

The Oregon Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY LAFAYETTE, OREGON

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Maryland widow named Hallett set a bear-trap at her smokehouse door, and the first catch was a man who was courting her.

A little colored girl in Albany, Ga., is gradually turning white, the skin of her face and arms being now hard to distinguish in hue from that of a Caucasian child.

Dunbury, Conn., thinks it has something valuable in the Indian arrow and spear-head quarry recently discovered near there.

Geo. F. Knapp, of South Bridgton, Me., is bragging considerably about his two-year-old heifer.

There is a wonderful brown and golden bird in Mexico, a species of the bee martin, that is remarkably expert bee catcher.

A New York business man has a novel method of refreshing his memory. When he has something important to attend to the next day, he writes himself a postal-card, reminding him of the matter, and finding the card among the mail the next morning, attends to it the first thing.

A man of Grant County, Wisconsin, drained off his fish pond the other day, and in the bottom he found four silver watches and chains and a large number of silver spoons, knives and forks.

Queen Victoria has now reigned over England longer than any monarch but two—Henry III, and George III. She overtook Queen Elizabeth six years ago, and has outdone Edward III, who only reigned 148 days over half a century.

Mad. Victoria, who is known all over the continent as "the strongest woman in the world," is and sometimes spoken of as "the female Hercules." She is of medium height, with a girlish, graceful figure, and nothing girl-like about her.

John Leonard was fishing with a sein in the river at Matanzas, Fla., a few days ago, when an enormous saw-fish ran into the net.

Some of the greatest men the world ever saw were superstitious. Napoleon Bonaparte was a believer in omens; the great Duke of Wellington would not offer battle on any day that he met or saw a yellow dog cross his path.

A curiosity in Norwich, Conn., is a one-legged English sparrow which has a nest on the crown of a column in the front porch of the City Hall.

The oldest merchant vessel, with exception, now in actual service, is the schooner Good Intent. She was built by Clapp & Loring, in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1815, and was originally a sloop.

Madam.—Can you cook cholorst conchitas? Cook.—Yes, madam. Madam.—Can you make a hash of conchitas? Cook.—Yes, madam. Madam.—Do you speak Volapuk? Cook.—No, madam. Madam.—Well, I think you will do. —The-Dig.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

NEW BORAX MINE FOUND.

The Sealing Fleet. Striking Seamen. Lighthouse Contracts. Immigration Board Pamphlet.

THE LIGHT HOUSE CONTRACTS.

The Sealing Fleet. The sealing schooner Triumph, Capt. Dan McLean, has arrived at Victoria, B. C., with 2,500 skins as the season's catch.

Several schooners were spoken before and after going into the sea. The Mary Ellen on August 20 had 1,800 seals. While on hunting an Indian was accidentally killed by the hunter in the boat.

Coasting seamen are on the verge of inaugurating another strike, and freights are going down. Seamen are demanding \$50 for the voyage from Port Townsend to San Francisco.

Lighthouse Contracts Awarded. The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contracts for the construction of a lighthouse at Cape Meares, Oregon, as follows: Erection of tower to C. B. Burkhoff, Seattle, W. T., \$2,900; metal work of tower to Willamette Iron Works, Portland, Oregon, \$7,800; erection of keeper's dwelling and oil house to Robert Sea man, Seattle, \$26,000.

Pulling Snags. The government snag boat Willamette, has been at work pulling snags between St. Johns and the Portland Flouring Mills. The work is none too soon and was needed badly enough.

Pensions and Postoffices. Pensions have been granted as follows: Washington Territory—Original invalid, Ira A. Day, Rockford, Increase, Watson Spencer, Seattle; Daniel C. Ross, Mount Vernon, Oregon—Increase, Alexander Burthwick, Portland.

The Borax Mine. Certain commercial circles at San Francisco are much interested in the recent discovery of borax in the Bay of Lomer ranch, Curry county, Or. The steamer Newby anchored in the Bay of Lomer ranch and discharged cargo and took on board the first shipment of borate of lime.

Seven Colored Men Killed. A fearful battle between whites and blacks took place at Hillandale, Ala., in which seven colored men were killed. The trouble grew out of the fact that a white man refused to allow his well to be longer used by a crowd of camp meeting negroes.

The Sprinter, Record Broken. Schifferstein, the California amateur sprinter, broke the 100-yard record 1-5 of a second, at St. Louis, Mo., his time being 9.45 seconds. He defeated Joe Murphy, the local champion, with a record of 10.7 three yards.

