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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.

ANSEL WHITE'S HEIRS

An Olympia Attorney Said to Be Among Them.

HIS LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST

White's Neighbors Say That the Old Man Was in the Habit of Making Wills.

Olympia, Wash., May 2.—Preston M. Troy, a young attorney of this city, today received news that he was heir to a New York estate of $4,000,000, by will of Ansel White, for whom search had been in progress so long. For many years Ansel White resided alone on a ranch adjoining the father of P. M. Troy in Clallam county. White was a bachelor and lived in a log cabin on his ranch for twenty years. May 18, 1888, he died at the age of 76 years, and was buried in the land on which he lived so long. White took a fancy to young Troy, and made a will making him sole heir and legatee. Just prior to his death, however, he sold his ranch for a nominal price, retaining a life interest, and at the time of his death was supposed to have quite a lot of money in his possession. Yet none was ever found, although search was made high and low. His neighbors believe he buried the money somewhere on the ranch.

White was extremely eccentric, and seldom held communication with any one except the Troy family. Before coming to Washington he made some money in California. Seven hundred dollars of this he handed to a woman in San Francisco as he was about to leave, telling her to keep it for him until he called for it. He left no word in San Francisco regarding his destination, and this fact has for fifteen years balked those searching for him to inform him of his having fallen heir to the estate in New York. It was supposed that Ansel White's was one of those unknown bodies found floating in the San Francisco harbor, yet during the past two years W. Pierpont White, a son of Ansel White's nephew, has been searching for the lost heir or for conclusive evidences of his death. He was traced to California. Advertising led to the identity of the old rancher as the missing heir for whom long search had been made. At the time of making the will there is little probability that the old man was aware that the New York estate was his. This, however, does not affect the will made. It was executed in accordance with law, and the witnesses are still living. Among White's former neighbors in Port Angeles it is generally known that the will is in the possession of Preston Troy, who has taken steps to have the will acknowledged.

White Made Many Wills.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 2.—The neighbors and friends of Ansel White state positively that he has made no less than three wills to as many different persons. Usually for some trivial favor tendered he would make out a will leaving all of his property unconditionally to his benefactor's child. Then if anything went wrong he would change the name of the beneficiary. These acknowledgements were always taken before some authorized officer. Steps are now being taken to prove that White made a will leaving all of his possessions to half a dozen persons.

Japan Preparing for Defense.

Berlin, May 2.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has a St. Petersburg dispatch which says that Japan is making extensive preparations for defense. She has mobilized large bodies of troops, and has erected fortifications and blocked important coast points with mines. Several swift steamers have recently been bought for the Japanese government in England and America. Russia, the dispatch says, is still sending troops to Vladivostock.

Army Officers Transferred.

Washington, May 2.—Major-General Ruger has been transferred from Chicago to Washington for special duty with the secretary of war; Major-General Merritt, from St. Paul to Chicago; Brigadier-General Brooke from Omaha to St. Paul; Brigadier-General Coppinger to Omaha, relieving General Brooke; Brigadier-General Wheaton from San Antonio to Denver, in place of General McCook, retired, and General Bliss to San Antonio.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

NEWS BY STEAMER.

Ravages of Cholera Among the Japanese Troops.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The Empress of China arrived this afternoon, eleven days from Yokohama, with advices to April 19, as follows:

The capture of the principal stations on the Pescadores islands was easily effected by the Japanese during the last week of March, the process being similar to the seizure of the Northern stronghold. Admiral Ito, in the flagship Matsushima, conducted the naval operations, in which six of his fleet were engaged. Pang Hu and several smaller islands of the group were occupied after merely nominal resistance, and troops would have proceeded to Formosa before this but for the outbreak of cholera, which has completely incapacitated the Japanese force and created great alarm. The entire number of troops sent Southward was only about 5,000, and of these 500 had died at last advices, while 1,000 were in the hospital. The excessive mortality is attributed to the unhealthy climate of the Pescadores, to the bad quality of the water and to the sudden change from the cool weather of Japan to the temperature of upward of 90 degrees. In Manchuria cholera has also appeared, but not in so threatening a form, and the latest reports are reassuring. Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the disease from spreading. The town of Ujina, near Hiroshima, has been isolated, and most rigid quarantine regulations are everywhere enforced. There has also been an epidemic of smallpox in the Yamanashi prefecture, the number of cases being 3,000.

