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Cottage Grove Echo-Leader,
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E. P. THORP,
EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER

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Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, each Wednesday at 8 P. M. "We are journeying unto a place of which the Lord said, I will give it you: come thou with us and we will do thee good."—Numb 10:29. F. Z. NESBEIT, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E., each Sunday at 6 P. M. Midweek prayer and praise service, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Musical recital, each Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY SCHOOL at 10 A. M. Preaching each fourth Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting, every Thursday night. "The Lord is in His holy temple." REV. E. GITTINS, Pastor.

PAID IN GOLD COIN

Mr. Paxton Had the Cash for a Tacoma Motor Line.

WAS TURNED OVER PROMPTLY

It Was Bought in at a Mortgage Sale for the General Electric Company of Portland—Money Carted to the Courthouse in a Guarded Hack.

TACOMA, January 2.—The Point Defiance street railway, extending from South Ninth street to Point Defiance, seven miles, was sold to O. F. Paxton of Portland to-day for $82,000. Mr. Paxton is attorney for S. Z. Mitchell of Portland, who represents the the Edison General Electric Company's interests. The price was promptly turned over in gold. Eighty-two thousand dollars in cold coin was what Mr. Paxton flashed on the rest of the lawyers. The money was carted up to the courthouse from the London and San Francisco Bank in a hack guarded by the representatives of Mr. Paxton and Detective Leroy. The claims against the road are in brief:

Those represented by Lewis, trustee, approximating $20,000, for which a decree in the lower court has been obtained; that of C. Hinchman, a mortgagee, the original amount of which was $50,000, but which with costs and receivership has mounted up to about $99,000; a claim for labor; a claim of the Bank of British Columbia for $5,000; a claim of the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company for $50,000 for power furnished and a claim of the Edison General Electric Company represented by the purchaser. The sale was under a decree of the Hinchman mortgage.

CROPS IN RUINS.

Florida Will Lose Millions of Dollars by the Cold Weather.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 2.—Three million dollars will hardly cover the loss in Florida from the cold of the past seventy-two hours. The mercury dropped 22 degrees above zero last night and the cold completed its work of destruction. The pineapple plantations are ruined as well as the oranges and the winter vegetable crops. Next year's orange crop will be shortened by 1,000,000 boxes, which means an additional loss of $1,500,000 to the growers and the transportation companies. The direct and incidental losses by this spell will aggregate $5,000,000 in the next two years. Last night at 8 o'clock the mercury was at 41 degrees.

The mercury went down to 14 degrees above zero at the signal station in this city just before sunrise this morning, this record being 1 degree colder than the temperature during the great freeze of 1886 and the lowest since 1835. The thermometer at the station is 100 feet above ground and the surface readings about town average from 10 to 3 degrees lower. Reports from Titusville, Tampa, Ocala, Gainesville, Palatka and Sanford indicate the mercury dropped to about 18 above zero in these localities. The orange and vegetable crops are practically ruined. The best estimate places the number of oranges on the trees at fully 2,600,000 boxes and officials of the Florida Fruit Exchange in this city think fully 2,000,000 boxes have been frozen either wholly or in part. If this estimate is correct, the remaining 600,000 boxes will bring fabulous prices. These reports cannot be verified until to-night or to-morrow, but the best informants in fruit matters say "the jig is up with the oranges of 1893-94." Ice formed on the streets of Jacksonville this morning.

The snap is not without compensation, however, as it has largely killed the scale, one of the deadliest orange pests, and exterminated another, the white fly, which was becoming active in some groves and threatened the State.

No Such Plan Considered.

MADRID, January 2.—Senor Biessa, Minister of the Interior, has entered a formal denial of the statement, which recently emanated from Washington, that a plan has been under consideration allowing local officials of Cuba to make up the budget of tariff duties, afterward submitting it to the government for approval. The Cabinet has, however, approved the proposal to open an inquiry into the Cuban customs system.

Socialist Elected.

