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Cottage Grove Echo-Leader,

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E. P. THORP,

EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER

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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 4 P. M. Midweek prayer and praise services, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Musical rehearsal, 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.

HAYWARD TO DIE

The Sentence Pronounced by Judge Smith.

PRISONER WAS UNAFFECTED

The Condemned Man Is Reconciled to the Inevitable and Now Fully Expects to Hang, Still Protesting His Innocence.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—Harry T. Hayward came into court to-day in the same leisurely, calm manner that has characterized his demeanor throughout the trial, and surveyed the crowd coolly while his handcuffs were being removed. Judge Smith agreed to examine the grounds urged for a new trial by March 28. He said he had no doubt whatever that the verdict was a just and righteous one, and while he did not believe in capital punishment, it was his painful duty to pass sentence in accordance with the law.

"The sentence of this court," he continued, "is that you be taken hence to the county jail, and there confined until after a period of three months' time, and that you then be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until dead."

Harry listened calmly and sat down without the slightest show of feeling. As he left the courtroom for the jail, "Hang him!" "Take him to the gallows!" "Yah-h-h murder!" and similar cries greeted him. There was no attempt at violence though. All that had been well looked after, and there would have been prompt action in case anything of the kind had been attempted. A moment later Harry Hayward was again in his cell with the deathwatch doing duty at the door. Hayward accepts the inevitable and expects to be hanged. He said to-day:

"Hanging is not the worst, by a good deal. It is nothing compared to the stigma that a hanged man leaves behind him. I am innocent, but I have been convicted. That tells the story so far as I am concerned now. I shall be hanged beyond a doubt in my own mind, but I shall go to the scaffold as I went to-day to my sentence. I have no faith in the result of a new trial. The evidence as put in by the state is too strong against me. Oh, no, it's all over but the final ceremony. I fully expect to be hanged."

"Have you no hope at all in your mind?"

"Well, there is the shadow of a chance, but it is scarcely more than a shadow. The perpetrators of this crime concealed their tracks well, and I have but one hope that the truth will come out. If Blixt is sentenced to death he will confess to the truth and exonerate me. Of this I feel that it is but the vaguest possibility. He might not do it, but I think he would. Oh, no, I have no confession to make other than that I am tired of this reviling and parading. I expect no new trial; hope nothing from it if I get one, and expect to be executed according to law. Good afternoon."

The Unknown Kentucky Plague.

ASHLAND, Ky., March 13.—Latest reports from Floyd county, brought by a local traveling salesman just returned, are not at all encouraging for the early suppression of the strange malady that is raging in the Mud river country. It has become so violent the physicians of the surrounding towns refuse to visit the victims. The deathroll has exceeded fifty already, and the disease is on the increase. The disease, instead of being smallpox resembles cholera, except that it chokes the victim to death, beginning in the stomach and rising to the throat. In almost every case it has been fatal, the victims seldom living three days after the attack.

One Good Sign.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—As evidence of a revival in business, W. H. Mills, of the Central Pacific land office, says the present demand for townsites and lumber lands is greater than it has been for ten years. Applications for lots for school and church sites since January 1 have been greater than for all of 1894.

A Clever Forger Caught.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—Detectives arrested a man to-day who is said to be one of the cleverest forgers in the country. His name is variously given as Arthur F. Hudson, J. S. Dodge, Frederick L. Raymond and William L. Adams. The man's operation's are said to have extended from Washington, D. C., where he was in jail for a time, to San Francisco, and he has visited St. Joseph, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Milwaukee and other places in his career.

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

ANOTHER WINGED BOAT.

