

The Oregon Register.

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- LAFAYETTE - OREGON

THE reduction of the public debt during the month of February was \$7,756,000.

In Waldeck, Germany, a drunkard is forbidden by law to marry. They intend to have no hereditary thirst in that place.

THE art of paper making has reached a point where a tree may be cut down, made into paper, and turned out into a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

THE Beecher statue fund has reached over \$31,000, or within \$4,000 of the amount desired, and by the time the design is adopted the remainder will be collected.

A FARMER in Piscataquis county, Me., cut down a tree and hauled it home. When he went to split it up for firewood he was greatly surprised to find a big bear enjoying his winter nap inside the hollow log.

A PRIZE of 25,000 francs, instituted by the King of the Belgians, is to be awarded in 1893 for the best paper on means for abundantly and cheaply providing large towns, especially Brussels, with the best quality of potable water.

A COMPULSORY education bill has been prepared by a committee of school superintendents of New York. The leading provisions are that a census shall be made by truant officers, and incorrigible truants sent to a State truant school.

LIVERPOOL is to be supplied by a reservoir from a point sixty-eight miles distant. It will cost \$15,000,000. An entire village is to be removed to give the reservoir space four and a half miles long by one-half mile wide. It will be eighty feet deep.

IN 1887 over 47,000,000 messages were handled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and these were sent by less than 1,000,000 people. The whole of the telegraphing in the United States is done by less than 2 per cent. of the population.

THE Senate Committee on Post-offices has been informed by a firm of American seedsmen that the new postal convention with Canada is likely to throw the seed-growing business into the hands of Canadian growers almost entirely. The postal convention permits Canadians to mail seeds, plants and scions to any point in this country for four cents per pound, while seedsmen must pay sixteen cents per pound. The committee thinks the complaint is well founded, and will suggest a reduction of domestic postal rates on such matter.

THE people of the United States spend the following sums annually: For missions, \$5,000,000; education, \$85,000,000; sugar and molasses, \$150,000,000; boots and shoes, \$196,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; lumber, \$233,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; iron and steel, \$290,000,000; meat, \$300,000,000; tobacco, \$250,000,000; bread, \$506,000,000; liquors, \$900,000,000. Total, \$2,361,000,000. The people expend about one-third as much for liquors as they do for all other things combined. The expenditures yearly are more than the public debt at the end of the war.

COMMODORE SAMUEL BARRON, of the late Confederate States navy, died at his residence in Essex county, Va., in his 80th year. Barron at the early age of three years was appointed midshipman by the Secretary of the Navy, and the appointment is the only one of the kind ever made in the United States Navy. At the age of eight years he made his first cruise, and from that time on until the breaking out of the late war, he served almost continuously and rose to the rank of post captain. At the breaking out of the war Barron tendered his resignation to the United States and entered the service of the Confederate government. He had charge of the purchase of cruisers for the Confederacy at London and Paris during the closing years of the war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Terrible Explosion.

SOUTH VALLEJO, Cal.—Just after the whistle had blown to signal the departure of the steamer Julia from the South Vallejo wharf on her first trip, and before she had got loose from her moorings, a terrible explosion occurred, racking the vessel through its whole extent, and filling the air with thick volumes of smoke. The early trip takes all workmen living on the Vallejo side to their work in various industries on the Contra Costa side; also those going to San Francisco, consequently there were a great many passengers on board. The morning being cool most of them had gathered about the warm smokestack in the lower cabin. As the explosion came from the boiler these men were directly exposed to the terrible shock. Besides this, petroleum used for fuel was scattered through the steamer, setting it on fire. There was terrible confusion and heartrending cries from crushed and burning men. The force of the explosion was shown on a body that was dragged out of the wreck by Constable Logan, without head or limbs, and utterly unrecognizable. The burning steamer set fire to the wharf, and for hours the flames held sway, until the boat was burned to the water's edge. Of the 60 persons on board 25 are known to have been killed outright or died from injuries. In the destruction of the wharf, the sheds, telegraph station and ticket office were included, as well as four passenger and freight cars, the loss of which amounts to \$250,000.

The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas express train was robbed at Dingsland, Arkansas. The express messenger locked the doors, but the robbers smashed them in and secured between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The Union Square Theatre, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire at New York city. The Morton House, adjoining it on two sides, was badly damaged. Six firemen were injured by falling walls, three fatally.