BRUSSELS, January 1.—A Parliamentary election was held in the Lige to-day, M. Defuisseaux, who was returned for Lige and Mons in the general election, having been chosen to sit for Mons. The Socialist Smeets was elected to-day by a majority of 800.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Findings of the Court of Inquiry in the Grounding of the Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Secretary Herbert has made public the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the grounding of the Cincinnati off Execution Rock, Long Island Sound, and his own action in the matter. The court found that, when the vessel neared the point where she struck, Captain Glass was obliged to leave the deck, leaving orders to the navigator, Lieutenant S. C. Gillingham; the pilot, B. F. Arcularist, and the officer of the deck, Ensign Roger Wells, Jr., governing them during his absence and leaving Gillingham, assisted by the pilot, in charge of the navigation of the vessel. The ship was then headed on a safe course. The grounding is represented as due to an error in the judgment of the pilot, one of the oldest and most experienced in New York, and of the navigator in estimating the distance of the ship from the United States Shoals, on which she struck. This pilot's error caused the grounding. The speed of the ship was not reduced by the navigator on approaching the shoals, remaining too great for accurate soundings. The officer of the deck neglected to station a leadsman on the port side, and the Captain on leaving the deck did not place in charge the officer next in line of rank. The court was of the opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Pilot Arcularist, Captain Glass, Lieutenant Gillingham and Ensign Wells; but, as it did not say when the proceedings should be held, Judge Advocate Remy in reviewing the report reported that the interests of the service do not require the trial of any of the officers. In indorsing the record Secretary Herbert emphasizes the fact that the presence of a pilot does not relieve officers of responsibility, and says it is clear that the same degree of caution was not exercised by the officers in navigating the ship as if there had been no pilot on board. He finds that the Captain was particularly censurable for continuing to run his ship at such high speed in confined waters.

PLATES FOR PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury that it is unlawful to have the possession or to use plates for the printing of postage stamps in the similitude of those issued by foreign governments will be acted upon at once. No more so-called stamp albums containing stamps of these kinds will be allowed to be printed. The cuts from which these are printed will be seized. It is an astonishing fact that the penalty imposed by law for the counterfeiting of foreign stamps is much more severe than for counterfeiting United States stamps. In the case of foreign stamps the penalty is not less than two or more than ten years' imprisonment, while for counterfeiting United States stamps the penalty is a fine of not more than $500 or more than five years' imprisonment or both. The United States Courts might impose a fine of $1 or one day's imprisonment for violations of our law, and come within the law, while the minimum penalty as to foreign stamps is two years' imprisonment.

WILL NOT GET A PICK-UP.

The three new Senators, who will be elected to fill the vacancies in the States of Wyoming, Washington and Montana, will probably not be paid the back salaries, as has heretofore been paid to Senators elected or appointed to fill vacancies. They were cut out by an express provision in the legislative appropriation bill of the last session, which, it is believed, will put an end to this practice for the future. Under the system which has prevailed heretofore each man chosen would have received the pay for the entire term of six years, notwithstanding two years have already elapsed. The new provision will, therefore, work as a saving to the government of $30,000 in this instance and of larger sums in the future.

IS WORTH MILLIONS.

The Heirs of a Swede Suing for a Part of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The heirs of William Skillinginks, a name which his descendants have changed to Schillinger, have decided to sue in the courts of Pennsylvania to regain that part of Philadelphia known as Southwark. It contains three and a half square miles, is solidly built up and worth many millions. Most of the heirs live in Southern New Jersey, and belong to the Schillinger, Hand, Townsend, Bennett, Roseman, Stevens and Hughes families. William Skillinginks, a Swede, owned the property in the middle of the eighteenth century, and leased it in 1776 for ninety-nine years. With the twenty years of grace allowed to occupants of land for a perfect title this lease will expire in 1896. The heirs claim that Skillinginks received his right to the property from indentures, which were made in legal order, subsequent to the charter given to William Penn by Charles II., King of England, in 1681, and from a grant on May, 1684, to the Swenson family by the Dutch Governor of Delaware, which grant was afterward confirmed by Sir Francis Lovelace, the subsequent English Governor of Pennsylvania, and recorded at Upland August 21, 1741.

