or worn down and over the forehead. The latter will be the fashonable tip, but after the recent long reign of hats that tipped back it may not take with every one at first. This hat has a medium high crown somewhat larger in circumference at the top and bottom than round the center of the The hat needs facing, which will usually be of velvet. At the seashore large leghorn hats are worn in the morning without any outside trimming except a scarf of tulle or mull wound round the crown, crossed in the back, and brought round to the front and side and tied in a bow. In Paris very large Italian straws are worn turned or 'roiled' up at the side a la Mar.e Antoinette. These are but pointmota, W. T., was killed by a runaway ers. It remains to be seen whether the reign of the odd, fanciful and quaint in The funeral of Josh Billings took shapes will not run into the fall styles place at Landsboro, Mass., his native as it has through those of spring and summer. In a half hat half bonnet shape there is shown a model with high, military, conical crown, deeply indented at the top. The brim is very wide and oval in front, very narrow behind and rolls up high from the face.

Eccentricities in trimming will surely continue if the first note of change struck is any key to the matter. Lon don Truth says that the bains de mer (bathing season) always gives rise to ccentricities in head-gear and furnishes novel ideas for fall trade. The latest caprice from the seaboard vanity fairs is a caseade of moire ribbon loops laced on the top of the high crown, falling in a shower over the back of the hat, with only a few drops of the ower hanging in front. in Paris trimmed models -is the placing of a cluster of feathers at the back of the tall crown, a few of the tips shown lying from a front view. For instance, if the crown is high and straight, a searf trianging may sur-round it, and the plume or ribbon trimming be massed at the back. Especially is this to be done where the front brim is wide and the back one narrow or open. Will this take? A good deal of the becomingness of a hat depends on its trimming. In fact, some can not wear a hat at all unless converted into an object totally unlike itself by its trim-Now all can not and will not look well in a hat apparently turned with the back to the front, and there may be a little war among our millin-ers before the new order of things is

One thing seems pretty certain of fashionable sanction; the use of tips and plumes. The ascendancy of the wide-brimmed round hat necessitates this. We have heard of more than one maiden who has been sighing for months over her inability to make use of the long plumes she has laid away, and perchance also over the folly of buying more,) while high-crowned, narrow-brimmed hats have been in To such the opening vista given of probable fall millinery will be welcome. No woman, indeed, will quarrel with the feather feature for all know there are few things more becoming on a hat than a wavy plume. Besides the ostrich plume and tips, fancy feathers

of all kinds are already shown. Wings are seen mounted with small palm breasts, a single or a double bird Small parrots in head at the foot. natural greens and in dyed colors are seen in every assortment. From these and other suggestions, it seems prob able that oddities and eccentricities will not go out of style with summer millinery modes. Sashes and sash effects are seen in multiplied form and arrangement. No lady is too old or too young to wear one. They have been confined to thin toilettes mostly, but it is thought that they will enter into the makeup of heavier fabrics this fall, and appear in modified form on street toilettes. Plain white surah silk simply hemmed across the ends is very mu liked for white dresses. The favorite way of arranging these is to drape the sash as a fall in front (lengthwise) higher at the hips, simulating the lower edge of a short apron front. hips it can hang in long loops like panels, or be carried further back and hen fall in loops or loop and ends. Wide sash ribbons are also arranged the same way .- Cleveland Leader.

THE CLOAK "FORM."

A Woman Who Earns Good Wages Put ting on Other People's Garments Every afternoon at five o'clock a richly attired woman emerges from a down-town cloak establishment. Her

figure is perfection, her face is beauti-"Oh! she is our form," said one of Your form?'

"Yes. I see you are not acquainted with trade terms. A form is indispensashow them how the garments look. object onable. Powder and can not move.

her so important to your trade?" a shapely woman with handsome feat- a good lump of it has been placed. Rai ures. You do not often see a more water is an excellent thing for the skin. stylish appearing woman, either in and there is as much truth as poetry in

dress or in movements. A cheap cloak the saying that the "early dew of the loses its cheapness on her. She knows morning will make like the face of an now to draw the cloak around her to angel the woman who bathes in it." exhibit it to the best advantage. Sine style in which to waik and reveal to able way.

