Scio Weekly Press.

SCIO.....OREGON

THEIR SINS FORGIVEN

Amnesty and Pardon Granted to the Mormons.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT.

Civil Rights Are Restored to All Who Have Complied With the Proclamation of Ex-President Harrison—Satisfied That Polygamy is Stamped Out.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Through the Department of State to-day President Cleveland made a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all persons who have been convicted of polygamy under the teachings of the Mormon Church. It is as follows:

Whereas, Congress by a statute approved March 22, 1882, and for statutes in furtherance and in amendment thereof, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the Territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and prescribed a penalty for such crimes; and,

Whereas, on or about October 6, 1890, the Church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, through its President issued a manifesto proclaiming that said church no longer sanctioned the practice of polygamy and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter; and,

Whereas, January 4, 1893, Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, did declare and grant a full pardon and amnesty to certain offenders under condition of future obedience to the requirements as is fully set forth in said proclamation of amnesty and pardon; and,

Whereas, upon the evidence now furnished me, I am satisfied that the members and adherents of said church generally abstain from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation and are now living in obedience to the laws, and that the time has now arrived when the interests of public justice and morality will be promoted by the granting of amnesty and pardon to all such offenders as have complied with the conditions of said proclamation, including such of said offenders as have been convicted under the provisions of said acts.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and grant full amnesty and pardon to all persons who have in violation of said acts committed either of the offenses of polygamy, bigamy, adultery or unlawful cohabitation under color of polygamous or plural marriage, or who, having been convicted of a violation of said acts, are now suffering deprivation of civil rights in consequence of the same, excepting all persons who have not complied with the conditions contained in said executive proclamation of January 4, 1893."

DR. TYNAN'S REASONS.

He Disappeared Because He Was Worried by His Stepdaughters.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The long-lost, but now found, Dr. Tynan dined last night with Manager A. Montpeller of the Grangers' Bank. He conversed freely, and, as far as Mr. Montpeller could judge, was as rational as any one could be. He has repeated frequently his explanation as to the reason for his mysterious disappearance—that he was annoyed and worried by the suit begun by his stepdaughters and wished to go away and rest. While in Boston he assumed the name of Thomas E. Stanley, a combination of his own name and that of his attorney, John A. Stanley of this city. Speaking of the suits brought by his stepdaughters, he said:

"When those girls were little, they had all the advantages I could give them. I always treated them kindly, sent them to school, had them taught music and other accomplishments. One of them married a young man who was not much credit to himself or to anybody else. Soon after the other one was married. Everything went well then for awhile, until I married my present wife. At first they were tolerably good to her, called her 'grandma,' and treated her well; but finally they became jealous, and whenever I gave her anything they objected, and it all ended with the suits which they brought against me."

Dr. Tynan will go to his former home in Modesto within a few days.

Dr. Tynan does not believe that Slater, the Spiritualist, was aided by spirits in finding him. Slater said that the ghost of Maria Marvin Tynan, the doctor's first wife, told him where to find the missing man. Tynan says Maria Marvin Tynan was his mother, not his wife, and that he believes that Slater merely saw him on the streets of Boston and recognized him, as any other man might have done. Tynan says he does not believe in Spiritualism.

Local Option Question.

LONDON, September 29.—Chamberlain said to-day with reference to the stand taken by Gladstone upon the local option question that the ex-Premier's position would free many members of the Liberal party who have hitherto been coerced into voting for local veto power. He predicted if the veto bill was brought up at the next session of Parliament it would cause a split in the party. Chamlain said Gladstone's personal friendship for him had not lessened. He visited Gladstone recently.

Royalists and the Vatican.

ROME, September 29.—The Pope has summoned Monsignore Hulst, the spiritual adviser of the late Comte de Paris, to the Vatican for the purpose of imparting to him instructions in regard to the royaliists. In clerical circles this action is believed to be a fatal blow to the pretensions of the French monarchists.

Expelled From Italy.

ROME, September 29.—Abbe Montenouis, a Frenchman employed as an editor on the Moniteur de Rome, has been expelled from Italy and conducted across the frontier for writing a series of articles making a violent attack upon the government.

Opposed to Lady Clerks.

LONDON, September 29.—The clerks of the Bank of England held a meeting today to protest against the recent admission into the bank as employes of two batches of lady clerks.

AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS.