There May be a Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2.—The prospects for a contest over the will of James G. Fair seem to be developing. Charles Fair has realized that the clauses depriving any children he may have of a share of the estate is a slight, and he also resents the placing of the management of the estate in the hands of outsiders. On the latter count it is thought his sisters, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Virginia Fair, may join hands with Charlie.

Wants the Marine Band.

BOSTON, January 2.—Governor Greenhalge has written a letter to President Cleveland, asking that the United States Marine Band be detailed to visit Boston on the occasion of the testimonial to be tendered Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn "America," which is to take place in Mechanics' Hall in February.

Mining Laws Need Changing.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2.—The California Miners' Association has issued an appeal to the miners of the State, asking for funds to effect changes in Federal laws relating to quartz and drift claims and to prevent further encroachment on public mineral domain by agricultural and railroad claimants. There are 13,000 miners in the State, and they are asked to contribute $1 each.

His Punishment Sufficient.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Secretary Herbert has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of Lieutenant E. D. Bostwick, suspended for one year by court-martial for drunkenness while attached to the Ranger at San Diego. About four and a half months of the time remain to be served, and as the officer had lost twelve months, the Secretary felt his punishment had been sufficient.

A NEW STATEMENT

With Reference to Condition of Affairs in Armenia.

STATEMENT OF THE PORTE

Official Utterances of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Turkey Trying to Assume Authority Over Foreigners' Mail.

BOSTON, January 1.—The following statement with reference to the condition of affairs in eight districts of Armenia in which Christian missionaries are stationed was to-day issued by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

"Official letters sent recently from the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, containing accounts relating to the European-Turkish missions, were opened by the Turkish officials. The letters were subsequently delivered, but with the Turkish word 'examined' written on the envelope. This indicated that the Turkish government is attempting to assume all authority over the mail of foreigners.

"When the reports of the massacre of Christians in the Sassoun district of Eastern Turkey became public after more than two months of suppression on the part of the Turkish officials, the Ottoman government was alarmed at widespread publications in the American and English press. Under pressure from foreign powers the Sultan agreed to send a commissioner to investigate and report upon the outrages. In view of this promise of the government the representatives of the European powers at Constantinople decided to wait for the report before taking any positive action. But after this decision by the powers, and while they were waiting for the departure of the Sultan's commission, which had been appointed, and which was to make full and impartial investigations of all the affairs reported by the English Consul, as well as by many individuals from the Sassoun district, the Turkish government gave out the appended official statement of the case, which statement was printed in the papers of Constantinople. All papers printed in Turkey are under close censorship, and no paper could refuse to print the statement under penalty of immediate suspension. Hence the Christian periodicals were compelled to print what they knew to be false. The statement is as follows:

"'Some of the European papers have stated, contrary to the truth, that a few Armenian villages have been destroyed, and in the meantime persons have been massacred by the Turkish soldiers in the district of Sassoun. Others, in order to magnify these reports, have asserted that the news of the outrage was prevented from leaking out by the obstacles the government put in the way of travelers from that district. The subjects of the Empire of Sassoun district are quietly engaged with their business, and the people travel wherever they wish in perfect safety. Some Armenian bandits, being induced by agitators, began lately in and about Sassoun to disturb the peace and comfort of the people by murdering, plundering and blocking the highways. In order to put an end to such disasters the government employed the necessary means, and consequently ordered out a sufficient body of imperial soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps. Thus the extension of the revolt being checked, the troops were withdrawn to their headquarters. There was no interference by the Kurds; but, as stated above, some Armenian bandits having ventured to disorderly actions, the Sublime Porte, having been notified by the reports of the authorities of the Fourth Imperial Army Corps and also by the Governor of Bitlis, undertook to investigate as to the facts, and subsequently a commission of inquiry was appointed, composed of Abdallah Pasha, Eomer Bey, Medjid Effendi and Hafez Tevfix Pasha. The commission will start this week by steamer to the scene of the trouble. In general the Sublime Porte will never allow such outrages to be perpetrated as published in foreign papers upon her subjects.'"