An Aged Kleptomaniac. John Kaufman, aged about sixty years, was found dead at Brazil, Ind., having died of a brain disorder. He was an eccentric character, and had an uncontrollable mania for stealing.

The foundations for it are all prepared in the engine house at the Lincoln street reservoir. It has a capacity for a million and a half gallons per day, and will lift the water 325 feet above the base of city grades.

The city is extending in all directions, and water is demanded at the north end on the heights and at the south end. Next summer the city will use 10,000,000 gallons per day, and it will tax the pumps at the works to their utmost capacity to furnish the supply.

A Collision Avoided. The Umattilla arrived at Victoria, B. C., from San Francisco and reports that while steaming slowly through a fog 100 miles from San Francisco, a steamer's whistle was heard.

Prospecting for Black Cod. H. Heldenson spent four weeks on Queen Charlotte islands prospecting and trading, and exploring for black cod banks. He succeeded in taking five or six barrels of black cod, the finest fish in the Pacific, in two days.

Murdered for Money. Miss Ada Flynn, a handsome and accomplished young lady, was mysteriously murdered in her home near Glasgow, Pa., during the absence of the rest of the family. It is supposed the deed is that of a robber.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL. —Chang Yen Hoon, Chinese Minister at Washington, is famous at home for his possession of a magnificent palace and extensive gardens, filled with rare plants.

From Washington. The House conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill has been adopted. The bill authorizing the postmaster-general to purchase improved Mareks and keys has been passed by the House.

Train Collision. A freight train heavily laden dashed at full speed into a circus train, which was standing at Corvin station, Ohio. The caboose and rear of circus train was split in two, and four sleepers ahead were telescoped.

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AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

A man near Bangor, Me., is trying the experiment of grafting apple twigs into a pine tree. He wants to raise pineapples.

Florida promises to become a large producer of opium. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce, and an acre of poppies will yield \$1,000 worth of opium.

The whole value of fences in the United States may be set down at \$2,000,000,000, and it costs \$100,000,000 annually to keep them in repair.

Crisp radishes are those that grow rapidly. They should have rich, fine soil, free from stones or gravel, and the rows should be kept clean.

It is claimed that the presence of the castor oil bean plants around the house will prevent mo-queitos from becoming very numerous. As the plant makes a beautiful ornament it would not be out of place, and might therefore be given a trial with advantage.

According to an English authority, the world consumes annually 650,000 pounds of coffee, which, at an average price of \$400, represents a value of \$260,000,000. Jamaica grows the best coffee; next in order come Costa Rica and East India, Java, Brazil, Ceylon and the other Central American States. Java produces the largest crop.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says the reason that so many raspberry and blackberry fields get full of grass is because they are neglected during August and September, and in fact, during the whole autumn, so when spring opens the grass has full possession; but even when thus neglected, if the farmer will commence hoeing as soon as the frost leaves the ground, it is not a very difficult job to clear out all of the grass.

As a pasture for cows no plant yields sweeter, richer herbage than white clover. Though its habit of growth is very close to the ground, it yields more pasture than would be supposed. If not allowed to blossom long enough for seed to form, the new herbage springs up quickly after cropping. Its roots are near the surface, and are easily reached by light rains, but owing to their spreading habit the roots are not injured by cattle tramping over them, as are those of red clover.

That the plantain is a nuisance except in the sense that where it has once gained possession it can never be entirely eradicated. The common plantain has about two-thirds the feeding value of common hay, ranking higher than most other weeds in this respect. Cattle will eat in pasture or in hay without being starved to it, as they have to be with the dairy. The large, vigorous plantains, that grow in rich ground, seem to be eaten more greedily by cows than the puny specimens dwarfed by poverty of soil.

Far too few Lima beans are grown. In their dried state they are superior for cooking, and would be more largely used for that purpose, did not their usual high price prevent. The Lima bean requires pole, but it is unnecessary to make the poles longer than six feet out of the ground. When the vine gets to this height, stop its growth and turn all its strength into fruitfulness. When raised on a very large scale the Limas are grown some times without poles, the vines trailing on the ground. This is a faulty practice, but a good many beans may be thus cheaply grown.

A society paper describes "an old maid's picnic where no men were allowed." Weren't "allowed"? By all the shoulder blades and elbows in this land, you couldn't have hired them to attend such a picnic. Now, had it been a "young maid's picnic" where no men were allowed—but what a waste of time to talk about something that never happened!—Burdette.