"Is putting on cloaks and walking around and posing before your customers all that your form does?" her without asking anything more of

"What do you have to pay her?" "We pay her thirty dollars a week the year around. We let her have a vacation in the summer. She returned from the seashore recently. She is so valuable to us that we paid her expenses while she was away, and we also pay for the dresses which she wears in our house. We do as well by our form as any concern, and we have as good a jumped into the canal and brought the Meehan, Peter Fald, Joseph Heamp as any concern, and we have as good a doubt the fact that the name was really cavity in one as there is in New York."

THE COMPLEXION.

Some Interesting Hints Relative to It

As a woman can not be beaut'for without having a good complexion, and as many women are decidedly ignoran of even the simplest rules for keeping the complexion in good condition, a reporter obtained the following hints as aide to the complexion: Some women phia and Boston, in Washington, Chicago, even in grimy Cincinnati, the complexion of the girls and women have a freshness, a soft color, which those of New York girls and women lack. Of course, there are a number of exceptions to this rule. There are both women and girls in New York whose complexions are exquisite. The first thing a woman should re member if she wants to improve her

complexion is that nothing rubbed on the skin itself is going to help it very materially. The lotions and "creams." and preparations of one kind and an other which are prepared by quacks for "beautifying" the skin, are all humbugs, and no sensible woman should be led into buying them. To obtain a beautiful skin one must begin and diet properly. Butter, fat meat and greasy food of every kind must not be eaten. Coffee and tea must be given up, so must claret and all kinds of wine, and milk or lemonade substituted. Fruits and vegetables should be eaten in abundance, rich candies and cakes avoided, pie never should be touched, and pickles and acid food generally should be dispensed with. A woman who follows the above rules will find that her skin will become smooth and clear after several months have passed. Of and careful. No improvement can be

made unless it is. A tablespoonful of sulphur taken and then taken every other morning for another week, is one of the best things to clear the complexion. It acts like mag'c. It should always be mixed with molasses or something that will clear it

Salt-a tablespoonful dissolved in a goblet of milk-is an old-fashioned ecipe for beautifying the complexion. dollars. It certainly is a simple remedy, and if it does not help the complexion it will strengthen the system. A great deal depends upon the constitution of the person and the kind of complexion she What w li help one woman wonerfully w'll have no effect whatever on One thing is certain, however, milk is always conducive to softening and whitening the skin, and it is a noticeable fact that girls who have never been allowed to drink tea or coffee, and who have drunk quantities of milk, have generally, when they reach the age of twenty, very beautiful complex-

things with which to keep the complexion in order. A tumbler should be drunk one hour before every meal. If it is disagreeable by itself the juice of half a lemon could be fadded. Sugar should not be used. Most women summer time are too careless of their complexions, and when winter come and they go out to balls and partiethey regret it. The sun is excellent for the complexion if it does not get too much of it. A little browning and freekling is oftentimes very beneficial but when the face is exposed to too great measure of the sun's rays the skin is apt to become coarse. very thin ones -should always be worn at a seaside resort, unless parasols are The salt air and sun together are bad for the complexion, though ex-