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S PROTEST.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Chauncey M. Depew to-night delivered an address on the Armenian atrocities. He began by saying that the year 1894 has been a peculiarly unhappy one. The world had been visited during the year by revolutions both social and financial. But the crowning cause of unhappiness and the one which left a bloody stain upon the history of the year was the murder of the helpless Armenians by the Turks. He continued:

"It behoves us as public-spirited citizens to begin the new year with a protest against the outrages at Sassoun. The peace of Europe is only maintained by an ever-increasing armament. At Washinton all may be silent, but America with 65,000,000 voices in a language of her own—the universal language of the globe—will protest in tones that cannot be mistaken against the slaughter of our fellow-Christians."

FORTY-TWO PERISHED.

Another Added to the Number of Victims at Silver Lake.

KLAMATH FALLS, January 1.—The latest news of the holocaust at Silver Lake reached here to-day by a Lakeview stage driver, Bob Oglesby, who says that the reports sent out are correct, with the exception that one more body was found in the ruins, which makes a total of forty-two lives lost. The great distance of Silver Lake from this place, the deep snow and general bad weather have made communications next to impossible. Of the disposition of the dead and injured nothing is known here. The situation, however, must be terrible. How the dead were buried and where coffins were secured is not known. The nearest settlement to Silver Lake is Paisley, more than fifty miles southeast. It is understood help was sent to the death-stricken settlement from that place.

It seems remarkable that some person has not reached Lakeview or this place with the full particulars of the tragic affair. About one week has now elapsed since the fire, and no word has been received further than to show that the lives were lost. The residents of Southeastern Oregon are horrified over the distressing affair. Many of the persons burned to death are well-known all over the State. It is understood that a relief party was organized at Paisley and left for Lakeview Wednesday, two days after the tragedy occurred. It was doubtless able to render valuable assistance to the stricken survivors and needed aid in burying the dead.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder.
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Li Hung Chang Has Been Finally Ousted From Office.

LONDON, January 1.—A Central News Agency dispatch from Peking says that Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Liang Kiang, has been appointed to the chief command of all the Chinese forces, ousting Li Hung Chang. The same agency's correspondent at Antong telegraphs that details from Kung Wesai confirm the reports that the recent battle was fought with great obstinacy. The Chinese were strongly intrenched. They had eleven field pieces and some machine guns, which were well handled. The Japanese charges were repulsed with heavy loss. Their reserves from Hait Chen, who have experienced great difficulty on the march, owing to the snow, then joined them, and they made another charge with hurrahs and shouts of victory. This time they carried everything. The Japanese admit that they had 450 killed and wounded, and say that the Chinese had 300 killed and wounded. The snow prevented a successful pursuit of the retreating Chinese. The villages along the route of retreat drove away the Chinese soldiers who sought refuge with them. They said they preferred to be governed by the Japanese.

A dispatch from Tokio says: "General Nodzu, who commands the Japanese army in Manchuria, reports that the natives have been greatly influenced by the clemency of the Japanese, and that many residents who had fled from their homes are returning with their families and willingly assisting the invaders. Markets have been opened. Japanese currency circulates freely, and the Japanese administration is working well."

STATE FUNDS ALL RIGHT.

Indianapolis Surprised by the Failure of State Treasurer Gall.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1.—State Treasurer Albert Gall, who was caught for $65,000 in the failure in 1893 of the Indianapolis National Bank, and who has operated a mammoth carpet and wall paper house for over thirty years, being reputed one of the wealthiest men in Indianapolis, last night turned over all his property, real and personal, to Adolph Siedensticker and Frederick Bachman as trustees for his creditors. Treasurer Gall will go out of office in a few days, having served two terms as State Treasurer. He attempted to save himself when the Indianapolis bank failed by taking paper securities from President Haughey, but on an order from the court the securities had to be returned to the receiver of the bank, and Gall was left to lose the entire amount. Friends are supposed to have come to his relief, so that the extent of his obligations cannot be learned. The trustees refuse to talk of the matter. Gall has never carried less than $100,000 in stock at his carpet house, and has suffered on account of the hard times. There was in circulation last night a rumor to the effect that Gall was short in his official accounts to the amount of $64,000. The rumor arose from the fact of the transfer of the stock. When questioned regarding the matter last night Mr. Gall said:

"There is not one word of truth in the rumor. Every cent of the funds belonging to the State is in the vault at the Statehouse, and could be turned over to my successor to-morrow morning if necessary. I am preparing to pay off a large portion of the State debt, and the payment will be made promptly January 1."