ESTIMATED DEFICIT.

Treasury Receipts Will Fall Off Forty-five Millions.

Washington, May 2.—Treasury receipts during the month of April have not met the expectations of officials, and the indications are the deficit at the end of the fiscal year will be little if any less than $45,000,000. The receipts for the month of April amount to $24,247,836 and the expenditures to $32,952,690, leaving a deficit of $8,704,854 for the month, and for the fiscal year to date $45,247,000. The receipts from internal revenue show a falling off for April as compared with the same month in 1894 of more than $700,000, and a falling off for the ten months of the fiscal year of about $2,000,000. During the remaining two months of the fiscal year there will be no extraordinary expenditures. The pension payments will amount to about $22,000,000, and $1,250,000 will be repaid on interest account. The net result of the year is not expected to differ materially from today's figures, and yet in making this estimate a considerable revenue from the income tax is anticipated.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Redmen on the White Earth Reservation Causing Trouble.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—The settlers around the White Earth Indian reservation are greatly excited over possible trouble with the Indians, and some of them are even talking of leaving the district for a time. It is feared that the Indians will cause a disturbance when the next allotment is made, as many of the redmen who have white blood in their veins, will be debarred from receiving land, and this is making them ugly. Arrangements are now being made for holding a ghost dance against the orders of the department, and Major Baldwin, the commissioner, has sent word to Washington that there may be trouble, and that troops may be needed to prevent bloodshed.

Rights of a Telephone Company.

St. Paul, May 2.—By a majority opinion the supreme court sustained the lower court in holding that the state law of 1893, granting to telephone and electric light companies the right of eminent domain the same as railroad companies, was proper and right. Farmer Joshua Ocater objected to the erection of telephone poles in front of his place and took the matter in the courts. The lower court held that the telephone companies had the right to place the poles there without compensation to the land owner, as it was a public service, and a part of that for which the road was laid out. This verdict was sustained today, although Chief Justice Stuart and Justice Buck dissented. The decision is of much importance.

A Fraudulent Concern.

New York, May 2.—Judge Bookstaver in the special term of the court of common pleas today granted an order permitting Attorney-General Hancock to bring suit in the name of the people for the dissolution of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. It is alleged that the corporation had fraudulently represented to the insurance department that it had a capital stock of $200,000, consisting of $60,000 in cash and $140,000 in solvent notes, whereas it had only $6,100. It is also charged that its liabilities exceed the assets by $53,091.

Broken Pottery Trust.

Arkon, O., May 2.—The combination of pottery manufacturers known as the Akron Canton Stoneware Agency, which has sold more than two-thirds of the stoneware of the United States for the last ten years, has been broken. Thirteen companies were represented. The immediate effect of the disruption will be to paralyze prices in the stoneware industry.

Receiver McNulta's Bonds.

Peoria, Ill., May 2.—Receiver McNulta this afternoon filed his six bonds in $100,000 each for the protection of the Peoria distilleries. Altogether, he will file bonds aggregating nearly $3,000,000. He will also file bonds for a larger sum when the he takes possession of the warehouses. His sureties are two trust companies.

Deficit in University Funds.

San Francisco, May 2.—It was stated at the meeting of the university regents today that there would be a deficit of about $12,000 in the university funds. Consequently there will have to be a retrenchment, and the contemplated engagement of new teachers will be abandoned.

NO FAIR THIS YEAR

So Washington Commissioners Have Decided.

OTHER FAIRS WOULD CONFLICT

They Will Save All the Money Possible for a Grand Display of Exhibits Next Year.

North Yakima, May 1.—At the regular monthly meeting of the state fair commission this evening, it was unanimously decided to forego holding a fair in the coming fall. Reavis, of Spokane, and Engle, of Seattle, outside members of the commission, wrote letters highly commending such action. The local members were seconded by leading merchants and farmers, in addition to Senator Lesh and Representative Milroy. The commission was organized late in the season, and was thus debarred from making necessary arrangements in time to advantageously get before the people of the state. Spokane's fruit fair and Oregon's state fair have been assigned dates that would have conflicted with the state fair, which latter is fixed by law, and could not be changed. The commissioners feel that the general depression, low prices of crops and the inability of the farmers and general public to come to Yakima this fall make it almost mandatory that the states' money should not be jeopardized or injudiciously expended. The expenses this year will be small, as only the grounds must be maintained. The commission will have almost a full appropriation for the fair in 1896, at which time the exhibits, it is hoped, will do credit to Washington and the Pacific Northwest.