cellent for the general health. Fashionable women and girls in New York always have their arms and necks 'polished' before going to a ball or ther entertainment where they appear with very decollette dresses. The "polishing" greatly beautifies the skin. First the arms and neck are rubbed very thoroughly with glycerine and rose-water. After this has been rubbed off, the arms and shoulders are covered with cold cream, which is allowed to remain on fifteen minutes. This is then or four o clock, when I am usually rubbed off with a piece of soft white flannel and the arms and shoulders are covered with "baby" powder and rubbed disease among street hucksters. My very thoroughly. This finishes the operation. When this is completed they day."-Philadelphia Times. look like polished marble, and the skin eems to take on a wonderfully fine and beautiful texture. Some one has sug-gested that the face be treated in the same way with good effect, but this would be next to impossible, as the texture of the skin on the arms shoulders is always different from that of the face. The face should always be washed in water the proprietors, when asked about her. | that has the chill taken off it. Warm water is not good for the complexion. despite all that has been said contrary; neither is real cold water. ble to cloak establishments. The sale The one makes the skin flabby, and in of cloaks depends on their attractive- time wrinkles it; the other roughens it. ne s. The buying for the fall and win- Cosmetics of every kind should be ter season has begun, and country avoided. They are always disgusting, merchants are in town or are coming and even a little powder put on on a to purchase their stocks. We must warm day to "take the shine off," is paint To display the cloaks to the best ad- always stamp a woman at once as comvantage, we have a woman to put them mon, no matter how small a quantity on, and thus buyers view them as they may be used. Oat meal and Indian actually appear when in use. Wire meal water are both excellent for wash-dummies will not answer. They have ing the face and hands in. The meal no heads, no arms, no feet. They are softens the skin and gives to it a deli enveloped in paper muslin, and they cate flush which is very becoming. The majority of women will also find that "What can the form do that makes salt water will help the'r complexions. Get ten cents' worth of rock salt ever Our form, you must have noticed, is month and wash in a basin into which

-A noted statistican, Edward Atknows the positions to assume and the kinson, insists that there is an abundthe customer's eye the cloak in a favor-able way." the globe could all find easy standing room within the limits of a field ter miles square, and by the aid of a tele-"Yes, and we are mighty glad to get phone could be addressed at one time by a single speaker. In a field twenty miles square they could all be comfortably seated .-- N. Y. Tribune.

-Dr. C. C. Abbott, the naturalist, recently found upon his farm at Trenton, N. J., a box torto'se, upon the under shell of which was cut his grandfather's name, J. Abbott, with the date 1821.

STREET HUCKSTERS.

How the Legitimate Members of the Pro-

"There are honest and trustworthy street hucksters as well as dishonest ones," said a member of the profession last week, and with most of us buckstering is as much of a regular business as storekeeping or any other occupation, and we have to preserve our rep are born with beautiful skin, clear, soft. utations and keep the good opinion of and peach-like, but there are very few our customers the same as all kinds of women in this climate who can keep tradespeople. There is great rivalry, their complexions clear and handsome too, among regular street hucksters, without considerable care. There is and I know I have to keep my eve something in the New York air, its skinned and my wits about me to preharshness or saltness most probably, vent being double-banked by snides that tends to coarsen or roughen the who go over my route and try to underskin. No where will one see such bad sell me and make the housekeepers think complexions among the general run of women as in New York. In Philadel-

"The regular becksters go down to the wharf at a very early hour in the morning and purchase from the produce commission merchants the and freshest truck they have and pay good price for it and immediately on their daily routes. The other fel-lows go later in the day and buy up the leavings and hawk it about the streets and at back gates as fresh truck. They can sell for less than we can, but their purchasers always get fooled.

There has been a regular business for many years of hiring out huckster wagons. There are a number of "boss hucksters." and some of them keep twenty-five or thirty wagons. man wants to try his fist at huckstering he goes to one of the bosses and hires a horse and wagon. He pays from \$1.75 kfCE—China, No. 1, \$5½; do No. 2, \$5½; to \$2,50 per day. Sometimes they can to \$2.50 per day. Sometimes, they can hire a wagon that has truck to sell in it, and in that case he has to pay down

the value of the truck. "A huckster's l'cense costs ten doilars a year for one-horse wagons, and fifteen dollars a year for two-horse wagons. Whenever a boss huckste hires out a horse and wagon he makes the man who hires it pay twenty-five cents every day to go towards the license which the boss is supposed to pay him-self. The men who hire the wagons course the dieting must be thorough and careful. No improvement can be them, for they get the full or more than the full amount from the men who do the work. There are some twelve or fifteen boss hucksters in the city and log every other morning for a week, and then not taken again for three days. each. They make considerable money and many of them are well off and own property."
"How much can a regular street

huckster make a day? "In the summer time, if he attends to business and has a fair run of custom, all the way from two to four dollars. Hucksters do not make that much in winter time, when fruit. berries and some kinds of vegetables SYRUP—California refinery is quoted Hucksters do not make that are out of season. Hucksters work only five days a week. Monday is the Monday is the hucksters' hol day and has been for years. No fresh truck can be obtained years. No fresh trick can be obtained on Monday mornings, and housekeepers generally lay in provisions enough on Saturday to last over Sunday and Monday. \$2.22.65; maskere', 5-lb tins, \$\psi\$ doz, \$2.22.65; fruits, \$\psi\$ doz tins, \$2.20 \(\tilde{\ell} \) 2.75; jams and jellies, \$\psi\$ doz, \$1.90; vegetables, \$\psi\$ doz.