A Welch Seaman Who Thinks He Has Solved Aerial Navigation.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Johann Alfred Jonasson, a seaman, about 25 years old, displayed behind barred doors in George Hansen's boarding house, No. 17 Hamilton street, yesterday, a flying machine which he claims will solve the problem of aerial navigation. Jonasson got his idea while bound on the British ship Celtahaum from Cardiff, Wales, to Cape Town, South Africa, when watching a flock of sea gulls. He had finished the rough outlines of an aerial ship when he reached England again. He made an effort to launch his scheme there, but was laughed at by all. He came to this country eighteen months ago, but discouraged by the ridicule heaped upon him even by his own countrymen, he finally shipped for the West Indies. Returning last week he began work on his model behind locked doors and labored daily to complete his flying machine. The model is shaped like a boat and is 6¼ feet long. The frame and top are covered with canvas. In the top in front of the seat of the navigator are two skylights by which he can see. In the bow there is a wheel with a shaft to a stern and bow propeller. The operator with the right hand revolves the propellers, while with the left he works a wheel which makes the wings move like those of a bird. The wings are to be 16 feet long, with rounded ends. The rudder is made of canvas, is 10 feet long and shaped like the tail of a bird. It is 8 feet wide at the outer end.

Jonasson says he will shortly make an ascension from a prominent place in this city. Several captains have asked him to use their ship decks for the purpose. The inventor has great confidence in his idea.

MANY WERE STARVING.

The Supplies Sent to Newfoundland Were Badly Needed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 13.—The goods for the relief of the suffering poor of St. John's, which were brought here by the steamer Grand Lake from Boston a few days ago, have all been landed and stored free of cost, and were being distributed to-day. The opinion of the committee in charge of the distribution is that the quality of the goods was never excelled in St. John's. The amounts for distribution in other places are being carried to their destination by the railroad company free of cost. The number of destitute families in St. John's is increasing daily, and the reports from outposts are to the effect that the people in many localities are in utter destitution. A dispatch from a small settlement on the southwest coast signed by the parish priest was received here to-day, stating that forty families were starving there and there was nothing to give them. The dispatch also asked that assistance be sent them immediately. This same condition exists in nearly all the eastern districts. About 2,800 families in St. John's and its suburbs are in distress and are being assisted by the relief committee as much as possible. At a meeting of the clerical relief committee held to-day resolutions of thanks to the good people of Boston and of New England were unanimously adopted for their haste in replying to the appeal for assistance from this place with such a magnificent donation of food which was so badly needed.

MADE A SENSATION.

The French Navy Must Be Much Increased.

LONDON, March 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that M. Lockroy made a vigorous attack in the chamber of deputies to-day upon the administration of the French navy, comparing the English and French navies much to the detriment of the French fleet. The chamber evidenced its distrust of the admiralty and its sympathy with the speaker. The Post correspondent says Lockroy made a sensation in parliamentary circles, and that doubtless the government will be compelled to add to the naval programme, owing to the feeling that Russia's friendship cannot be retained unless the combined fleets be equal to the English navy.

The Oregon's Side Armor Tested.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The navy department has accepted 315 tons of Harveyized nickel steel armor, nearly half of the side armor for the battleship Oregon, made by the Carnegie Steel Company, as the result of a trial of an 18-inch plate at Indian head to-day. The plate received two shots from a 12-inch gun. The first was sent at a velocity of 1,046 feet per second and smashed to pieces on the face of the plate, which was scaled a little at the point of contact but was not cracked. The second shot had a velocity of 1,926 feet. This penetrated nine inches and then broke up, but it cracked the plate from top to bottom. The plate, however, was pronounced to be of good quality.

An Old Game Successfully Played.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 13.—A number of young men have been buncoed by an old swindle. They answered an advertisement offering a position at $20 a week, with the proviso that they deposit $100 cash as guarantee of good faith. They were to go to work this morning for the "Morgan & Miller Pacific Real Estate Company," which opened offices here a week ago. To-day members of the firm cannot be found, having departed after fleecing several victims.

An Income Tax Ruling.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Treasury officials have made an important ruling to the effect that dividends received by a resident of the United States from corporations, foreign or otherwise, doing business wholly without the United States and having principal offices and property outside the United States, such corporations not being liable on net profits, must be returned as income by persons receiving the same.

Must Go Without Water.