THE POOR SUFFERING.

San Francisco Has No Money to Purchase Supplies.

San Francisco, May 1.—The board of supervisors of San Francisco have taken the first step toward helping the city and county out of their financial distress. Owing to careless financial management, the amount of money received from the tax levy for the last fiscal year has given out, within two months of the end of the year. Hence the contractors who have been furnishing the institutions ceased unless assured they would be paid. As a result, the 900 paupers at the almshouse are at half-rations, with food supplies nearly exhausted; at the county jail provisions are nearly gone; the fire department is short of fodder for its horses, and the county hospital is running short on medicine and food supplies.

The supreme court has held that the purchases of one fiscal year cannot be paid out of the funds of another, and a serious problem confronts the authorities.

Today the supervisors adopted a resolution announcing the intention of the board to levy a tax for next year sufficient or the payment of bills contracted for supplies purchased now. The next step will be for some one to go before the supreme court and ask for an order restraining the board from levying a tax, or a writ of mandamus. This will make a test, and will secure a decision as to the rights of the board in the matter. In anticipation of the test case, the supervisors have chosen ex-Judge McKinstry and A. L. Rhodes as attorneys in their behalf. The next step will be taken tomorrow to take the case into court. No supplies will be furnished by contractors, however, unless they have assurance of pay.

WHO WROTE "TRILBY?"

The Authorship of Du Maurier Is Denied by Lyceum Stock Company.

Denver, May 1.—Did Du Maurier write "Trilby?" This sensational question was today propounded in the United States court in good faith when the suit of Harper Brothers and A. M. Palmer for an injuction against the Lyceum stock company to restrain it from producing "Trilby" was called. The defendant alleges that the book entitled "Trilby" was not originated, invented or written by Du Maurier. It asserts that the original book of "Trilby" was first published in France in 1820, and afterward translated and published in English in 1847, and that the title and book have been common property for seventy-five years. The attorneys for the plaintiffs asked time to communicate with their clients in New York as to the course they should pursue, and the court postponed the hearing.

Cousin to Lincoln.

Reading, Pa., May 1.—John Lincoln, aged 86, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, is an inmate of the almshouse here. He is tall, muscular and clean shaven, and his features much resemble those of the martyr president. Recently his mind has given way. He is the son of Thomas Lincoln, a wealthy farmer and hotel keeper, who died in 1859. John inherited $30,000, and in his time was regarded as a great sport. His money went rapidly and he was finally compelled through family estrangements to go to the county almshouse. His wife, Mrs. Annie Lincoln, died at her home in Exeter, this county, a few days ago.

For a Statue of Monroe.

Washington, May 1.—Advices received at the Venezuelan legation state that a popular subscription has been opened at Caracas for the statue of President Monroe, which is to commemorate the Monroe doctrine. Manuel Carrillon opens the subscription with 100 bolivars, a coin equal to a franc.

Investing in Real Estate.

San Francisco, April 30.—In the past eighteen months Claus Spreckels has purchased $2,500,000 worth of San Francisco real estate, most of it Market street property. In addition he has invested $500,000 in the San Joaquin Valley road.

The Pacific Coast Failures.

San Francisco, April 30.—The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports sixteen failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the week ended yesterday, as compared with thirteen for the previous week and thirteen for the corresponding week of 1894.

BILL COOK, THE DESPERADO.

He Tells a Reporter of His Crimes and Glories in Them.

Albany, New York, May 1.—Bill Cook, the noted desperado, who is under a forty-five year sentence, has been put at work making shirts in the Albany penitentiary. In the penitentiary yesterday a reporter had a long talk with Cook in which he told why he went into the bandit business.