day. "Nearly all the truck is bought of really all the truck is bought of commission men, for a regular huckster knows he can always get fresh truck from them and the right kind of measure. The farmers in the market box, \$7@7.50; Limes, \$7 00, \$3.00; pines, \$7.00; Limes, \$7.00; L who sell truck wholesale are generally apples, & doz, \$8.00; pears, & box, 40@ looked upon with suspicion by buck-The farmers do not sell by sters. weight, but by measure, and a huckster often finds that the measure is There is plenty of skinning going on all around in the huckstering business, and the regular huckster has got to look out or he will find himself

euchered very often. "Summer time is the huckster's best season and I think I sell more tomatoes than anything else and they last all summer. When they are in season watermelons, cantaloupes, peaches and berries of all kinds sell very rapidly. The smallest sales are among crabapples, grapes, pears and plums. to tomatoes I think I sell more corn in

summer than anything else.' "How about winter?" "Nothing sells more rapidly in winter time than apples. I sell them right along. Sweet potatoes sell we'll in winter and also oranges, lemons,

bananas and pincapples.

"A huckster is generally hard at work from two o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon and when that time comes my voice is husky and my throat sore from continuous yelling in streets and alleys. I com mence to holler at about six o'clock in pretty well worn out. I never heard voice is always ready for the following

THE BODY'S TOLERANCE.

Little Things Which Often Prove Danger ous, While Severe Injuries Sometime Produce Trifling Results.

Sometimes a slight blow on the head has resulted in death, or, what is worse. in the permanent loss of reason. A mere scratch on the hand, or a sliver in the foot, or a grain of dust lodging in the eye, or the tiniest fish-bone entering the wind-pipe, has proved fatal. Such facts may lead us to accept the poet's statement, "The spider's most attenuated thread is cord, is cable, to man's hold on life." But there is another class of facts quite as surprising, that are different from these. An iron bar has been driven through

the brain, with a considerable loss of brain substance, and yet no permanent harm has come to body or to mind. The fact is, while a mere prick in a particular part of the brain (the me dulla oblongata) may cause death, the great bulk of the brain is exceedingly tolerant of many forms of injury. Even the heart is much more tolerant than is generally thought. The physi-

cian may thrust his fine instrument through it with safety. An insane woman sought to kill herself by piereing it with a hairpin, but wholly filed of her purpose, although the pin interfered with the natural movements of the heart. A woman swallowed a paper of pins.

The pins traversed various organs and tissues of the body, and yet she recovered from the local inflammation. A boy was brought to the hospital insensible, and nearly dead from asphyx'a livings.
(want of breath). The doctor having At run a eatheter down the wind-pipe, piece of chestnut was coughed up. The next day there was evidence that another piece was lodged in another of the bronchial tubes. It was impossible to dislodge it. There followed all the (pthisic): high temperature, sweating emac ation, cop ous expectorat on of of fensive matter, and a large cavity. the boy in three months returned home convalescent, and six months later the led the Concord fight and was the first cavity had disappeared .- Youth's Com-

Portland. FLOUR-Per bbl, standard brands 25; others, \$2.25@3.25 WHEAT—Per ctl. va valley, \$1.271@1.30. Vaila Walla, \$1.20@1.22}.

BARLEY — Whole, \$\psi\$ cental, \$1.17\frac{1}{2}:
round, \$\psi\$ ton, \$34\text{\(\psi\)25.}

OATS—Choice milling, 35\text{\(\psi\)38c; choice

eed 33@30c,
RYE—Per ct!, \$1.50@2.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ct!, \$4.00,
CORN MEAL—Per ct!, \$2.75@3.
CRACKED WHEAT—Per ct!, \$3. HOMINY-Per ctl, \$4.50 OATMEAL—Per etl, \$3.25@3.50. PEARL BARLEY—Per etl, \$5.00@6 00. SPLIT PEAS—Per lb, &c. TAPIOCA—Per lb, &c.