A false alarm of fire raised in a crowded synagogue in Hamburg, Ger., created a panic, during which four women were killed and six persons seriously injured by being trampled upon in the general rush for exit. A bridge crew on the Atlantic & Pacific road, A. T., numbering twenty men, working near Holbrook, were poisoned by eating canned currant jelly, and several are in such bad condition that their lives are in danger.

The village of Valtorta, in the north of Italy, was half buried by an avalanche. Many houses were wrecked and the occupants buried in the ruins. Troops from Bergamo have arrived to aid in disinterring the buried. Twenty-three corpses have been recovered, and several persons have been extricated alive, though more or less injured.

The Montana Smelting Company has closed a contract with the Great Falls Water Power Company of Montana, and will erect the largest smelting plant in the world at Great Falls on the Missouri. The company has a capital stock of \$1,500,000, which will be increased, as their plans call for nearly \$2,000,000 for the erection of furnaces and other structures.

Mrs. Albert Traffert and her 12-year old son were crossing the Ohio and Mississippi track near Shattock, Ill., in a buggy, when they were struck by the east-bound mail. Mrs. Traffert had her head crushed and her hand cut off, dying an hour later. The boy was wounded in the head and died soon after. The buggy was thrown sixty yards and ground to kindling wood, the horse being instantly killed.

Charles Williams eloped from Nacozari, Sonora, with the wife of Jack Martin, a cattleman. The woman appropriated \$3,000 and a gold watch and chain belonging to Martin, while Williams scattered the horses belonging to Martin and neighbors to prevent pursuit. The day following Martin procured horses and a posse and started in pursuit. He overtook the party in a canyon near Hill's ranch on the San Pedro. As soon as Williams saw Martin he opened fire on him, the shot passing through the body and causing instant death. Both Williams and the woman are heavily armed, and declare they will not be taken alive.

A passenger train going east and an oil train coming west on the Union Pacific near Colton, Nebraska, collided with terrific force. Both trains were piled together in a broken mass and took fire immediately. In twenty minutes all was consumed. Engineer Powell was killed, but all passengers escaped, although some were badly bruised. Among the injured were George McLarry, Portland, an ankle sprained; A. A. Brown, Portland, head badly bruised; Adson Brown, age five years, face scratched; Mr. Knowles, Union City, Oregon, back bruised; Mrs. Burton Reed, Cascade Locks, bruised; Mrs. Lighthall, Helena, Montana, collar-bone broken.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

To Make Pork Cheaply.

In a late number it was stated that any person or community that imported from abroad what they could profitably produce at home failed of true economy. This was illustrated by showing that most of the hams, bacon and lard consumed on this coast is bought at the east, and that by producing them at home \$1,000,000 could be saved. The question arises: Can we make pork at a profit? Many farmers say no, but we say yes, and shall now show by the experience of practical men how it has been done. The writer lately met on the east, Col. Geet, of the Waldo hills, and started this topic with him. He happened to be the right man and gave this experience. In 1881 he had a field of fourteen acres to summer-fallow, and having plowed it only as well as he would to fallow for a wheat crop, concluded to experiment by planting potatoes. They were put in hills four feet apart and five bushels to the acre. This was only half as much seed as is usually planted, but he wished to plow both ways, and did so twice, with a result of one hundred bushels of potatoes of the very best quality to the acre. This fourteen acres was dry hill land and had been continuously sowed in grain since 1858 for twenty-three years. The land had been considerably worn by this excessive cropping, and he was satisfied with the result. The seed cost him not over \$2.50 an acre, counting it at a high price; all the cultivation did not cost over three cents a bushel, and he housed twelve hundred bushels at a cost of four cents a bushel for digging, hauling and making cellars for them. He counted the entire cost at not over ten cents a bushel for the potatoes thus housed. It happened to be a good year for tubers, and though he sold to the neighbors for 25 and 50 cents a bushel he found a market for near 400 bushels at \$1.25, so his entire crop averaged him 50 cents a bushel. But he fattened sixty head of hogs on them, using a tank to cook them in, salting a little, and mixing two bushels of oats with each bushing of twenty bushels of potatoes. He found his hogs ready to butcher when they had been fed ten bushels of roots and two bushels of oats each. They weighed on an average 230 pounds apiece, and that was what they cost him, adding the time spent in cooking the food and feeding them.