"The government," said Bill, "is to blame for nearly all of the outlaws that are infesting the Western and Southern country. The old saying that whisky is the downfall of many a man is true, as it is in my case. Nearly every man who becomes an outlaw in the territory is driven to it by the government officers, many of whom override their duty. The cause of this is the hardships they have undergone dodging officers. My home is near Gibson City, Oklahoma territory. I was arrested more than a year ago on the charge of selling liquor without a license. I managed to get out on bonds, and as I did not return for trial, the officers began a search for me, and the more they chased after me the more I became desperate, and this was the starting point in my career.

"After I had started out to be an outlaw and bandit I was soon joined by 'Skeeter,' whose real name is Thurman Baldine, Cherokee Bill, French and others. The three I have named were my lieutenants. French was killed a few months ago while resisting arrest. 'Skeeter' is serving a forty-year term in the Detroit prison, while Cherokee Bill, who is a negro, is now confined in the Fort Smith jail, awaiting a trial on several charges of murder. So you can see our entire gang has been done away with.

"I was arrested in Texas, and I was taken by surprise so that I did not have time to resist. If I had, some one would have been hurt before they would have taken me alive. In fact, it has always been my intention never to be taken alive.

"No, I do not regret my career, and if they would take those irons off my legs and hands and allow me my freedom, I would make straight for the territory and begin the same work over again. Yes, I have had thousands of dollars, but it's all gone now. I spent money as fast as I got it.

"I was a bandit for more than a year, during which time my health was good. I have to serve forty-five years now. I hope, however, after serving a few years to secure my pardon. It is only a matter of a short time when some other bandit will spring up and do even bolder acts than any of my gang did."

SAN FRANCISCO FINANCES.

No Money to Meet the Expenses of the Next two Months.

San Francisco, April 30.—The city officials have not as yet been able to solve the problem of how to tide over the city's financial distress until the beginning of the next fiscal year, June 1. While the mayor, the supervisors and the heads of departments were wrestling with the subject yesterday the supreme court was engaged in writing a decision, affirming its former decisions that the expenses of one year may not be paid out of the revenue of another. In other words, the city cannot mortgage its future, although the expense of maintaining the fire department and public institutions for the remaining two months of the fiscal year will be $125,000, to meet which there is practically nothing in the treasury. Taken with the refusal of contractors to furnish supplies to the hospitals, almshouses and county jails after April 30, this is the condition of affairs that has caused the finance committee to do a great deal of figuring to carry on the functions of the government. As the salary demands each month amount to $135,000, it was proposed that the employes of the city should forego the drawing of sararies for April until May 29. Of course this plan does not meet with the approval of the employes. After much talking the official gathering adjourned without having accomplished anything.

THREATENED UPRISING.

Mexican Indians Said to Be Preparing for the Warpath.

Nogales, Ariz., April 29.—The Oasis is in receipt of a special from Minas Priestas, Sonora, conveying the intelligence that there is danger of an uprising against the Mexican authorities by the Yaqui Indians in the southeren part of Sonora.

The Indians have given the Mexican government a great deal of trouble, but have been quiet of late. Many of their warriors have gone to work, and are employed as laborers in the mines, on the railroads and elsewhere. They make very faithful and efficient workmen. It is now learned that these men have been investing all their spare cash in arms and ammunition of the most approved patterns, which they have been accumulating for many months in the mountain fastnesses of the tribe. It is believed that they are nearly ready for an uprising, when they will descend upon the settlements along the Yaqui river, and repeat the horrid butcheries that have several times previously been the experience of the settlers along that river.

The Change in the Comstock.

San Francisco, April 29. — Mining people in this city regard the change in the control of the Comstock Tunnel Company, as stated in the New York dispatches, of great importance to the Comstock and its surrounding interests. Those who are in a position to know say that those who have secured control represent a vast amount of capital in this country and in Europe, and that there will be a complete reorganization of the tunnel's affairs. The tunnel and its branches will be in first-class repair, and the endeavor of the company will be to utilize all the resources of the Comstock, especially its low-grade ores, on up to date and scientific principles. If necessary to assist its project, the control of many of the mines will be bought.

Damages Asked for Personal Injuries.

Los Angeles, April 27.—Jennie F. Mauntell has sued the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for $25,000 damages for allowing an iron pipe to fall through the window into her stateroom, inflicitng serious injuries. The accident occurred at Port Los Angeles a year ago.