VERMICELLI-Per lb, No. 1, \$1.15; No. BRAN-Per ton, 814. SHORTS—Per ton, \$16.
MIDDLINGS—Per ton, \$20@22.
CHOP—Per ton, 16@20.
HAY—Per ton, baled, \$7@9.

OIL CAKE MEAL-Per ton, \$32.50, HOPS-Per 15, Oregon, 6@7c; Wash. Ter., 6@71.
BUTTER—Fer lb, fancy roll, 271c; inferior rade, 12; pickled, 15@20c. CHEESE—Per fb, Oregon, 12@13c; California, 12@13c. EGGS—Per doz, 30c.

DRIED FRUITS-Per to, apples, quarbitten FRUITS—Fer b, apples, quarters, sacks and boxes, 3½; do sliced, in sacks and boxes, 4½@5½; apricots, 15c blackberries, 14±15c; nectarines, 15c; peaches, halves unpeeled, 9@10½c pears, quartered, 7½@9; pitted cherries, 20±25c; pitted plums, California, 8@10c; de Oregon, 7½ 3c; currants, 6½%7½; dates, 9@10c; flgs, Smyrpa, 10±20; California, 8@7; egon. 7½ 3c; currants, 6½%.7½; dates, 9@ 10c; flgs, Smyrna, 10@20; California, 6@7; prunes, california, 7½@8; French, 10 ± 22½; 2 urkisi, 6½@7½; raisms, California Lon-don layers, \$2.50@3.25 ½ box; loose Mus-catels, \$1.60; Seedless, ₺ lb, 12;; Sul-

64c # lb.
BEANS—Per ctl, pea, \$2.00@\$2.50; small

whites, \$2.00@2.50, bayos, \$2.00@2.50; lima, \$3.25; pink, \$2.00. VEGETABLES—Beets, \$1; cabbage, \$1 @1.50; cauliflower, \$\mathcal{U}\$ doz, \$0\cong \$1.00; squash, \$\mathcal{V}\$ box, \$1.25; cucumbers, \$\mathcal{V}\$ box, 75c; green corn, \$\mathcal{V}\$ doz, \$12\mathcal{U}_2\$; sweet potatoes, \$\mathcal{V}\$ lb, Itc; onions, new, \$1\mathcal{V}_2\$; turnips, \$\mathcal{V}\$ lb, 1e; tomatoes, \$\mathcal{V}\$ box, \$1.50\(\omega\$1.75, \$2.30c.\)
POTATOES—Per, sack \$25\(\omega\$30c.\)
POULTRY—Chickens, \$\mathcal{V}\$ doz, spring, \$1.75\(\omega\$2.75; old \$2.75\(\omega\$3.50;\) ducks, \$4.90; geese, \$6\omega\$7.50; turkeys, \$\mathcal{V}\$ lb, \$10\omega\$12\frac{1}{2}c. HAMS—Per lb, Eastern, \$13\omega\$14\sigma\$c Oregon, \$12c. VEGETABLES-Beets, \$1; cabbage, \$1

BACON-Per lb, Oregon sides, 9c; do LARD-Per lb, Oregon, 8, Eastern, 8@ PICKLES-Per 5-gal keg, \$1.10; bbls, #

HONEY—Extracted, 6c; comb, 12c. COFFEE—Per lb, Guatemaia, 12;; Co

Rica, 12c1: Old Governmen: Java, 18c; Rio, Salvado, 101c; Mocha, 221@25 TEAS-Young Myson, 25@65c; Japan

at 371c in bbls, 521c in kegs and 1-gal. tins 62 CANNED GOODS-Salmon, 1 th tins, # doz, \$1.25; oysters, 2-b tins, \$\varphi\ doz, \$2. @2.75; 1-lb tins, \$1.20@1.75 \$\varphi\ doz; lobster

doz, \$1(a)1.50. FRESH FRUIT-Apples, Oregon, new,

SEEDS—Per lb, timothy, 64c; red clover, 14@15c; or hard grass, 16c; rye grass, 14@15c.

water, until at last we see the pleasant, blissful state of things. Aside from the use of water at our summer resorts that fluid to water at our summer resorts that fluid to continue to be less and less records.