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Complications Growing Out of a Murder on a Border Line.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1.—It may be safely said that the case of the State vs. Hall in an opinion of the Supreme Court just filed has had no parallel. Deputy Sheriff Hall, standing just this side of the line, fired and killed Andrew Brison, a prisoner who was escaping into Tennessee. Hall was tried and convicted of murder in this State. On appeal this was reversed on the ground that "in contemplation of the law" Hall was in Tennessee when the killing was done. He was then arrested and held as a fugitive from justice. The Governor of Tennessee sent for Hall on requisition. Hall plied for discharge, but Judge Bellow refused to discharge him. He then applied to the Supreme Court, and the court by a majority of one decided he must be discharged, because, not having been in Tennessee at the time of the killing, he cannot be a fugitive from justice. Justice McRae joins in the dissent on the ground that, if in contemplation of law Hall was in Tennessee at the time of the killing, he cannot be tried in the courts of North Carolina. In the same contemplation of the law he must be a fugitive from justice, for he cannot now be found in Tennessee, but in North Carolina.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Government Passed the Guarantee Bill by a Single Vote.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 1.—The government carried the bill of guarantee bank notes through the Council last night by a majority of one. There has been considerable opposition to the passage of the measure, and an attempt to defeat it failed a few days ago through the premature publication of the plan. The dissatisfaction with the bill is so general that the noteholders have decided to call a mass meeting at which resolutions will be adopted petitioning the Governor from attaching his signature to the measure. The Union Bank shareholders will hold a meeting to-morrow and the first business on the programme to be transacted is the removal of the present Board of Directors and the appointment of a new one. The condition of the Union Bank, it is said, is very satisfactory, and its leading shareholders are confident of its success, for the Bank of Montreal will assist in every way, and the government will provide for special legislation.

Murdered by Yaqui Indians.

TUSCON, January 1.—Frank Dobbs, formerly a resident of Tuscon, was murdered by Yaqui Indians in the State of Sonora, Mexico, Friday night. Dobbs established an Indian village at the San Francisco Midwinter Fair. He left San Francisco before the fair closed, failing to pay the Indians he had brought from Arizona and Mexico and leaving them to return as best they might. Two of the Indians were with Dobbs at the time he was killed, and the opinion prevails here that they killed him for his having failed to pay what was due for their services at the fair.

No Longer a Menace.

BOMBAY, January 2.—Reports just received indicate that the Waziri tribesmen, who lately attacked the escort of the British Commission engaged in delimiting the Punjab frontier, have been completely beaten and no longer prove a menace to the British forces.

NORTHWEST NEWS

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Happenings.

TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

The oyster beds at Bay Center, Wash., are being systematically robbed, and a reward of $75 is out for the conviction of the offenders.

The Florence (Or.) West has come out for a new county to be formed from western Lane and Douglas. There seems to be no opposition so far to the project.

A logging engine of the largest pattern made has been ordered in New York by George L. Davis of Hoquiam, Wash. It will be the largest at work on Gray's Harbor.

The old organization known as the Chamber of Commerce of Fairhaven will take steps to dissolve the corporation, as it is now merged into the Commercial Club.

The steamers belonging to The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation Company will tie up for repairs January 6. As soon as possible the daily service will again be started.

The State Treasurer of Washington has called for warrants on the general fund, Nos. 5,951 to 5,985 inclusive. The amount of the call is $4,628, which matures January 5, 1895.

It is reported that jack rabbits are very numerous in the country around Wilbur, Wash., this winter and are beginning their destructive work of girdling young orchard trees.

There are about 1,000 Indians on the Klamath reservation, which contains over 1,000,000 acres. They raised enough wheat last season to keep a threshing machine busy for two months.

Colville Valley, Wash., has a surplus of hay, and Flathead Valley in Montana has a surplus of cattle. The Colville people have written to the Flathead people, offering to trade 100 tons of hay for cattle.