THE EPINAL DISASTER

List of Fatalities of the Dyke-Break Growing.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THUS FAR

These Figures Will Be Increased When All Districts Swept by the Waters Are Heard From.

Epinal, France, April 30.—The list of fatalities by the breaking of the great Bouzey dyke in the Epinal district of the Vosges increases every hour. One hundred and fifteen deaths have already been reported, but only fifty bodies have been recovered. It is believed the list will be in excess of these figures when all the districts have been heard from. It is supposed many of the dead were swept into isolated places, where they will be a long time before found.

The whole region over which thousands of tons of water swept in a resistless flood is strewn with every sort of wreckage, and the whole country presents a most desolate appearance. In many places the early crops were swept clean out of the ground, and losses thus incurred will be very heavy. Six brigades of gendarmes have arrived and have been detailed to act as guards. Every attempt is being made to reorganize the distirct, but this is made difficult by the waters. The Aviere, a small stream, is now in some places a mile and a half wide. The railway in the vicinity of the Darinsulle station was torn up, the railroad ties swept away and the embankments destroyed. Nealry every bridge on the line of the flood was either swept away or so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt.

The construction of the dyke was commenced in 1879 and finished in 1884. In 1889 it was greatly strengthened. It was of heavy masonry, 550 yards long, 66 feet high and 66 feet thick at the base. The masonry was carried into the ground to a depth of 30 feet below the level of the valley into which the reservoir discharged its water. It was built against a vertical face of solid rock, having a maximum height of 18 feet. The base rested on a sandstone bottom of natural formation. The massive construction of the dam was considered to be a guarantee that it would hold back any weight of water that could be brought against it. Until the strengthening in 1889 it was not subjected to a full pressure of water which it was built to hold.

The distress among the dwellers of the valley is great and in many cases they appear to be mentally benumbed by the calamity that has fallen to them.

The government is fully awake to the disaster and is doing everything possible to relieve suffering. The ministers of public works and interior are now on their way here to assume charge of the relief work. Three thousand francs have already been received for relief purposes and the ministers will bring 50,000 more from funds of their departments and 1,000 contributed by President Faure. Madame Heine has sent 20,000 francs which will be applied to relieving the sufferers. The prefect of the department has visited all the districts affected by the disaster. He has organized the employes on the public roads, and aided by the military will as soon as possible restore communicaton. These and the soldiers will also search for dead bodies and bury all the dead animals they may find. The municipal authorities are working incessantly in distributing relief and seeking to bring order out of the chaos prevailing.

Awaiting Morton's Investigation.

Chicago, April 29.—E. J. Martyn, manager for Armour & Co., said yesterday that the statement of the beef trust in reply to the charge of conspiracy to put up prices would be made when Secretary Morton announces the results of the investigations now being made by his inspectors at various points. Agitation against the packers in the East has resulted, he admits, in a sharp falling off in shipments of meats to seaboard cities. Many people have either quit buying beef or have restricted their purchases.

Debs Will Issue a Circular.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 29.—President Debs will issue a circular to the local unions tomorrow in regard to the work of reorganization. He predicts that by January 1, 1896, there will be 1,000 unions with a membership of 200,000. Fourteen organizers are at work in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast, and the growth of the American Railway Union is working Eastward rapidly.

Satolli Will Remain Here.

Washington, April 27.—Monsignore Sporetti, of the papal legation, said to a reporter tonight that he was authorized to say, regarding reports more or less widely circulated that Monsignore Satolli, the papal legate, was about to return to Rome, that they had no foundation in fact. He said:

"There is no intention on the part of the legate to leave the United States. Nor, so far as he knows, does the pope intend to have him do so."

Colombian Insurgents to Be Sentenced.

Panama, April 29.—The Star and Herald says the trial by court-martial of the revolutionary invaders of Bocas del Toro has ended with the following result: Sofanor More and Manco Campos, leaders, are each sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and four others are condemned to prison for five years. All of the others tried were acquitted.

The Insurgents Again Defeated.