Captain Howgate, the Former Weather Bureau Chief, Run Down.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Captain Henry Howgate, formerly chief of the weather bureau of Washington, was arrested in this city to-day on the charges of forgery and embezzlement of $360,000, committed in 1878 and 1879. The arrest is the result of a search which has occupied the attention of the United States secret service for over thirteen years. The story of Howgate's exposure and of his relations with Nettie Burrill, a notorious woman, caused a great sensation at the time. For several years he had led a double domestic life in Washington. Only a few blocks from the home that contained his devoted wife and the daughter who was to cling to him so determinedly in the dark hours to come he supported a woman in luxurious style. At the jail he was treated with more consideration than ordinary malefactors. He was so utterly opposed to using the common bath tubs in the jail that his kind-hearted guardians relaxed the rules and allowed the Captain to visit his residence on K and Fourteenth streets in April, 1882, in order to indulge in lavatory luxuriance.

The officers remained in the sitting-room while Howgate went upstairs for his bath. It is said Miss Howgate, who possesses an exquisite voice, sang to the guardians of her father and made time pass so pleasantly that an hour elapsed before they awakened to a proper realization of what they were there for. They asked Miss Howgate to call her father. She was gone a long time, and then came back pale and excited. She could find her father nowhere, she said. They searched the house, and then rushed out and gave the alarm. Captain Howgate by this time had two hours the start of his pursuers. It is thought he was steaming down the river below Alexandria before his daughter had finished singing. He escaped by going out of the rear of the house when he was supposed to go to the bathroom. Going out into the blind alley in the rear, he turned into the exit running out into the street, where a carriage containing Nettie Burrill was awaiting him.

He went to New Orleans, and remained there until he believed the secret service detectives were after him. Accordingly he took his departure westward, and was seen at one or two places on the Pacific Coast. For two years past he had made his home in New York city.

After having searched nearly the whole country for Howgate, ex-Sheriff Drummond received information that the fugitive was a dealer in old books and pamphlets in this city. Every book store was visited in this city without success. Finally an officer was detailed to watch the auction sales for Howgate. About two weeks ago it was suspected that the fugitive was keeping an old book store at 81 Fourth avenue under the name of Harvey Williams. Not being sure of the man's identity the authorities in Washington were asked to send a man to the city who was acquainted with Howgate. A clerk in the War Department, who had been formerly associated with Howgate in the weather bureau, was sent here. He met Howgate, but at first was uncertain of his identity, for the latter had changed considerably in thirteen years. After engaging him in conversation the clerk at length became covinced that the man was Howgate, and a warrant for his arrest was procured from Commissioner Alexander. Mr. Drummond served the warrant to-day in person. He met Howgate coming out of a store at Fourth avenue and Tenth street, and said:

"How are you, Captain Howgate?"

The latter started, but quickly regained his composure, and asked Mr. Drummond what he wanted. The detective told him. He answered:

"All right; the jig is up; I am Captain Howgate."

On being arraigned before Commissioner Alexander Howgate said he would waive examination and go to Washington. He was not in a position, he said, to furnish bail, which was fixed by the commissioner at $10,000. There are seven indictments pending against Howgate.

RIOTING IN RIO.

Da Gama Says Peixoto Urged the Soldiers to Make an Attack.

MONTEVIDEO, September 29.—Admiral da Gama asserts there has been rioting in Rio de Janeiro lasting five days, accompanied by outrages on Portuguese merchants, instigated directly by President Peixoto, who incited soldiers dressed in citizens' clothes to make an attack on the ground that they wanted to break up a meeting of the royalist conspirators. Rio, it is reported, looks like a great military camp. Soldiers patrol the streets, cavalry are encamped in the public gardens and launches patrol the harbor. The number killed in the riots is stated to be thirty-two, while thirty-one were wounded and entered the hospitals. Most of the fighting occurred near the water's edge, and many bodies were cast into the harbor. The damage to the property of the Portuguese and other foreigners will be $1,500,000. It is said Peixoto will declare that in order to protect the lives of foreigners he is forced to declare martial law. The British Minister has asked for a guard at the legation and his residence. The British legation is crowded with refugees, who are afraid to go on the streets.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 29.—One hundred and ninty-five persons have been arrested for being implicated in the riots of the last few days. The police and marines are active. Troops were held in the barracks, and sailors were ready to land. President Peixoto announces that aid from foreign warships is unnecessary.

Los Angeles Oil Belt.