TACOMA, Wash., March 13.—The water supply in the residence portion of the city was shut off to-day by order of the superior court and a water famine is impending. The court has decided that the main supply of water does not belong to the city, but to private individuals, although the city recently paid $2,000,000 for the supply. Suits are now pending to recover the money.

All Quiet at Hayti.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Alva has just arrived from Haytian ports. She brings news that all was peaceful at the time of leaving the capital. In relation to the reported rupture between United States Minister Smith and President Hereaux, of San Domingo, a passenger stated the report had no foundation in fact.

OF IMMENSE GOOD

A Considerable Reduction in Government Expenses.

DOCKERY COMMISSION'S WORK

Actual Annual Reductions in Government Expenditures Over a Half Million Dollars, and Will Continue So for a Number of Years.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A review of the work done by the Dockery joint commission of congress, created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the status of the law governing the executive departments, has been printed. The greater number of the recommendations of the commission so far have been put into practical operation, and have been from time to time made public. The review shows that the entire cost of the commission aggregated $41,245, while the actual annual reductions in government expenditures made as a result of its work amount to $607,591. The review continues:

"The reduction is not for the time being only, but will continue through each of the coming years. The members of the commission, however, feel that the expedition of public business and added security to the government in its methods of accounting under the new systems inaugurated would have fully justified its existence, even if there had been no diminution in expenses."

A census of the departments held at the direction of the commission discloses the fact that in the executive government and its establishments at the national capital there are employed 17,999 persons, and of this number 11,667 are employed in the eight executive departments, and 5,637 by the department of labor, the civil service commission and the fish commission, which are under the civil service law; 8,207 are of the class subject to competitive examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,243 of them entered the service after such examination, and of the whole number employed 5,165 have from one to nine relatives each in the government service at Washington.

The commission also reported a concurrent resolution, which provided for the enrolling of congressional acts by printing, which received the approval of both houses. The commission says its value from the standpoint of both accuracy and economy is illustrated by the fact that not a single error has occurred under the system up to this time. Much space is given to a recital of the benefits which the review asserts have been accomplished as a result of the commission's work, and subsequently incorporated in a bill approved by the president July 31, 1894. The estimated annual saving resulting from this reform is put at $237,430. The recommendations made by the commission and not acted on relate among other things to the reorganization of the office of supervising architect, contested land cases, repeal of the land-contest act, transfer of duties of receivers of land offices, public surveys, abolition of the office of solicitor of internal revenue, bonds of government officials, checking of money orders, abolition of naval officers at all ports and the establishment of a substitute therefor in New York, and writing official letters. These reforms, the commission estimates, would effect an annual saving of $449,929.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association's Officers Elected.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, of which Charles Booty was elected president at the last meeting, met this evening with 400 present. The new constitution was adopted. The most important feature is the omission of anything which may be construed as countenancing strikes. The remaining officers were provided for to-night by the election of J. J. Carroll, treasurer; H. H. Rumbold, chairman of the board of directors; John Reston and William Burns, of Chicago, members of the board of directors.

Corresponding Secretary Cusick lives in Chicago, in which city headquarters of the order are located.

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 12.—At a largely attended meeting of the striking shoeworkers to-day a motion to declare the strike off was carried. All operatives who have been on strike against the contract system are free to return to work to-morrow, and those whose places are not already taken by non-union employes will probably be taken back on the same condition existing previous to the strike.

AFTER TWO MONTHS' IDLENESS.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 12.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day notified 1,000 steelworkers to report to-morrow, when operations in the steel works will resume after two months' idleness. Work will begin on a 1,000-ton order of rails for a Georgia railroad.

The Boundary Question.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 9.—William Ogilville, chief of the Canadian surveyors who have been locating the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, arrived from Juneau this afternoon, and says there is no prospect of a dispute between the two governments relative to the boundary. Both governments have engineers in the field gathering data, which will be submitted to the international commission for its guidance in locating the boundary. He says most of the Yucon placer mines are in British territory.