"Where did you get that beautiful color, C. Cooley, dear?" was the greeting of her friend as she dropped in for a morning call. "Why, don't you know? I've just come home from the seaside. It was delightful." "Seaside? Why, you must forget. You said you were going to the mountains." "Oh, I forgot, it was the mountains, after all. I go so much I get confused, you know, dear." N. B.—The color was the result of a two weeks' course of backyard sun-baths. —Boston Bulletin.

Edith Thomas, the poet, is very generous in distributing her poetic favors among her friends, writing to them directly, and without thought of publication, some of her choicest lines. They contemplate gathering up some of these walls and having them published.

MARKET REPORT.

RELIABLE QUOTATIONS CAREFULLY REVISIT EVERY WEEK.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 30@1 31 Walla Walla, \$1 20@1 22. BAILEY—Whole, \$1 10@1 12; ground, per ton, \$25 00@27 50.

OATS—Milling, 36@38c; feed, 44 @45c. HAY—Baled, \$10@113.

SEED—Blue Grass, 14@16c; Timothy, 9@10c; Red Clover, 14@15c. FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$4 00; Country Brand, \$3 75.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound 25c; pickled, 20@25c; inferior grade, 15@25c. CHEESE—Eastern, 16@20c; Oregon, 14@16c; California, 14c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack \$1 50; cabbage, per lb., 2c; carrots, per sk., \$1 25; potatoes, per doz. 20c; onions, \$1 00; lotions, per 100 lbs., 40@50c; radishes, per doz., 15@20c; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb., 8c. POULTRY—Chickens, per doz. \$4 00@6 00; ducks, per doz., \$6 00@7 00; geese, \$6 00@8 00; turkeys, per lb., 12c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12@14; Eastern, 13@13c; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12c; per lb.; Oregon 10@12c; Eastern lard, 10@11c; per lb.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$5 @5c; Sicily lemons, \$6 00@6 50 California, \$3 50@5 00; Navel oranges, \$6 00; Riverside, \$4 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 7c; per lb.; machine dried, 10 @11c; pitless plums, 13c; Italian prunes, 10@14c; peaches, 12@14c; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.

WOOL—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 9@15c. HIDES—Dry beef hides, 8@10c; culls, 6@7c; kip and calf, 8@10c; Murrain, 10 @12c; tallow, 3@3c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T and G sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 rustic, per M, \$18 00; clear rough, per M, \$20 00; clear P. 4 S, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; stepping, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 14 lath, per M, \$2 25; 1 1/2 lath, per M, \$2 50.

BEANS—Quote small whites, \$4 50; pink, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Limas, \$4 50 per cental. COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17c; Costa Rica, 18@20c; Rio, 18@20c; Java, 27c; Arbuttle's roasted, 22c.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 24@30c; dressed, 6c; sheep, 3c; dressed, 6c; hogs, dressed, 8@9c; veal, 5@7c. SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35. SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6c; extra C, 6c; D, 7c; granulated, 7c; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 7c; extra C, 6c; halves and boxes, 7c, higher.

For the convenience of housekeepers a sad or flatiron has been invented which makes use of the principle of expansion of metals by heat to ring a small bell when the iron is hot enough to iron clothes with. Deer are seen nearly every day in the vicinity of Bangor, Me., and seem to be gaining confidence in man. A pasture a few days ago by a man driving past, and the animal did not leave at his approach. Expert riders say there is really no "lady's horse," as any good horse is as much suited to a skillful female rider as to a man. Certain kinds of horses are best suited to certain kinds of riders, men or women, that is all. A gastronomic novelty at a recent dinner given by a member of a hunting club was a young fox standing among high grasses. The fox was formed of turkey bones and jellies, the shading of the animal being done by the darker meat, and the high grasses were composed of the different kinds of salads. A Pittsburgh man said that a certain woman was "sourer than vinegar," and it cost him two hundred and fifty dollars to settle the case. The widow didn't feel hurt at all, but she said she'd be dogged if she could have English as she is spoke abused after that fashion. In England there is just space enough between the edge of the railroad station platform and the footboards of the passenger cars to let an unwary traveler fall between and be ground to pieces by the moving train. An accident or two has happened, and an agitation has begun in favor of reform in either the footboards or the platforms. "In America," the reformers urge, "such an accident could not happen."

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM.

George Kennan Explains Why Russians Do Not Emigrate.