LOS ANGELES, September 29.—The oil belt continues to enlarge in territory and output. The district now extends east and west from Figaro street to Lake Shore avenue and north and south from Temple to Second street, besides scattering wells outside of these limits. Oil has been struck in the Angelene Heights tract, and promises good results.

In the Sphere of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 29.—The Novoe Vremya declares that Russia is entitled to more influence than Great Britain in the settlement of the Corean question, because the nature of the position of Corea places that country within the sphere of Russian influence.

American Appeal Indorsed.

LONDON, September 29.—The recent appeal for harmony issued by President Emmett of the National League of America was indorsed by London branches of the Irish National League of Great Britain at a meeting held last night.

Dr. Kayser to Resign.

BERLIN, September 29.—It is stated that Dr. Kayser is about to resign the chiefship of the Colonial Department, and that he will be succeeded by Herr Zimmer, Governor of German Southeast Africa.

RETURN OF DR. TYNAN

He Had Been Declared Dead by the Courts.

AFTER TWO YEARS' ABSENCE.

Slater Attributes His Discovery to the Spirit of His First Wife, But the Police's Claim is More Material—Meeting of Husband and Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—Dr. Thomas E. Tynan of Modesto, the capitalist who disappeared October 16, 1892, and for information of whom Mrs. Tynan offered a reward of $2,000, returned to the city this morning. Dr. Tynan came from Reno, Nev., and immediately upon his arrival went to the Grangers' Bank. The two years' absence of the doctor has wrought much change in his appearance. His once tall and massive figure is now shrunken and stooping. Many of his old friends and business acquaintances were in the bank to meet him, and he greeted them in an absent-minded sort of way and acted generally as one who was in a dream and surprised at nothing. When asked where he had been all this time he said in Boston, and refused to say anything further. The meeting between Mrs. Tynan and her husband was remarkably commonplace, and no emotion was shown by either. Mrs. Tynan is said not to have seen her husband since his mysterious disappearance, and was dressed in deep mourning for his supposed death.

Dr. Tynan is the heaviest property owner in Modesto. He was also a director of the Grangers' Bank in this city and well known to people all over the Pacific Coast, among whom he has been a familiar figure for years, his large wealth, his prolonged vigorous strength and business capacity having made him conspicuous. He was over 75 years of age when he disappeared. October 16 he was in the Grangers' Bank in this city, and then there was paid over to him the sum of $5,000. From then until now he has been supposed dead. In July, 1893, his wife offered a reward of $2,000 to any person who should furnish information that he was alive. No such information came. What was temporarily supposed to be his body was reported sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. The detectives, however, insisted that they had traced Tynan to Sacramento, where he bought a ticket to New York under the name of Thomas S. Stanley, but farther than this they could not trace him.

His wife searched for many months for him, and finally concluded that he was dead. On the showing made Judge Minor of Stanislaus county decided that he was dead. John Slater, a local Spiritualist, gave to the Grangers' Bank the first authentic information about Dr. Tynan a few days ago. He said that the missing physician was in Reno, and asked that some one be sent with him to Reno. Accordingly Henry McCormack, who is connected with the bank, and who knew Dr. Tynan, went to Reno with Slater. The identification was complete. Slater said that he knew Dr. Tynan, whom he had met east of the Rocky Mountains. As to finding the doctor Slater attributes it all to the spirit form of Dr. Tynan's first wife. He says:

"May 28 I was writing a letter in my suite of rooms in the Clarendon Hotel in Boston. It was a letter to my wife. It was about 7:30 o'clock. Suddenly a woman's form stood over me—distinctly as could be. 'I'm Rose Marvin Tynan,' it said. 'Go to No. —— —— to-night, sure, and you will see my husband, Dr. Thomas E. Tynan.' I went immediately. I did wait to finish my letter. The number was that of a well-known boarding-house in a central location, not more than twenty minutes' walk from my hotel. The street and number I have promised not to reveal. When I rang the bell I asked for Dr. Tynan. They told me he was not there; but while I was talking he came to the top of the stairs and spoke to me. I took him to the hotel, and we talked together until after midnight. Then he went away, and I made no effort to restrain him. For three weeks I saw him occasionally. Then he left Boston, and I returned soon after to California. I saw Mrs. Tynan, but she would not believe that I had seen the doctor. She believes it now. Early in August I went back and found the doctor again. We went to New York together, and Monday, the 17th instant, we left there, bound this way. We stopped one day in Chicago and reached Reno, where I left Dr. Tynan last Saturday."