His estimate of the cost of potatoes

was 5 bushels of seed per acre	\$35
Labor of planting, 12 days	15
Digging 1400 bushels at 4c	56
Six days with team cultivating	12
Hoing same	12
Total cost	\$130
Value of crop	700

Profit, \$40 an acre, \$570. He actually fattened sixty hogs at a cost of not over \$100, counting the time and money he was out. Potatoes were in extra demand that year, and counting those fed at what the others averaged, 50 cents a bushel, he would still have made his pork cheaply; but he reasons that as he can raise potatoes in this way any year to fatten his pork on, the rest can do so and can make pork as cheaply as they can make it anywhere. The meat was No. 1 when cured, and he could not see that it lacked any quality possessed by that which is fed on grain.

As the potatoes were dug late he did not sow wheat that fall but put in oats the following spring and saved it in the sheaf. It was as fine a crop as he ever raised, very tall and heavy, an extra crop. The next year he raised thirty bushels of wheat to the acre on the oat stubble, and he has followed the same plan more or less extensively every year with similar results, one being that after a summer fallow in potatoes he can grow two crops of grain, and better crops by far than on a bare fallow.—Portland Oregonian.

A Minorca pullet laid her first egg when ten weeks and one day old.

Cabbage brought from Germany now competes with the American product.

In the agricultural districts of Russia the women do two-thirds of the field work.

Remove every worthless fruit tree. Hundreds of apple trees are now standing on farms which are only incumbrances; they furnish breeding places for the tent caterpillar and other pests, and their fruit, which comes in seasons of plenty, is hardly worth the gathering.

There are many methods recommended for preserving eggs for a great length of time. All of these methods have as their underlying principle the practical total exclusion of the air, which the shell being porous naturally fails to do. Among the many methods thus given it is recommended that the eggs be dipped in a solution of gum arabic, or covered with a coating of paraffin, or two coatings of collodion—known as gun cotton—and packed in charcoal powder, ashes, salt, bran or oats.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

SENATE.

Mitchell offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety and advisability of having seven or eight townships of the public domain, surrounding and including Mount Hood, Oregon, set apart as a national park.

The bill to provide for compulsory education of Indian children was passed. It makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to establish an industrial boarding school on every Indian reservation upon which there may be located any Indian tribe numbering 500 or more adult Indians. The pupils are to be taught in branches of useful labor, in addition to the usual studies in primary schools. Nothing in the bill is to prevent the education of Indian children in schools outside of the reservation, without the consent of their parents or guardians, and no provisions of the act are to apply to the five civilized tribes, nor to the Osage Indians, of Indian Territory.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably the bill introduced by Hermann, granting a company the right to build a bridge across the Columbia river at La Camas.

Vest, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia river at Dalles City, Oregon.

The bill providing for a national art commission, to pass upon works of art to be purchased by the government, was taken up and passed.

HOUSE.

For the removal of the bar in the Columbia river, near the mouth of the Willamette river.

For the construction of public buildings at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

For the vacation of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington Territory by the Indians.

For the settlement of the Indian deprecation claims of 1885.

For the survey of unsurveyed lands in Washington Territory.

Hermann presented to the House a memorial of the Board of Trade of Portland, asking an increase in United States Judges' salaries to \$5,000.

Hermann presented a petition from the employes of the Portland postoffice for the passage of the bill which limits the hours of service of office clerks, and provides pro rata compensation for all labor in excess of ten hours a day.