The contract for the construction of the Pasco canal, which will cover about 3,000 acres will be let in a few days. This land will be opposite a valuable section. A new pumping plant will supply the water from Strumpf Rapids.

Claude L. Vawn of Vaughan, Wash., the forger, was sentenced to a term of six years at Walla Walla. Vawn went by the name of L. B. Minnis at Walla Walla, and was dishonorably discharged from the Federal army post at that place.

Venison is now quite plentiful about Puyallup, Wash. George Siegel recently secured four fat deers from the woods adjoining Puyallup; Carey Stewart and E. Bartlett shot seven, and Malcolm McLarty four. Venison retails in Puyallup at 8 to 12 cents.

The Klamath Falls roller mills is one of ninety-barrel capacity, the one at Tulelake is sixty capacity and the one at Keno thirty-five capacity. The 195 capacity of Klamath county has been fully tested this year, and the mills are humming yet.

Of the latest two beneficiaries of executive clemency Arrington was sentenced to three years and had served one, and Nicholas Jones, the slayer of Abraham Hansborough, was serving a life sentence. He had been in the penitentiary two years.

Oaksdale has shipped 402,600 bushels of wheat, barley and oats by the Northern Pacific and 150,000 by the Oregon Railway and Navigation. Some 219,000 bushels are yet stored. About $78,745 has been paid for freight. Farmers have sold about all their crops.

The low prices of hops and the prospective profit in apples induce a Yakima man to uproot a hop field and set it out in apple trees. It might be just as well for him in the long run to raise both hops and apples. This view of the situation should not be overlooked.

Several hundred head of cattle have died lately at the feeding ground near Ritzville, Wash. They are believed to have been poisoned by eating a plant, concerning which nothing definite is known. Samples of the plant have been submitted to botanical authorities for classification.

The Everett Herald announces that the Rockefeller interests will begin operations to develop the Monte Cristo camp on a large scale. Hundreds of men will no doubt be given employment as their plans materialize, while the Everett smelter will receive the product and increase its output.

An Eastern syndicate has secured control of the old copper mine located near the headwaters of Clover creek, Union county, Or. It is said that a large number of workmen will be employed this winter in development work. The mine is one that was discovered several years ago, and, although rich in copper, it has never been extensively operated. It is twenty miles from Baker City, and all supplies are purchased there.

An illustration of horses eating their heads off was given last week at North Yakima, Wash., when Sheriff Simmons sold seventeen head of work horses and mules belonging to E. C. Burlingame to satisfy a judgment of $628 in favor of the Moxee Company for feeding the animals for about one and a half years. The highest price realized was $30 and the lowest $5. The aggregate from the receipts of the sale amounted to about half of the judgment.

The colored coal miners imported for Coos county people made quite a sensation at Roseburg. There were two carloads of them, about fifty in all; more than had ever been in Roseburg before at one time. They were much put out at the prospect of the trip over the Coast Mountains, and said they had been told the mines were only eight miles from the railroad. Those who had families finally refused to go, and have been shipped around by way of San Francisco and steamer to Marshfield, Or. They came from McDowell county, W. Va.

H. E. Heppersett tells the Roseburg Review that the stories of destitution among G. W. Hunt's railroad employes at Fort Bragg, Cal., circulated by a Walla Walla newspaper are pure fabrications. The men are being furnished good board in the railroad camp or at the hotels, and will be put to work just as soon as some right of way difficulties can be settled, which will not be long. Mr. Hunt has a $120,000 constructing outfit on the ground, and proposes to push the work when he gets started. Mr. Heppersett understands the business arrangements well enough to know that the company backing the enterprise means business. Fort Bragg is situated on the coast, and the proposed road extends through a timber belt for about 103 miles, terminating in the coal fields near Ukiah. Mr. Heppersett will return to Fort Bragg in a few weeks.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is dull, and likely to continue so until the holidays are over. There is little or nothing doing in the way of buying owing to the absence of cables. Portland exporters quote values as follows: Walla Walla, 67½@70c; Valley, 77½c per cental.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.40 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.65; Snowflake, $2.35; Benton county, $2.40; graham, $2.15@2.40; superfine, $2.