Slater, it is understood, has the promise of $5,000 and expenses. Mrs. Tynan would not fix any sum until she saw the doctor, and this amount was agreed to to-day. Dr. Tynan will now take steps in the Stanislaus county courts to have himself declared a being in the flesh, as his estate, valued at $200,000, has been distributed among his heirs. The San Francisco police are skeptical about the Spiritualist's story, and hint that Dr. Tynan was induced to disappear by some means unknown to them. Dr. Tynan himself is an ardent believer in Spiritualism. Captain Lees stated this afternoon that the police ascertained three months ago that Tynan was living quietly in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the $5,000 he had taken with him. He had been advised by some Spiritualists in this city to go away. The police, it is said, informed Tynan's relatives of his whereabouts, who opened communication with him, and the result finally was his return.

Manning Merchant Cruisers.

LONDON, September 28.—The Admiralty is considering the scheme of manning subsidized merchant cruisers with officers and seamen of the royal naval reserves. The scheme has been referred to the Board of Trade, and will be submitted to the various mercantile and marine boards. The details of the plan are not known, but it is understood that is intended that crews for regular drill and discipline shall be engaged. Special contracts for vessels will be effected for the services of the steamers Teutonic, Majestic, Etruria, Umbria, Empress of Japan, Empress of India, Empress of China, Himalaya, Australia, Victoria, Arcadia and others to the number of twenty-six.

Progress of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Surgeon Irwin of the marine hospital service, and its present representative in Europe, in his report this week regarding the progress of cholera from August 29 to September 5, with information to the latter date, says there has been little change since his last report. There have been fewer cases in Germany, while the Austro-Hungary, Belgium and Holland situation is about the same. In Russia the epidemic is progressing rapidly, and could hardly be worse.

Wants Another Match.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—Jim Hall to-night issued a challenge to fight any man in the world, Corbett barred. Hall expressed a preference for Fitzsimmons.

ANGRY ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

They Sometimes Had to Live on the Seal Fat of the Land.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—The interview sent out from Washington with Mrs. Peary, in which she expressed surprise that any member of the expedition to Greenland under her husband's leadership should have found fault with the quantity or quality of the food, excited the ire of the dissatisfied members of the party, and they vented their feelings somewhat freely this morning. At first Messrs. Entriken, Astrupp, Clark, Davidson and Swain were in favor of drawing up a statement to the public, giving an account of the expedition's winter in Greenland and the causes for dissatisfaction. They considered themselves released from their pledges of silence to Peary by Mrs. Peary giving an interview. However, after some further talk among themselves they decided to await any further disclosures by Mrs. Peary before they laid their case before the public. Despite the decision not to make a joint statement, in conversation some of the members of the party could not prevent their feeling of bitterness toward Peary from finding utterance. One member of the party said the members of the main expedition went with Peary with the understanding that they were to remain two years. Their experience of his method for a single year sufficed them, and the experience accounts for their coming back on the Falcon. They found [illegible]thing was red tape, and th[illegible]ards glory their commander wanted to "hog it all." Peary and his wife had their own quarters and every comfort obtainable, while the others had to forage for themselves. W. T. Swain, who went out as Peary's private secretary, said:

"As regards our food, here is the bill of fare: For breakfast—Corn meal mush sprinkled by Peary with sugar and a sparing hand; bacon with all the fat fried out of it; an occasional spoonful of Boston beans out of a can; coffee. Lunch—Boiled seal meat, tasting like stale mutton flavored with coal oil; corn bread and tea. Dinner—Reindeer meat, when we could get it, seal meat when we couldn't; beans occasionally, and—don't omit this—one-half slice of white bread and coffee. Sunday evening as a special treat we had for desert one can of tomatoes among the party. What Peary and his wife had we don't know. They lived apart, and no one of us was ever during the whole time invited to their quarters. Peary would order some of us to go on a seventy-five-mile journey to procure food for his dogs, and only gave us an hour's warning, when half a day could have been accorded. The hour did not suffice to dry our fur stockings, and we ran the risk of frozen feet. My toe, which lames me, was frozen in just that way, and one thing I can add, no Arctic expedition can ever succeed which takes a woman along to hamper it."