I have been asked many times by friends in America why intelligent and liberty-loving Russians do not get out of such a country. Many answers might be given to this question, but perhaps the most comprehensive and cogent of them will be found in Sections 325-328 of the Russian penal code, which are as follows:

SECTION 325. Whoever leaves the fatherland and enters the service of a foreign Government without permission of his own Government, or becomes a subject of a foreign power, such person, for violation of his allegiance and his oath shall be deprived of all civil rights and expelled from the limits of the empire forever. If he returns, he shall be exiled to Siberia for life.

SECTION 326. Whoever leaves the fatherland and does not return at the summons of the Government shall for this disobedience be deprived of all civil rights, and expelled from the limits of the empire for a period to be fixed at the discretion of a court, he shows that his disobedience was due to causes which were beyond his control, or which mitigate his guilt. Until he shall make such proof, he shall be regarded as missing, and his property shall be controlled by the bureau of guardianship.

SECTION 327. Any person who, without permission of the Government and without adequate reason, lives abroad beyond the period fixed by law for persons of his station shall also be regarded as missing (literally, "absent without news"), and his property shall be taken in charge by the bureau of guardianship.

SECTION 328. Any person who persuades a subject of the empire to emigrate to another country shall be punished with penal servitude in a convict company for not less than twelve nor more than eighteen months, or be banished to Siberia for life.

Under one of the above-quoted sections (325) Turgenieff, while living in Paris in 1863, was summoned to St. Petersburg to answer before the directing Senate for something that he had written or said. One can see from his letters to a friend, P. V. Annenkoff, how humiliating and embarrassing obedience was to him, but—he obeyed.

The Government does not recognize the right of its subjects to be abroad or to live abroad without its permission; and if, therefore, a Russian takes refuge from oppression in a free country, he must face the prospect of expatriation, outlawry, the loss of all the property left behind him, and exile to Siberia if he ever returns. Few people are willing to separate themselves for life in this way from friends, relatives, home, country and all that a man naturally holds dear. What alternative, then, is left to the oppressed when oppression becomes intolerable? They must either submit or fight; and if they are not willing to submit and are not able, under the provisions of this code, to oppose tyranny by peaceful collective action, they will inevitably resort to violence and fight, singly or in small groups, as they are now fighting, until they go to Siberia in leg-letters or perch on the scaffold.—George Kennan, in Century.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

Old Ideas That Can No Longer Be Counted Upon.

In almost all the recent attempts to explain the unpopularity of marriage it seems to have been taken for granted that women's feelings with regard to it are uniform. It is certainly not true, however, that all women are waiting with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" for an advantageous offer of marriage. The feelings of women are changing, and the old ideas as to women and their social functions can no longer be taken for granted. Woman is now a worker and a thinker, and marriage for educated women is only one of many possible occupations; and educated women may be excused if they regard it the least desirable of them. A woman who becomes a teacher, who enters one of the professions, or takes a commercial position lives a life of dignity and freedom. In politics, in literature, in science, in art and in social intercourse she has a thousand opportunities of distinction and pleasure which would be denied her if she became a mother. She is not at the mercy of a man's moods and humors. She is not a nurse and a drudge, but for all practical purposes—a man and a citizen. She mixes freely with men; she profits by their conversation; she joins them in their enjoyment, and she co-operates with them in their social duties. Her life is a life of freedom, variety, energy and resource. Her character becomes strengthened by the demands upon her; her intellect is enlarged by her problems she is called upon to solve; and as new and more important duties devolve upon her she is qualified to cope with them with courage and discharge them with skill. In a word, the educated women of to-day prefer freedom and the friendship of men to the practical slavery of the marriage bond, and in proportion as other careers are opened up to them it may be safely said that the attractions of marriage will still further decrease.—Philadelphia Press.

Luring forty years \$200,000,000 have been expended by members of the Church of England in building and restoring churches.

The Presbyterians of Paris have bought for \$30,000 the church in which the American Episcopals have their altar worshipped. Their congregation is made up of English, Scotch, Irish and American Presbyterians.

Philadelphia is justly entitled to the proud distinction of being the leading city in the United States for Sunday-school work. There are in that city 555 Sunday-schools, with 155,348 scholars and 15,368 teachers, constituting in all nearly one-fifth of the population.—Christian Union.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States Rev. Dr. James M. King was made Honorary Secretary, the office formerly held by the late Dr. Samuel J. May. Dr. King has been for some time a member of the Board of Managers.—N. Y. Tribune.