OATS—Good white oats are quoted at 25@26c; milling, 27@29c; gray, 25@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley, 65@67½c per cental; brewing, 80@82½c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13.50; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 75c per cental.

HAY—Good, $9@10 per ton.

BUTTER—Firm; fancy creamery is quoted at 25@27½c; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 12½c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon fair, 8@10c per pound; fancy, 10@12½c; young America, 9@10c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 14@15c.

POTATOES—35@40c per sack.

ONIONS—Good Oregon, 75@90c per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75@2.50 per dozen; ducks, $2.50@5.00; geese, not wanted; turkeys, live 9@10c per pound; dressed, choice, 10@11c; culls, 4½@5c.

FRESH FRUIT—California grapes quoted at 85c@$1 per crate; good Oregon apples bring $1.00@1.25 per box; Jersey cranberries, $14.00; pears, $1.00@1.15 per box; persimmons, $1.25@1.35 per box.

EGGS—Oregon are weaker at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 21@22½c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Florida oranges, $4.00@4.25 per box; California navels, $4.00 per box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5. Figs, California black, boxes, quoted at $1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, $1.10@1.15; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, ¾c per pound; squash, 65c per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Brussels sprouts, 5@5½c per pound; string beans, 12@13c per pound; green peas, 12@13c per pound; artichokes, $1.25 per dozen; cauliflower, 90c per dozen; sweet potatoes, $1.50@1.75 per cental.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 12@14c per pound; paper shell, 16@17c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Ohio chesnuts, new crop, 14@15c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

WOOL—Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; Eastern Oregon, 7c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@7c, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 13½@14c per pound; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14@15c; short clear sides, 11@12c; dry salt sides, 10@11c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 11@12½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

GAME—Venison, 5c per pound; bear, 4@5c; rabbits, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, teal, $1.25; widgeon, $1.75; mallards, $3.00; geese, $3 00.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.90@2.25.

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

SUGAR—D, 4⅛c; C, 4⅛c; extra C, 4¾c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅛c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 per 100-pound case.

CANNED MEATS—Corned beef, 1-lb., $1.25@1.30; 2-lb., $2.25@2.30; roast beef, 1-lb., $1.25@1.30; 2-lb., $2.25@2.30; chipped beef, 1-lb., $2.25; lunch tongue, 1-lb., $3.25; deviled ham, ½-lb., $1.50@2.75.

SALT—Liverpool, 200s, $13; 100s, $14.50; 50s, $15.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 7c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3c; Lima, 5c.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.25@2.35; fair to good steers, $2.00; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½@4½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep wethers, $1.75; ewes, $1.50@1.55; lambs, 2c per pound; dressed mutton, 3½@4c; lambs, 4c.

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

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.75@4.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 5c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.40@3.55 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.30@3.40; superfine, $2.20@2.55.

WHEAT—Trade is rather slow at easy prices. Shippers appear to have stocks enough to meet all immediate export requirements, as they are doing very little at the moment in the way of samplings or offerings. For No. 1 shipping wheat 87½c per cental is the top figure obtainable, though a choice parcel would likely bring 88¾c; milling wheat is in moderate request at a range of 92½@97½c per cental; Walla Walla wheat is quotable at 76½@78¾c for fair average quality, 82½@85c for blue stem and 70@75c for damp stock.

BARLEY—The market is a dragging one just now. Receipts are not heavy, but the demand is light and slow, so that the situation is entirely uninteresting. Feed, fair to good, 80@82½c; choice, 83¾c; brewing, 90@95c per cental.

OATS—Quotations are somewhat nominal, as there is no business doing of any amount. Probably no trading of consequence will develop until after the new year is turned. Milling oats are quoted at $1.00@1.12½; surprise, $1.05@1.15; fancy feed, $1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 97½@97½c; poor to fair, 87½@90c; black, $1.15@1.30; red, $1.07½@1.15; gray, 92½c@$1 per cental.

HOPS—Choice offerings are scarce and firmly held. Trade at the moment is dull, as usual at this season. Quotable at 5@8c per pound.