COAST CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

What Assistant Secretary Hamlin Says of His Visit.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin has returned from his tour of the customs districts on the Pacific Coast and a visit to the Pribyloff Islands. He states that the Northwestern frontier is greatly in need of a more comprehensive police system. With the very limited number of revenue officials available for this duty it is comparatively an easy matter to smuggle opium and Chinese into the country, and no doubt many of the Chinese have been able to elude the officers and are now safely within our borders. Additional revenue cutters and a number of steam launches, he said, should be provided. Two revenue cutters, he thinks, should be assigned to the duty of patroling the Alaskan coast to prevent smuggling and to enforce the law relating to salmon-fishing. It was a singlar fact that many of the large canneries in Alaska employ Chinese labor almost exclusively, and some of the natives had complained of this discrimination. A special agent of the department was now looking into the salmon fisheries, and would soon make a report thereon to the Secretary. Hamlin visited all the Pacific Coast custom districts, and stated he had discovered no glaring frauds, but he thought the good of the service demanded several changes, and in his opinion they would be made as soon as he could prepare his report and bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary.

A BICYCLOMANIAC.

One Who Loved Her Wheel More Than She Did Her Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—This letter, addressed to "My Dear Mat" and signed "Helen," has appeared in a divorce case:

"You must not think too hard of your Helen for seeking other pastures and fields that are more inviting. I am a bicyclomaniac. At one time you said you had bicyclorosis. It must have been contagious. I am infatuated — heart, soul, mind and body—with my wheel; more so, if the sad truth were told, than I ever was with you. I get more comfort and satisfaction from my wheel than I could by being tied down by your side. My wheel is young and frisky, and we are more congenial companions than you and I could be. Do as you please in the matter of divorce, but you can never divorce me from my wheel. Farewell forever."

Acting on this letter from his wife, Mathias L. La Frene of 3,304 Paschal avenue yesterday filed a bill for divorce in Common Pleas Court No. 1. The La Frenes were married in Yonkers nearly five years ago, and came to this city to live. Both went bicycle mad, and took many excursions together. La Frene fell ill, and his doctor said he had "bicyclorosis" and forbade him to ride any more. His wife could not resist, however, and she went on many little wheeling trips, and at last over a year ago took one to Altoona, from which she never returned. Instead she sent the letter in which she told how much more she loved her wheel than her husband.

May Compromise the Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—It is stated that the long litigation over the Waterloo mine in San Bernardino county is about to be compromised and the case taken out of court. The contest has been going on for years, and has cost nearly $250,000 in that time. The Wisconsin owners of the Waterloo mine are tired of the litigation, and as soon as the English owners of the Silver King mine settle the question of debentures, the suit will be compromised.

Kuehne Beveridge's Divorce.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Judge McAdams of the Superior Court has confirmed the referee's report awarding Kuehne Beveridge-Coghlan a divorce from Actor Charles Coghlan. There is no provision for alimony in the decree, and none was asked.

THE DESERTED COOK.

Colgate's Remains Have Been Discovered.

THE BURIAL OF THE REMNANTS

It is Found That His Desertion by Young Carlin Was Cowardly in the Extreme—Thigh Bone and One Leg All That Remained of the Body.

MISSOULA, Mont., September 26.—The Missoulan to-morrow will contain a sensational story of the recovery and burial of the remains of George Colgate, the deserted cook of the notorious hunting party headed by William E. Carlin, son of General Carlin, late commander of the department of the Columbia. The discovery was made August 23 by Lieutenant Elliott eight miles below the spot where the desertion occurred on Clearwater river. All that remained of Colgate's body was a thigh bone and one leg, which was mangled and gnawed by the wild beasts infesting that region. It is presumed the rest of the remains were carried away by the animals into the mountain fastnesses. At the same spot also were found the matchbox, fishing lines and other articles identified as Colgate's property. The remains were interred in Lower Hot Springs, on the middle fork of the Clearwater. Elliott was sent out on this mission by the present commander of the department of the Columbia, to which official he makes a full report, there being many points tending to prove that Colgate's desertion by the Carlin party was cowardly in the extreme.

THE ONLY MONUMENT.

SPOKANE, Wash., September 26.—In addition to press dispatches sent out word has been received here that Lieutenant Elliott and his party are now working their way out of the Clearwater region by way of the Cœur d'Alene country, and will proceed at once to report at Vancouver Barracks. The last resting place of the unfortunate cook and companion of General Carlin's son was marked by a little mound of earth and a headstone, consisting of half a good-sized tree, upon which was carved the words, "George Colgate." Lieutenant Elliott says that the story circulated by Kelly, the trapper, was a base fabrication.