Madrid, April 26.—The government has received an official dispatch from Havana confirming the announcement that General Bosch had defeated the insurgents near Guayabela, killing ten, wounding many and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

To Work on Full Time.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 29.—In consequence of the coal war orders were yesterday issued to operate all of the colleries of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company on full time. Six thousand men are affected by this order.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

A carload of bananas was distributed along the street, and being in prime condition found buyers at established quotations. Another car is due in a few days. The butter market is still very weak, and quotations are almost entirely nominal. Eggs hold steady at the prices. No changes were reported in other lines.

Wheat Market.

The local market is steady, as cables come through without anything in them to disturb values. Trading is of small proportions. Exporters quote the following prices: Walla Walla, 47@48c; Valley, 50@50½c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.35 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.35; Snowflake, $2.35; Benton county, $2.35; graham, $2.00@2.30; superfine, $1.80.

OATS—Good white are quoted steady, 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, $5 clover, $6; oats, $6; wheat, $6.

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

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $12.50; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 70@75c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 14@17½c; fancy dairy, 11@12½c; fair to good, 8@10c; common, 5@7½c per pound.

POTATOES—Weak; top quotations are 35c per sack.

ONIONS — Good Oregon, 90c@$1 per sack.

POULTRY — Chickens, old, $3.50 per dozen; broilers, $3.50@5.00 per dozen; ducks, $50 0@6.00; geese, $7.50@8.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, quoted steady at 9c per dozen.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $3.00@4.00; Sicily, $5.00@5.50; bananas, Honolulu, $1.50@2.50; New Orleans, $2@3.50 per bunch; California navels, $3.40@3.50 box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3@3.50; sugar loaf, scarce at $8.50. Figs, Turkisn, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Green peas, quoted 7c per pound; artichokes, 50@60c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; $2.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, $2.75@3 per crate; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.50@1.75; garlic, 15c per pound; asparagus, $1.50@1.65 per box; new potatoes, 3½c per pound; rhubarb, 2½@3c per pound; string beans, 15c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1.50@2 per box; common, 75c@$1; strawberries, 17½c per pound.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, firm at 1¼c per pound; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 35@45c per dozen.

WOOL—Valley, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS — Nominal at the following range: 3@5c 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.

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, 4⅛c; 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, $22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 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, 5½c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $3.00@3.50; fair to good steers, $2.50@3.00; cows, $2.25@2.75; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2.60@2.75; ewes, $2.25; dressed mutton, 4@4½c per pound.

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

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.50@3.75; light and feeders, $3 25@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@2.35.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 65@67½c; choice, 68¾; brewing, 80@87½c.

WHEAT—No 1 shipping, 88¾ per ctl; milling, 90@95; Walla Walla, 78¾@81¼c for fair average quality, 82½@87½c for blue stem and 75@77½c for damp.

OATS—Milling, $1.07½@1.17½; surprise, $1.07½@1.17½; fancy feed, $1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 95c@$1.00; fair to good, 90@95c; poor to fair, 85@87½c; black, $1.10@1.17½; red, $1.10@1.20; gray, 95 @$1 00 per cental.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@7½c per pound.

POTATOES — Volunteer new potatoes, ¾@1¼c per pound; Early Rose, 30@40c; River Red, 35@45c; Burbanks, 40@50c; Oregon Burbanks, 40@85c.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 65@$1c; cut, 25@50; Oregon, $1@1 25 per cental.

WOOL—Spring—San Joaquin, year's staple, 4@7c; do 7 months, 4@8c; Calaveras and foothill, per pound, 7@9. Fall—Mountain, free, 4½@6c; plains, defective, 3@4½c. Nevada, spring, light and choice, 8½@10c; heavy, 6@7c; Oregon, spring, Eastern, choice, 8@10c; do, poor, 6@7c; Valley, choice, 9@11c; do, low grade, 8@10c.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, 12½@13c; seconds, 12c; dairy, fancy, 10½@11c; good to choice 8@ 10c; medium grades, 7½@9c; store butter, 6@7c per pound.

EGGS—Store, 10@11c; ranch 12@13c per dozen; duck eggs, 16@17c per dozen.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 6@7c; common to good, 4 ½@6c; Young America, 7@9c; Eastern, 12½@14½c; Western, 8@10c per pound.

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

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The Dalles, Or., has 3,045 people.

June 12 is the date of the G. A. R. encampment at Spokane.