Hydraulic Mining in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—News that the California debris commission has been refused an appropriation sufficient to enable it to continue its work for much longer than four or five months has caused a big influx of petitions for the resumption of hydraulic mining in various northern counties, and the commissioners have plenty of work on hand. The 18th instant eight applications to resume hydraulic mining will be heard.

The Oldest Printer.

NORWICH, Conn., March 11.—Joshua Barstow, the oldest printer in the United States, died in this city to-day. He was born in Preston City, January 7, 1809; learned his trade on the Norwich Weekly Courier, and then went to New York city. He made the acquaintance of Horace Greely at the case, and was employed with him on the New Yorker and later on the Tribune.

The Czar to Be Crowned.

VIENNA, March 13.—It is reported here that the coronation of the czar will take place in Moscow in the latter half of May.

FIGHTING IN PANAMA.

Revolutionary Forces Repulsed by Federal Troops.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald's Panama special cable says: Advices were received here late last night of the landing of an armed expedition and desperate battle at Bocas del Toro. The rebel expedition came from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and was led by the notorious Mexican revolutionary inciter, Catarina Garza. He had with him as lieutenants Pereira Castro, Sifonor More and others. An attack was made on the quartel at 4 o'clock in the morning and the fighting was continued until 6 o'clock. It is reported Garza was killed by Lieutenant Lopez, who in turn was killed by the rebels. The reports received here indicate that many were killed on both sides. Reinforcements were sent from Panama at midnight on an express train. They left the train at Colon and there embarked on a steamer and were hurried to Bocas del Toro. It is also reported that fifty men were landed at Bocas del Toro from the United States cruiser Atlanta. Governor Arango has issued a decree declaring the department of Panama in a state of siege. The functions of the civil courts have been suspended.

The steamer Premier, which arrived at Colon from Cartagena yesterday, brought many political prisoners, who have been lodged in jail. A further consignment of arms and ammunition has been received from New York.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following cable was received by Secretary Herbert today, dated at Colon:

"A slight engagement has taken place resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary forces. The Atlanta has landed a force to protect American interests at or near the neighborhood of Borcas del Toro, Colombia."

RUMOR UNFOUNDED.

MANAGUA, March 12.—Officials of the British legation state there is absolutely no truth in reports in the firing on an American vessel by a British ship.

MEXICO THREATENED.

Another Ancient Volcano Reported in Eruption.

CORDOBA, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 12.—The peak of Orizaba, an ancient volcano, is in a state of eruption. The signs of disturbance began to manifest themselves last Sunday night, and have increased in force constantly since. The volcano is now vomiting poisonous gases, and thick volumes of smoke are emitted from a hundred apertures in its wreat maw. The earth for a hundred miles around is shaken perceptibly with subterranean vibrations. Great alarm is manifested in the cities of Cordoba, Orizaba, Kalapa and the dozens of small villages scattered within the scope of the strange and interesting phenomenon. The shocks as yet have not been of a serious nature, and no damage from them has been reported. The rim of the crater glows like fire, and the thick gases rolling down the mountain sides have set aflame the grass and vegetation clothing the sides to the summit, which adds to the density of the smoke and the grandeur of the spectacle.

For the public safety the governor of the state will soon name a commission of scientists to make all the investigation into the eruption possible, and to make recommendations looking to the protection of inhabitants of neighboring villages. The present eruption is in the heart of the best improved land in Mexico. The coffee plantations are not yet thought to be in danger, nor will they be unless a heavy fall of ashes occurs, which is not considered probable. Masses are being said in all the churches of the locality to ward off the impending danger.

EFFECT OF FEE'S DECISION.

An Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Existing at Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Or., March 12.—Umatilla county had an addition to its citizenship of 1,000 Indians Saturday, when Judge Fee rendered his decision. The effect, no doubt, if sustained by the higher courts, is to remove all restrictions from them excepting in handling their lands, which were allotted under conditions. The Indian chiefs who were under arrest for resisting a United States officer, were immediately released and a council called at Young Chief's camp, fifteen miles above the agency, of all Indians, to consider matters. Near the agency Captain Richard camped with troop D, of the Fourth cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, accoutred for heavy services. Agent Harper says:

"I called the troops because Judge Fee's decision removes all my authority over the Indians. No power now exists to prevent the Indians becoming intoxicated and endangering the lives of all on the reservation. They are now free to follow their natural inclinations and drift back to savagery."