YET ANOTHER BATTLE.

The Report Comes Direct From Official Chinese Sources.

SHANGHAI, September 27.—It is reported that the native officials here received news late last night that the Japanese attacked the Chinese forces at An Chow and Yi Chow simultaneously, and were repulsed at both places.

Yi Chow is probably the same as Hai Chow on the Chinese coast south and west of the Shangtung peninsula.

ANOTHER ARMY STARTED OUT.

LONDON, September 27.—A dispatch from Tokio says the second Japanese army for field service mobilized at Hiroschima and consisting of 30,000 men under command of Field Marshal Count Oyama, embarked yesterday amid intense enthusiasm. The Emperor reviewed the troops. It is reported vaguely the squadron is bound for the Yellow Sea. During the absence from Japan of Field Marshal Oyama, who is also Minister of War, the Minister of Marine will assume the duties of the Minister of War in addition to his other responsibities. It is officially announced at Tokio, says another dispatch, the report that an armistice had been proposed by England and Ruissia is untrue.

ON TO PEKING.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—To-day's advices from Tokio that the second Japanese army of 30,000 men sailed from Hiroschima yesterday is regarded in official circles here as a first move in the advance on the Chinese capital, Peking. The Gulf of Pe Chi Li, which the dispatches give as the probable destination of the army, is the entrance to the river leading to Peking. It is said the Taku forts at the entrance to Pei Ho river are practically impregnable, owing to a stretch of mud flats around them. It is not believed therefore any advance on Peking would be made up the river, but 30,000 men will be landed at some other port, whence a short overland march would take them to the walls of Peking. A circuit of the forts is the strategic move advised by a United States officer of high rank, who has made a study of the proposed invasion of China.

BEHEADED FOR COWARDICE.

LONDON, September 27.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that Captain Fong of the Chinese turret ship Tsi Yuen has been beheaded for cowardice in the Yalu fight. The dispatch also says that the Chinese cruiser Kwang Kai became stranded on a reef near Talien Bay while endeavoring to make her escape from the Yalu battle and was afterward blown up by the Japanese. This makes a total loss of five ships to the Chinese, including one ship which was rammed by the Tsi Yuen while trying to ram one of the Japanese vessels.

Big Damage Suit.

TACOMA, September 27.—The city of Tacoma late this afternoon brought suit against the Tacoma Light and Water Company to recover $4,000,000 damages for false representations, alleged to have been made by the defendant and Theodore Hosmer, C. B. Wright and I. W. Anderson, its President, stockholders and agent respectively, in selling to the city its light and water plants. The purchase was made July 1, 1893, for $1,750,000. The city claims the plant was worth but $750,000, and that the other $1,000,000 was obtained as a result of misrepresentations. It is claimed that certain springs, which the company said would furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily, do not flow a quarter of that quantity.

The Interstate Fair.

TACOMA, September 27.—Ever since Cassassa's great California exposition band opened its engagement at the Interstate Fair last Saturday night the daily attendance has been growing. Never did any musical organization score such an instantaneous and remarkable success at any exposition as this band has here. Its engagement has marked a new era in the history of the exposition. As predicted, the most successful portion of the whole season is to be the last two-thirds of it. The last two special days, British Columbia day, Saturday, and Forresters' day, Monday, were both remarkably successful; far more so than the preceding special days.

No Means to Enforce It.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Treasury officials have concluded that they have no means to enforce the alcohol paragraph of the new tariff bill, and therefore the rebate clause must remain inoperative until Congress either provides the appropriation necessary to carry the law into effect or repeals it.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Portland dealers quote the local market weak at the following figures: Valley, 72½c per cental; Walla Walla, 65c per cental. These are outside values. Private cables were of lower foreign markets.

Produce Market.

FLOUR — Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $2.40 per barrel; Walla Walla, $2.85; Golddrop, $2.75; Snowflake, $2.45; graham, $2.15@2.40; superfine, $2.

OATS—The market is quiet and weak at figures; No. 1 white feed oats at 30c on track, and good winter gray from 25@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 65c per cental as the extreme. Brewing is worth 80c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13; shorts, $13; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 60@65c per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@11 per ton.

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

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

ONIONS—Oregon, 1c per pound; yellow, 1¼c per pound.

POULTRY — Old chickens are quoted from $3.00@3.50; young, $1.50@3.00; Young ducks are nominal at $2.00@3.00. There is some demand for fat young geese at $6.50@7.00, and good turkeys are in fair request at 13@15c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon were quoted at 20c per dozen, with Eastern at 21@22.