Prairie schooners, headed West, are familiar sights in Walla Walla.

The Lane county, Or., assessor thinks its population will reach 20,000.

Grants, Or., is putting up a $1,200 schoolhouse with money raised by a bond issue.

The present municipal campaign in Spokane is said to be the "hottest" the city has ever known.

Whatcom county's (Wash.) floating debt is $251,513, and still increasing. Some $80,000 is for roads, bridges and ditches.

A subscription is being taken up at Pendleton, Or., to clear off the indebtedness of the academy there. Some $400 was raised the first day.

Gilliam county, Or., has completed her semi-annual statement, showing expenditures for all purposes of $7,465. The county owes $17,666 on warrants.

The distillery at Grants, Or., shipped a carload of spirits and alcohol to San Francisco last week, and have orders for two more carloads for next week.

A sea lion about ten feet long was caught in a dip-net belonging to Simmons & Hybierger, at Ilwaco, Wash., last Friday. Ten gallons of oil was obtained from the carcass.

R. D. Hume offers to furnish the material for a new telephone line from Bandon to Gold Beach, Or., provided the citizens along the line would give the poles and place them in position.

It is reported that the old channel in Humbug mining district, Douglas county, Or., which was so rich in early days, has been cut again, by a miner named Poole, who has already taken $1,500 out of it.

The total amount of taxes for all purposes in Wasco county, Or., is a fraction less than $89,000 for the year 1894. Although the rolls were in the sheriff's hands only a month, $51,336.73 of the amount was collected.

The first gold ever known to have been taken from the Middle fork of the Coquille river was brought into Marshfield, Or., last Monday and sold to B. C. Lehmanowsky. It was placer-mined from the river bed opposite Enchanted prairie.

A work of practical temperance reform is that of the Ilwaco, Wash., Liquor Dealers' Association, which has a standing offer of $25 reward of information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one selling liquors contrary to the city ordinances.

The growing hop crop of the Applegate, Or., Hop Company, together with all their horses, farming implements, etc., were attached by Sheriff Patterson, of Jackson county, last week, to satisfy a claim of Calhoun Bros., of Grant's Pass, of nearly $1,600.

The run of fish in Baker's bay, near the mouth of the Columbia, the last three days has been far ahead of that of last year or the previous year. In fact many of the traps have caught more fish up to this time than during the whole month of May, 1894.

E. Boettcher has started 5,500 sheep on a drive from Pendleton, Or., to the pastures of Colorado, expecting them to arrive at the destination in the fall. They were purchased from Messrs. Cargill, Doherty & Hale, of Umatilla county, and L. Rhea, Hugh Fields and Mr. Ayers, of Heppner county.

At a meeting of the directors of the Yakima, Wash., Irrigation Company, Second Vice-President C. H. Prescott, of the Northern Pacific, was chosen president of the irrigation company to succeed the late Paul Schulze. S. J. Maxwell, Mr. Prescott's private secretary, was elected secretary to succeed E. N. Castillo.

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"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."

J. FALLON, 154 South Green St., 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.

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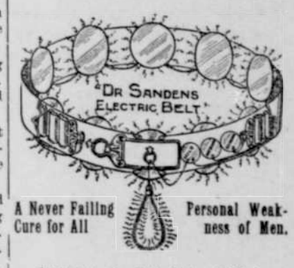

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$700 Worth of Medicine Failed.

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"I would not part with this belt for all the wealth in California if I could not get another like it. JOHN WALLIN, "Alma House, 218 Broadway, San Francisco."

"I was almost a wreck, physically and mentally when I got your belt. I am now a sound and healthy man, in mind and body, and would recommend your belt to any one suffering from weakness. A. R. SMALL, "Waitsburg, Wash."

When you find yourself failing in your vital powers, you should seek aid, and Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is always a sure cure.

"I was almost a wreck physically and otherwise; had palpitation of the heart, poor digestion, varicocele and a general debility, and had tried everything without aid. Finally I tried your belt, and it has cured me. "A. A. KURTZ, "Tualatin, Washington county, Or."

A steady, even flow of electricity, coursing through the entire body for hours at a time, will charge every vital function with new life and vigor. It is the foundation of all vital power, and will make the manly strength complete in two or three months.

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