A radical change in the relation of Indians to the people of this county renders some people timid. There are expressions of fear that dire results will follow. The Indian agent under the new regime can merely rent the Indians' land to the whites. The Indian court is done away with. Indian policemen have been discharged and the state courts have complete and sole jurisdiction.

Insurance Compact a Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The Continental insurance case was resumed in Judge Morrow's court this morning. Mr. Delmar, for the prosecution, made his final arguments. He touched upon the scope of purpose of the underwriters. He declared that the intent of this board was to obtain a monopoly of the insurance business of this coast, and when this was done rates of insurance would be fixed regardless of the wishes of the people. It was the sole object of this company to drive from the field all competition.

The Lexow Indictments.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The World says this morning that District Attorney Fellows is authority for the statement that the oyer and terminer grand jury will report to Justice Ingraham this morning and file fifty or sixty indictments, which, it is understood, will deal with the police department only and the returns of the Lexow committee's investigations.

The Charges Not Examined.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Smith said to-day that no one from the interior department had telegraphed or written E. F. Kliner, offering him the position of governor of Arizona. Charges have been filed against Governor Hughes, but as yet the secretary has not had time to look into them, though he intends to.

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.

Ashland's schools cost $800 a year.

Nehalem, Or., is to have a church built by popular subscription.

The spring run of salmon has begun jumping already in Rogue river.

Spokane county, Wash., issued $24,063 in warrants during February.

Fall wheat is reported in excellent condition in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Wash.

Walla Walla's council has voted to resume the use of the electric light system recently discontinued.

The steamer Alcatras is unloading fifty tons of track iron at Marshfield, Or., for the Coos bay railroad.

Whatcom, Wash., reduced its debt $8,000 in January and February. Its city warrants now bring 95 cents.

The state university students are collecting the native flowering plants of Oregon and putting them out in the campus.

The Japanese government has been asked for an appropriation of a sum equaling $18,000 for the establisment of a consulate at Tacoma.

The new game law of Oregon is received with much favor in the mountain districts of Linn county, especially the feature prohibiting the use of hounds, and the prospect of relief is grateful.

The New Whatcom, Wash., Commercial Club has begun to stir itself to secure the proposed military post for Bellingham bay. Tacoma and Seattle have been actively at work for several weeks.

Mining in the Swauk, Wash., district will begin much earlier this season than usual. It is feared that the water supply will be short, and the miners will make every moment of the time count as long as it lasts.

A "bonus company," intent upon securing railroad connection for the town, has been formed at Port Townsend, Wash. Officers have been chosen, and the prospect for securing a bonus adequate to the needs is considered excellent.

The case of the Oregon National bank of Portland against J. D. Gardner, of Seattle, and others is on trial before Judge Parker in the superior court at Tacoma. It is on a $4,500 note and comes up on a change of venue from Judge Osborn's court, Seattle.

It cost a little over $14,000 to run the city of Spokane, Wash., during the month of February aside from the money expended on the new waterworks. Salaries of course formed the principal item, but amounted to less than usual—not quite $10,000. For this month the salary list should be still lighter owing to the reduction of the police force.

It is reported at Everett, Wash., that Mr. Rockefeller and President Hill, of the Great Northern, are likely to unite their forces in a strong combination at Everett under which the Pacific steel barge works will build four large steamers for the Pacific coast business of the Great Northern. While this would be equivalent to a money bonus of $1,500,000 for Mr. Hill, it would mean great prosperity for the barge works and the distribution of a large amount of money.