VEGETABLES — Lima beans, 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, $1.65 per cental; string and wax beans, 1½@2c per pound; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; corn, 8@10c per dozen; egg plant, 3@4c per pound; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 25c per box; Oregon cabbage, 1½@2c per pound.

MELONS—Watermelons are worth 75c @$1.75; cantaloupes, $1.25@1.50; nutmeg, $1.25; Casabas, $2.50.

FRESH FRUIT — Grapes 25@50c per crate; Concord, 50@60c per basket; Oregon apples bring 50@75c per box; Snake river peaches, 40@60c; quinces, Oregon, 80c@$1; quinces, California, $1.25 per large box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50@7.00; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.75@2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 14@14½c per pound; large,—c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14½@15½c; short clear sides, 12½@13c; dry salt sides, 11@11½c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 12½@13c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

WOOL — Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; Eastern Oregon, 6@7c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal at 4@7c, according to quality.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.25@2.35; fair to good steers, $2.00; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½@5c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep wethers, $1.75; ewes, $1.60@1.65; lambs, 2c per pound; dressed mutton, 3½@4c; lambs, 4c.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.25@4.50; light and feeders, $4.00; dressed, 5@5½c per pound.

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

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.

RICE—Island, $6.25@6.50.

SALT—Liverpool, 50s, strong at $15.50@16..00

COAL—Sales are slow and prices steady. Domestic, $5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, $8.50@11.00.

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 Columbia and Lion, $22.80 per 100-pound case.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; No. 2, 4¼c; large white, 3½c; pea, 3½c; butter, 3½c; bayou, 4¼c; Lima, 4½c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9½c, and Sisal, 7½c per pound.

SUGAR—D, 5⅛c; C, 5⅜c; extra C, 5⅝c; dry granulated, 6⅛c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¾c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ¼c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcuttas, cash, 5¼c; hop cloth, Calcutta, 11½c.

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.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The vegetable market is well supplied with all varieties, and prices are steady as a rule. Shipments of potatoes and onions are reported to China and Mexico. Potatoes have a firmer tone. Corn is becoming scarce. In dealings in fresh fruits the buyer still has the advantage. Peaches and pears, while firm, had an easier tone. Cranberries are in from the East, and are quoted at $12 per barrel. Grapes arrive in large quantity, and are poor.

POTATOES — Good demand at steady rates. Early Rose, 25@35c; Rriver Reds, 40@50c; Garnet Chili, 35@40c; Burbanks, 30@50c; Salinas Burbanks, 70@85c; sweets, 50c@$1.25 per cental.

HOPS—Quotable at 6@8c for new and 3@4c for old.

ONIONS — Quotable at 40@55c per cental.

WOOL—Year's fleece, 4@7c per pound; six to eight months, San Joaquin, poor, 5@6c; six to eight months, San Joaquin, fair, 6@8c; Humboldt and Mendocino, fair, 10@11c; Humboldt and Mendocino, choice, 12@13c; Oregon and Washington, heavy and dirty, 6@7c; good to choice, 8@10c; Valley, 10@12c; Nevada, heavy, 6@8c; choice light, 9@10c. Fall — Free Northern, 7½@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 5@6; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.

FLOUR — Family extras, $3.25@3.35; bakers' extras, $3.15@3.25; superfine, $2.35@2.60.

WHEAT—Offerings are free, and buyers are able to fill all wants without effort. Quoted at 77½@78¾c for No. 1 shipping and 80c for choice product; milling qualities, 82½@87½c; Walla Walla wheat, 70c for fair average, 60@66c for No. 2 and 40c for off grades.

BARLEY—Market tends to the disadvantage of sellers. Feed, fair to good, 75@76¼c; choice, 77½@78¾c; brewing, 85@90c.

OATS—Trade is slow, and offerings are liberal. Milling, $1.10@1.15; surprise, $1.15@1.20; fancy feed, $1.05@1.10; good to choice, 97½c@1.05; poor to fair, 80@92½c; black, nominal; red, nominal; gray, $1.00.

STANDARD MEAT FOOD

Pork Stands at the Head in This Country.

HOW IT SHOULD BE PREPARED

The Best Pork Made From Pigs Under a Year Old—They Should be Given Such Food as Will Produce Muscle and Lean Meat to Greatest Extent.