@15c & 1b; fall clip, 10@124. Valley Oregon, spring clip, 14@16c; lambs' and fall, 12@14c.
SALT—Carmen Island, \$\psi\$ ton, \$15@17;
Liverpool, \$\psi\$ ton, \$16@20; 5-\$\psi\$ bags for table, 44@5c.
NUTS—California almonds, \$\psi\$ 100 fb sks,

18ac; Brazil, 1ac; chestnuts, 18@20c; cocoanuts, \$6@8; fliberts, 14c; hickory, 10c; nuts, 9@12jc; pecan, 14c; California HIDES-Dry, 16@17c; salted, 6@7.

TALLOW-Clear color and hard, 4@41c ; prime, 41c.

San Francisco. FLOUR-Extra, \$1.50@5.00 # bbl; superfine, \$2.75@3.50. WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, \$1.45@1.47½ & ctl; No. 2, \$1.40@1.42½; Milling, \$1.50@

BARLEY-No. 1 feed, \$1.40; brewing, 81.45@1.50. 1.45@1.50.

OATS — Milling and Surprise, \$1.30@, 46 \$\mathcal{E}\$ etl; Feed, No. 1, \$1.22\forall (2.125; No. 2, \$1.15@1.17½. CORN — Yellow, \$1.22½ \$\psi\$ ctl; white,

RYE-\$1.275@1.30 \$ ctl. HOPS-7@10c # 1b. HAY-Barley, \$10@11.50 # ton; alfalfa, \$9@11.50; wheat, \$13@16. STRAW-70c@75c # bale, ONIONS-Per etl, 80@90c.

POTATOES-Early rose, 25@45c; river reds. 35c@50c: sweets. 40c@60. BEANS-Small white, \$1.00@1.80 ₩ ctl; ea, \$1.70@1.90; pink, \$1.35@1.45; red, \$1.50; ayos, \$1.60@1.90; butter, \$1@1.35; limas. HONEY — Comb, 6@12½c # 16 for best

HONEY—Comb. 0@124e # B for best grades; strained. 5@5tc.

CHEESE—California, 5@10c # lb.

BUTTER—Fresh roll, fancy dairy, 324c # lb; good to choice, 224@28c; pickled roll, 21@23c; other grades, 11@22c.

EGGS—324@374c!# dozen for California; Eastern, 224@25c.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The predictions of the French Weather Bureau were vertified last year n ninety cases out of every hundred. - Hungary has an insurance company which pays married men from 100 to 500 floring in the event of the elope-

ment of their spouses. -Under seventeen was the French g'rl who savagely murdered her father with a club because he would not allow her to marry her sweetheart.

-At the Greenwich (Fngland) Police

Court recently a ruffian was sentenced to thee months' hard labor for beating a kitten's head off. -The chim ev of a manufactory in Breslau, about fifty feet high, is made of pressed paper. a substance which it is remarked, has almost perfect power

of resistance to fire. -In Paris the people are asked to give their sous in aid o a project to bore a big bole far down into the earth to see what is going on inside this mysterious planet, upon the unscratched crust of which we live.

-Of the sisteen members of the En-

glish Cabinet thirteen are peers, owning among them 654,000 acres of land. and drawing from it a total income of close upon \$3,000,000 a year. They own among them e gaty-three church -At Smaland, Sweden, a debtor.

whose l'abilitles amounted to about \$4,000. gave up his estate for the benefit of his creditors. The assets, when realized, were sufficient to pay seventyeight per cent., and the cost of the admin stration amounted to the sum of eleven shillings!

-Mrs. M. J. Pitman (Margery Deane) is a direct descendant in the fourth genofficer killed in the war of the revoluGEOLOGIST BILL NYE.

His Paper Read at the Science Congress on the Thickness of the Earth's Crust.