The Tacoma Clearing-House Association has petitioned the chamber of commerce to use its influence with merchants and business men, to the end that they accept British Columbia coin at par, in conformity with the action of associated banks agreeing to do likewise. The petition points out that British Columbia buys annually on this side of the line $3,000,000 worth of products, and says the merchants should join with banks in encouraging this trade.

C. B. Wright, the Philadelphia millionaire, has offered Joshua Pierce $5,000 to secure him an option on the water and light plants he sold Tacoma, Wash., two years ago for nearly $2,000,000. Some of the citizens have thought the price paid him was too much, and as a result a $1,000,000 damage suit against Mr. Wright is now pending in the superior court. His offer has been referred to the city authorities. The option asked is to give him sixty days in which to purchase the plant for the price he received.

The New England Fish Company, whose headquarters are at Boston, Mass., and who have been fishing for halibut in British Columbia water all winter, have closed the season's operations. The total catch for the season amounted to 900,000 pounds, and the price realized was about 7 cents per fish. Twenty-three cars were shipped east from Tacoma, Wash., and two to Portland, Or. Owing to the long haul the company may not resume operations next year, although satisfied that the banks are as prolific as those on the Eastern coast.

The surveys for that portion of the Columbia & Red Mountain railroad in Washington are now nearly completed. The road was recently incorporated to build an extension of the Spokane Falls & Northern into the mines in the southern part or British Columbia. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad, has for a year or two been endeavoring to secure a charter for a road. He has now gone to Ottawa and expects to have no difficulty in securing a Canadian charter from the Dominion government. The portion of the road located in Washington will be about eight miles long, the line beginning at Northport, on the Columbia river, the present northern terminus of the Spokane Falls & Northern. This part of the road will be built during the coming season. No contracts have yet been given out. The line in British Columbia will make the total length of the road about twenty miles.

Since it was first known that the deaf mute school was to be moved five miles out of Salem, Or., objections have been vigorously urged by many friends of the institution, and notwithstanding a farm has been purchased and buildings erected at a total cost of $26,000 the deaf mutes may not be moved to the new building. Since their visit to the reform school Superintendent Irwin and Secretary Kincaid have expressed themselves as doubtful of the propriety of having the mutes so far from the city. It is said the new building can be used as a girls' department of the reformatory, being only one half mile away, or, as suggested by Mr. Irwin, it could be converted into an institute for the feeble-minded, thus relieving the large number now crowded into the insane asylum. The deaf mutes and blind schools are now located near together, and the superintendent thinks it would be a matter of economy to keep them where they are and reduce the number of state employes by combining the management of the two.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The produce markets are suffering from dullness. There is little or nothing coming in except eggs, and the demand for these is light with the price weakening. The vegetable market is nearly bare, and will be so until a steamer lot arrives. Poultry is scarce, and there is little inquiry for any description. Groceries and provisions are steady and unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is quiet and unchanged. The feeling is still fairly strong, though Eastern markets closed lower and foreign markets very dull. Shippers quotations are: Walla Walla, 43½@44c per bushel; Valley, 75@77½c per cental.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.30 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.50; Snowflake, $2.30; Benton county, $2.30; graham, $2.15@2.30; superfine, $1.90.

OATS—Good white oats quoted weak at 28@30c; milling, 31@32c; gray, 26@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

HAY—Timothy, $9 per ton; cheat, $6 @6.50; clover, $7.50; oat, $7.50@8; wheat, $7.50@8.

BARLEY—Feed barley, 62½@65c per cental; brewing, 80@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $12.00; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 67½ @75c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22½@25c; fancy dairy, 17½@20c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 8@10c per pound.

POTATOES—Quotations wholly nominal.