Pork is the standard meat food of the farmer of this country, and perhaps always will be, and it should be prepared in such manner that it will be wholesome and palatable. To do this it is necessary to begin with the pig that is to be slaughtered and feed him judiciously. It is acknowledged that the pork of European countries is more toothsome than that of America, because it contains less fat and is consequently of better flavor and more digestible. The old plan was to feed the hogs until they were nothing but masses of fat, because pork of this kind lasted longer than that which would be more inviting to the palate.

The best pork is of course that made from pigs under a year old, and these should be given such food as will produce muscle or lean meat to the greatest possible extent. It should not be the principal aim to produce fat at first, but to feed such foods as will make growth and keep the digestive organs in good condition. For this purpose a good grass range is probably as good as anything, and plenty of milk where it is obtainable will be found to supplement the grass in the production of muscle.

If the pig is kept in a thriving condition by a course of feeding of this kind, it will be ready to finish for the shambles in a short time, when the slaughtering season comes. Bran and shorts are good things to feed growing pigs, as they are rich in bone and muscle-forming material. A pig that is fed something after this style will not produce as much lard as one that is kept until a year and a half old, but the pork from it will be sweet and wholesome instead of a greasy mass that is prolific of disease and distasteful at any time to a refined taste.—Farm News.

SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

A Splendid Opening for an Energetic Young Man.

Since spraying the orchard is a necessity in order to produce merchantable fruit on a large scale in all parts of the country, preparations to treat the trees in a proper manner should be made by all owners of orchards, even though small. In a district where fruit-growing is merely a side issue and quite subordinate to the general farming interest it may be inconvenient and perhaps expensive for each farmer to maintain an efficient spraying outfit. In such cases it will generally be found that by the farmers of a neighborhood clubbing together a spraying outfit sufficient for the use of all may be obtained at a small cost to each, and that the work may thus be done for all at no great expense.

What would be still better, however, would be to offer adequate inducements to some enterprising young man in the neighborhood to provide himself with the necessary spraying apparatus and materials for the required sprays and then do the work for each orchardist as required at a cost to be agreed upon. In this way the work would almost certainly be done when needed, and would not be indefinitely postponed or indifferently performed, as is so liable to be the case when the small orchardist depends wholly upon himself to provide the appliances and materials for spraying.—Irrigation Age.

ROOTS OF FRUIT TREES.

Difficult to Break Away From an Old Habit.

While fruit-growers are aware now that the roots of trees and plants extend to great distance, still it is difficult to break away from the old habit of manuring about the trunks, trusting that somehow or other the fertilizer will be appropriated and fearing that if spread broadcast it may in some way become lost. It will be found difficult to place manure in an orchard or vineyard where the plants will not reach it, and if properly spread will not be lost. Should it sink into the subsoil root will follow it and bring it back by the ear, as a teacher would a truant schoolboy.

We have observed the roots of apple trees in sand pits extending downward ten feet. We recently followed the roots of an old grape vine twenty feet under the location of a defunct building. When we stopped digging the roots were as large as a little finger, were four feet beneath the surface and probably extended ten feet farther. A pile of manure about the base of this vine would have done but little good.

Knowing the extent and habit of root growth, it is apparent that cultivation close about the trunks of the trees or vines is not necessary, and is often productive of more harm than good in marring and breaking, besides tempting parsimony on the part of the plowman.—Colman's Rural World.

For Broody Hens.

A reader sends us the following clipping which he thinks worthy of a place in Poultry Points. We think so, too: If broody hens are properly treated nine out of ten, says the Maine Farmer, will begin to lay again within two weeks after being removed from the nest, but if they are half drowned, starved for a week, or bruised or abused, it is more than likely they will get even with their owners by declining to lay a single egg until they have fully recovered from their ill treatment and acquired their customary tranquillity. Poultry keepers should ever bear in mind the solemn fact that they lose money every time they abuse or harass a fowl.—Colman's Rural World.

ABOUT BEES.

Bees fly three to five miles in search of stores.

Bees do not destroy grapes, but will sip the juice after birds or other insects have punctured them.

The queen mates but once, which happens on the wing. She does not again leave the hive except with a swarm.

Lazy bees—there are no lazy bees. If they are idle, it is because the flowers are not secreting, or else there is something wrong with the hive.

Weak colonies can be built up strong by feeding, say half a pint a day. This will cause them to build up rapidly, and should be attended to before the season is too far advanced.