[New York Murcury.] Geology is that branch of natural science which treats of the structure of the earth's crust and the mode of formation of its rocks. It is a pleasant and profitable study, and to the man who has married rich and does not need to work the amusement of bust-ing geology with the Bible, or busting the Bible with geology, is indeed a great boon. Geology goes ban i in hand with zoology, botany, physical geography and other k

dred sciences. Taxidermy, chiropody and theology are not kindred sciences. Geologists ascertain the age of the earth by looking at its teeth and counting the wrinkles on its horns. They have learned that the earth is not only of great age, but that it is still adding to its age from year to

It is hard to say very much of a great science in so short an article, and that is one great obstacle which I am constantly running against as a scientist. I once pre-parel a paper in astronomy entitled "The Chronological History and Habits of the Spheres." It was very exhaustive, and weighed four pounds. I sent it to a scientific publication that was supposed to be working for the advancement of our race. The editor did not print it, but wrote me a crisp and saucy postal card, requesting me to call with a dray and remove my stuff before the board of health got after it. In five short years from that time be was a corps. As I write these lines, I learn with concealed pleasure that he is still a corp An awful dispensation of Providence the shape of a large, wilted cucumber, hold upon his vitals and cursed him an inward pain.



A wilted cucumber laid hold upon him. He has since had the opportunity by actual personal observation to see whether the statements made by me relative to asomy were true. His last words were: riends, Romans and countrymen, beware of the q-cumber. It will w up." It was not original, but it was good.

The four great primary periods of the earth's history are as follows, viz., to wit:

1. The Eozoic or I am of life.

2. The Palæozaic or period of ancient life. 3. The Mesozoic or middle period of life. 4. The Neczoic or recent period of life, These are all subdivided again, and other words more difficult to spell are introduced into science, thus crowding out the vulgar her who cannot afford to use high-priced

Old timers state that the primitive condition of the earth was extremely With the onward march of time, and after the lapse of millions of years, men found that they could get along with WOOL-Eastern Oregon, spring clip, 12 getting to be less and less popular. And even here at these resorts it

is generally flavored with some foreign substance.

The earth's crust is variously estimated in the matter of thickness. Some think it is 2,500 miles thick, which would make it safe to run beavy trains across the earth any where on top of a second mortgage, while other scientists say that if we go down onetenth of that distance we will reach a place where the worm dieth not. I do not wish to express an opinion as to the actual depth or thickness of the earth's crust, but I be lieve that it is none too thick to suit me.

Thickness in the earth's crust is a mighty good fault. We estimate the age of certain trata of the earth's formation by means of a union of our knowledge of plant and ani mal life, coupled with our geological re search and a good mamory. The older scientists in the field of geology do not rely solely upon the tracks of the hadrasaurus or the cornucopia for their data, simply use these things to refrosh their I wish that I had time and space to de-

scribe some of the beautiful bacteria and gigantic worms that formerly inhabited the earth. Such an aggregation of actual, living silurian monsters, any one of which would make a man a fortune to-day, if it could be kept on ice and exhibited for one season only. You could take a full grown mastedon to-day, and with no calliope, no lithographs, no bearded lady, no clown with four pillows in his pantaloons, and no ironjawed woman, you could go across this con-tinent and successfully compete with the skatin : rin :.



A full grown mastodon. There would be one difficulty. Your expenses would not be heavy. The mastolor would be willing to board around and no one would feel like turning a mas olon out of doors if he seemed to be hangry, but he might get away from you and frolic away so far in one night that you coul in't get him for a day or two even if you sent a detective

him when he was young, and then I could make a pet of him so that he would come and eat out of my hand without taking the hand off at the am time. A large mastotolon weighing a number tons or so is awkward, too. I suppose that nothing is more painful than to be stepped on by an

-A Canadian clergyman recently preached five hours on a stretch to congregation which patiently endured

Nearly a half in number and twothirds in point of circulation of the newspapers of the world are printed in English.

Condensations of such novels as

"The Vicar of Wake eld" appear in a new series of school "readers" now be-ing published in London. -Edward Everett Hale reiterates

Bulwer's assertion that three hours of daily brain work is ample to get from a man the best that is in him