POTATOES—Receipts still come along with freedom, and prices continue to shape favorably for buyers. Volunteer new potatoes are quoted at 2@2½c per pound. Early Rose, 30@35c; River Red, 30@35c; Burbanks, 40@50c; Oregon Burbanks, 50@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.00; sweets, 75c@$1.25 per cental.

ONIONS—Good demand for choice stock at steady prices. Quotable at 40@65c per cental.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE INCUBATORS.

Correspondent Makes Inquiries Concerning Them.

ANOTHER'S EXPERIENCE GIVEN

Repeated Experiments Thoroughly Satisfy Him That Each Hatching Should be Placed in the Machine at One Time, and No New Eggs Thereafter.

If I should fill an incubator with eggs and at the end of the first week test about half of them out, could I fill the space thus made vacant with fresh eggs and hatch them successfully?—G. W. A., Guthrie county, Iowa.

This question is one that nine out of ten beginners with incubators ask. The tenth tests the matter himself by actual experiment. I am one of these. I could see no good reason why it was not a good idea and entirely practicable until I tried it. Everything works smoothly until the hatching begins; then the operator sees his mistake. Repeated experiments have thoroughly satisfied me that each hatching should be placed in the machine at one time, and no eggs added thereafter even if two-thirds are tested out as infertile. I will give brief general directions for the guidance of beginners, and will at any time explain more fully any particular if so desired.

Practice with the machine until you can run it steadily day and night without any change in the temperature of the egg chamber. You should be able to do this in a week. Then put in the eggs. This will lower the temperature of the egg chamber very much unless the eggs are first warmed. I prefer warming nicely before putting in. Very early in the morning is the best for starting, for the thermometer can be looked at at least once each hour until 10 o'clock the following night. If it remains steady, everything is right. At the end of ten days you may test out the infertile eggs and put in one pan of lukewarm water for moisture. At the end of two weeks the heat of the hatching eggs will be such that you must watch closely lest the temperature rise too high. Be sure that it never goes above 103 degrees. If there must be a variation, 95 degrees is far better than 105. If the air in the room is constantly warm and dry, place a second pan of lukewarm water in the machine at the end of the second week. If the room is in a cellar and moisture shows on the window, one pan of water under the eggs is quite sufficient. When the eggs begin to hatch don't open the door for love nor money. Have the thermometer fastened so the chicks cannot knock it over and see that the temperature does not rise above 103. Don't remove the chicks from the chamber until they have been hatched at least twenty hours; then quickly place them in a brooder heated to 100. When you buy an incubator see that the egg tray fits the chamber, so that newly hatched chicks cannot possibly fall over its edges into the moisture pans below.—Fred Grundy, Illinois.

Pacific Coast Hop Growers' Association.

The hop planters of Washington and Oregon are much more eager over the convention of hop growers at Sacramento, which has been called for Tuesday, January 8, 1895, than are California people engaged in this industry. Reports from Sacramento especially show that the growers in that vicinity are very slow to wake up to their own interests. Large dealers like Daniel Flint of Sacramento have in past years attempted to organize the hop planters, only to meet with discouragement. Now American Agriculturist never lies down in the traces. The harder the load, the more we believe in buckling to and pulling it out of the hole. We by all means hope that Mr. Flint, Dr. F. A. Snider and other prominent growers in Sacramento will join with James Hart of Christopher, Wash., in arranging for the proposed convention. We beg those who can to communicate with Mr. Flint and meet at Sacramento January 8 all growers who can be got together. If the attendance is large and enthusiastic, an organization can be perfected on the spot. If only a few come together, the conference will result in much good. In either event American Agriculturist will feel that it has done its part, and will continue to do its best for the hop growers' interests. They have got to make up their mind, however, that they must take hold and help themselves, for no one else will. And now is the time to do it. To put off this job until spring's work is upon us will be to put it off altogether.

Bulky Food for Hogs.

Twenty years ago Joseph Harris stated to me that "in feeding pigs he could do better with three bushels of corn and one bushel of potatoes than with four bushels of corn." I know this to be true from experience, and state the fact to show that we cannot take the chemical food value of a grain or a vegetable as strict guide in practice. The potato, for example, has a very poor food value chemically comp