Bayne introduced a resolution reciting the allegation that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has forbidden missionaries from teaching the sacred scriptures in the native language of Indians in any school supported in part by the United States, and calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the authority of law under which this order was issued.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER—	
Fancy roll, # lb.	37 1/2
Oregon	16
Inferior grade	15 @ 30
Pickled	30 @ 35
California roll	28 @ 32 1/2
do pickled	28 @ 33
CHEESE—	
Eastern, full cream	16 @ 20
Oregon, do	14 @ 16
California	10 @ 14
Eggs—Fresh	6 @ 18
DRYED FRUITS—	
Apples, qrs, aks and bxs.	@ 6
do California	@ 6
Apricots, new crop	12 @ 22
Peaches, unpeeled, new	12 @ 14
Pears, machine dried	10
Pitted cherries	40
Pitted plums, Oregon	12 1/2
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bxs.	@ 9
Cal. Prunes, French	8 @ 10
Oregon prunes	10 @ 12 1/2
PORTLAND PAT. ROLLER, # bbl \$	
Salem do do	4 00
White Lily # bbl	4 05
Country brand	3 80 @ 3 75
Superfine	2 20 @ 2 75
GRAIN—	
Wheat, Valley # 100 lbs.	1 22 @ 1 25
do Walla Walla	1 15 @ 1 30
Barley, whole, # ctn.	1 12 1/2
do ground, # ton	20 00 @ 25 00
Oats, choice milling # bush	47 @ 50
do feed, good to choice, old	46 @ 47
Rye, # 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 25
FEED—	
Branch, # ton	16 00 @ 17 00
Shorts, # ton	15 00 @ 19 00
Hay, # ton, baled	@ 18 00
Chop, # ton	23 00 @ 25 00
Oil cake meal # ton	32 00 @ 33 00
FRESH FRUITS—	
Apples, Oregon, # box	1 25 @ 1 50
Cherries, Oregon, # drm.	@ 4 50
Lemons, California, # bx.	1 25
Riverside oranges, # box	@
Los Angeles, do do	@
Peaches, # box	@
HIDES—	
Dry, over 16 lbs, # lb.	11 @ 12
Wet salted, over 55 lbs	@ 5
Murram hides	7 @ 9
Fells	10 @ 1 25
VEGETABLES—	
Cabbage, # b.	@
Carrots, # sack	@ 1 25
Cauliflower, # doz.	@ 1 70
Onions	@ 1 10
Potatoes, new, # 100 lbs.	@ 7 1/2
WOOL—	
East Oregon, Spring clip	14 @ 16
Valley Oregon, do	15 @ 20

THE LUCKY MAN.

As was announced in last week's issue the sum of \$5,000 was won in the Benicia State Lottery. As the holder of the lucky ticket kept the good news to himself, hundreds of people have been giving their leisure time in trying to ferret out the fortunate person. On Thursday noon Mr. L. C. Atwood, our City Treasurer and Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, astonished public that he was the holder of the coupon of ticket 812, which won the prize of \$100,000 in the December drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, one-twentieth part of the ticket or \$5,000 having been received from Wells, Fargo & Co. Express in hard twenty dollar pieces on Thursday evening. A moment after its arrival Mr. Atwood accompanied by express-agent Duran repaired to his home and presented the money to his wife as a Christmas gift. This was her first news of the happy Christmas in store for both herself and husband having taken the matter very coolly. Of the many hundreds of dollars paid out in Benicia for lottery tickets monthly, at least good fortune has visited the home of one deserving family who thoroughly appreciate the gift and will surely make the best use of it. The unanimous verdict is "I am glad of it as more deserving family could not have been favored." The New Year begins its career in this home under brighter and happier auspices than they could have dreamed for. The lucky ticket was the fifth one ever purchased by Mr. Atwood.—Benicia (Cal.) New Jan. 4.

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WILLIAM BECK & SON, 165 and 167 Second Street, Portland, Oregon. Have become our authorized Depot of Supplies for that city. They will carry a full line of... Bicycle Supplies, Lawn Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Cricket, Indian Clubs, Balls, Boxing Gloves, Fencing Goods and all kinds of Gymnasium Goods and Apparatus, Skates, Challenge Hoop, Football, and many specialties and novelties that will be in vogue from time to time. They are prepared to furnish the Trade, Clubs and Individuals on equally as favorable terms as if ordered direct from our Chicago or New York houses. Respectfully, A. G. SPALDING BROS.

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND TOXICOLOGIST.

Laboratory, 106 First St., Portland, Oregon. ANALYSES made of all substances. Tests for assaying gold or silver, \$1.50. Receipts for testing all kinds of ores and metals manufactured and for sale. Upon the receipt of \$1 will furnish a report for making all kinds of metallic alloys. Receipts for soaps, dyes, perfumes, fluid extract, essences, liniments, ointments, salves, etc. All information furnished on all kinds of chemical composition. Packages sent by mail or express promptly attended to.

The Van Monicse Dispensary.

Young, middle-aged or old, single or married, men or women, who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and all the symptoms of a weak brain, will find relief in the "Brain Tonic" of the Van Monicse Dispensary. It is a pure, natural, and powerful tonic, and will restore the system to its normal condition. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail or express.

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