ONIONS—Good Oregon, 90c@$1 per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $2.50@3.00 per dozen; young, $2.50@2.50 per dozen; ducks, $5.00@5.50; geese, $6.00; turkeys, live, at 6c per pound; dressed, 8@9 per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10@11c per dozen.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $2.50@3.50; Sicily, $4.50; bananas, Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; New Orleans, $2 @3.50 per bunch; California navels, $2.25@3.00 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, 90c@$1.00; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1@1.50 per box; common, 75c@$1.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, firm at 1¼c per pound.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 30-pound box; string beans, 12@13c per pound; green peas, 12@13c per pound; artichokes, 90c@ $1.00 per dozen; cauliflower, 85c per dozen; $2.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, $3.00@3.50 per cental; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.50@1.75; garlic, 8@10c per pound; lettuce, 25c per dozen, $1 per box; asparagus, 18@20c per pound; new potatoes, 3½c per pound.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chesnuts, 12½@14c; 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, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS—Choice, 7c; medium, 2@6c.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8½@9c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12 @13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7¾; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

Merchandise Market.

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

SUGAR—D, 4⅛c; C, 4c; extra C, 4⅜c; dry granulated, 5¼c; cube crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅜c 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, $23.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $22.80 per 100-pound case.

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

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

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.50@2.80; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $2.00@2.50; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2.00@2.10; ewes, $1.50@1.75; lambs, $2; dressed mutton, 4@4½c; lambs, 4½c per pound.

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

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.00@ 3.60; light and feeders, $3.50; dressed, 4½c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.25@3.35 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.15@3.25; superfine, $2.10@2.40.

WHEAT—Prices keep fairly steady, though the trade is rather light. Quotable at 85c per cental for No. 1 shipping, with 86¼c for choice product. Milling grades are slightly easy at 90 @95c per cental. Walla Walla wheat, 78¾@81¼c per cental for fair average quality, 82½@87½c for blue stem and 75@77½c for damp.

BARLEY—A steadier feeling seems to be developing, but prices have not yet been greatly disturbed. Feed, fair to good, 73¾@75c; choice, 75c; brewing 85@90c per cental.

OATS—Buyers are giving more attention to offerings, and the market presents more activity. Milling is quoted, $1.02½@1.15; surprise, $1.05@1.15; fancy feed, $1.00@1.05; good to choice, 95@ $1.; fair to good, 90@95c; poor to fair, 82½@87½c; black, $1.10@1.25; red, $1.05@1.17½; gray, 92½@97½c per cental.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@8c per pound.

POTATOES—Volunteer new potatoes, 1½@2c per pound; Early Rose, 40@55c; River Red, 20@30c; Burbanks, 40@85c; Oregon Burbanks, 40@90c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.00; sweets, 50@75c for Rivers and $1.25@1.50 per cental for choice stock.

ONIONS—Quotable at 90c@$1.20 per cental.

WOOL—Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 7@6c; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOOKS FOR COST

Washington Will Save Money For School Children.

WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

Two Bill's Passed the Senate, One Making an Appropriation for the State by Its Board of Education to Compile and Issue Its Own Series.

OLYMPIA, March 9.—Hutchinson's bill appropriating $50,000 for issuing a series of text-books to be distributed to school children at the actual cost of publication passed the senate this afternoon by a vote of 27 to 4. A similar measure by Shaw was also on the calendar, but was indefinitely postponed at the author's request. Senator Frink urged that the senate pass Hutchinson's bill, for the reason that the state has been and is being systematically robbed by that gigantic octopus, the American Book Company. He stated that he had given the matter close examination, and was convinced that the saving to the state would reach $450,000 annually. He cited an estimate secured on the cost of printing the text-books now used, and showed that a certain philosophy now sold at $1.25 can be sold at 56 cents with a 40 per cent profit. He said the state should ignore the company and break the combine at any cost. The bill provides for a series of books to consist of speller, five readers, two arithmetics, two grammars, two physiologies and one history. The books are to be compiled by competent persons employed by the state board of education. The printing and binding is to be done by the lowest responsible bidder residing within the state. After printing the books the electrotype plates are to be returned to the state for safekeeping.

Another important bill bearing on the school-book question was Pusey's, which passed the senate this afternoon. It provides that the state board of education shall contract in May of the present year for a series of text-books to be used for five years. The bill is drafted with consideration for the general depression which now exists, and stipulates that no proposal shall be accepted unless the retail price is 33⅓ per cent less than for books of like grade, quality and workmanship furnished by the contract of 1891. The bill also confers upon the state board of education authority to issue primary certificates on first-grade examination certificates.

MANSFIELD, THE ACTOR.

He Says a Few Plain Things to a Cincinnati Reporter.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, spoke in a disgusted strain yesterday to a reporter. He said:

"I am an Englishman by birth, but all my sympathies and ambitions are American. The great stumbling block to the American drama is the worship of anything foreign. For years Europe sneered at American authors and actors. They have stopped now. But the snobs of this country have lost their cue, and still put on colored glasses before looking at anything native. If Henry Irving had been announced to play in no matter what, he would have been greeted with a $3,000 house. Yet, what is Irving? He is no better actor than I am. But he is a theatrical diplomat, and has the art of knowing how to keep his name continually before the public. He is a stage mountebank, who knows how to break into print with advertisements of himself. But is that true art as we understand it? It savors too much of the actress who loses her diamonds once a year."

Arms and Ammunition for China.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Maach 12.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company yesterday shipped 2,000,000 cartridges to the Chinese government. Since the beginning of the hostilities, the company has shipped 20,000 stand of arms to China, and is now working on an additional cartridge order for that government.

A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT

"In February, 1862, I had six hemorrhages from the lungs and for some months was under the care of two doctors, and finally went to Denver, but returned without any benefit to my health. I then read of your treatment, and sent for some, from which I felt great relief, and have continued using it steadily up to the present time, with good results."

"I am certain your treatment has been the means of restoring my health. I have added fifteen pounds to my weight and am still gaining, have a good appetite and sleep well. In fact, I can conscientiously say I am a walking advertisement for your treatment."

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Chicago, Illinois.

If you will know more of this treatment, and read the testimony of many others, who have been cured by the Compound Oxygen Treatment, not only of consumption, but of various other diseases, send for book of two hundred pages, sent free. Or call and see us. We treat patients at the Office as well as at home.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Charges Against Bostwick.

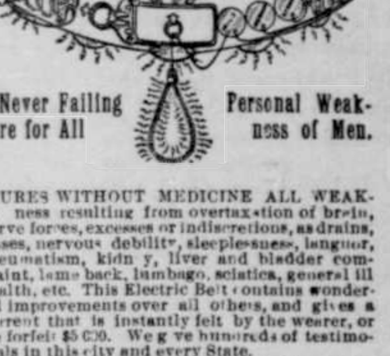
SEATTLE, March 11.—Harrison Bostwick, a leading attorney, is under charges of tampering with legal papers in a case in which he was engaged, and a committee of the King County Bar Association has been appointed to investigate. It is charged that he took the complaint in a lien case from the clerk's office and inserted a page, right under Judge Langley's nose. Bostwick was formerly chairman of the Republican state committee of Nebraska, and came here several years ago.

"CUPID AND PSYCHE."

A work of art and science, devoted to the strength and development of pure manly and womanly vigor, called "Three Classes of Men," will be mailed, closely sealed, free to every man or woman who would study this subject for their own advancement. In this work are embodied the plain, candid truths relating to the development and recovery of mental, physical and sexual forces in young, middle-aged and old men.

"Who lacks in one functions, while vigorous in all others, is not as Nature made him, and must be renewed."

Weakness in the vital organs is unnatural in all men. It is due to improper care of the functions endowed by Nature with perfect vigor, and since Nature gives this strength, if it has been wasted she must be called upon to renew it. Natural remedies must be used. Nothing bears a closer relation to the elements of sexual and nerve force than electricity. It is natural. It is nature, embodied in a portable, convenient and effective appliance when Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is used. If you lack in any respect the manly powers you should possess, send at once for this scientific book, which will spread before you the only true and permanent restoration of mental, physical and sexual manhood. It has thousands of testimonials from every town and hamlet in the country.



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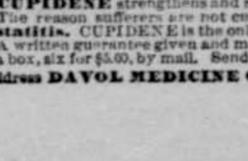

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