

The Oregon Register.

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SMART YANKEE GIRLS.

Good Wages Made by the Shoe-Stitchers of New England.
Perhaps you would like to know what part of the work of boot-making is done by the girls. After the shoes are cut out they are sent upstairs to the work-room, together with the linings. Sixty pairs, that is, a case, are tied up together. The linings are stamped with a number of boot and last, and below this the number of the case.

When the boots go into the stitching room they are given to one set of girls to have the seams sewed; the next set of girls stay them at the back; the next sew the linings in; they are then turned smooth by another set; the buttonholes are then made; the buttons are put on the vamps sewed on, and then they are ready to be soled.

The men take them from that point. Some of the girls can do four cases a day, although that is a large day's work. Three cases are about a fair average and a girl does not call herself a "smart worker" who can not do this without working her full ten hours; they can do it in nine or nine and a half. As they work by the piece they can do more or less as they please. If they feel indolent they will not do so much; if they feel like "putting in," as they express it, they will do more; but three cases a day is the average. They are paid \$1.10 a case and the girls earn from \$15 to \$20 a week; they sometimes go as high as \$22 and there have been girls who have, when they worked their full time during the week, made from \$24 to \$25, but these are isolated instances.

The buttonhole girls can easily make 3,600 a day; they often run up to 4,000, 4,500 and even 5,000; but the latter number is attained only by the swiftest workers, who work up to their full time of ten hours. A good average is considered from 3,500 to 4,000. The machine does about all the work; the one in charge has to set it, then it does the rest itself. It is one of the most interesting machines to watch that is used in the room; although the joker of the whole affair, the one that seems to play at work, is the machine that sews on the buttons. The way the buttons come out of the little hopper at the top and come on to the boots at the bottom of the machine is like the trick of a necromancer.—Boston Herald.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Different Forms of Execution in Use in Various Countries.
Now that the mode of executing criminals is again attracting the attention of humanitarians, and it has been thought that an entirely new method of taking life, namely, by electricity, should be adopted, the following summary of different forms of execution is appropriate: Auto da fe, or execution by the Spanish Inquisition, usually by burning, beating with clubs, riddled by the South African tribes; beheading or decapitation, known to the Greeks, Romans and Jews, and used formerly in England and France, and now in China and Japan; blowing from cannon, employed in quelling a rebellion among the Sepoys in India; boiling, formerly used in England in the case of poisoners; burning, a familiar mode of execution in the time of the early religious persecutions; burning alive, employed among barbarous tribes and even in civilized countries; crucifixion, a very ancient form of execution; decimation, employed by military tribunals, where every tenth man was chosen by lot to die in camps where a large number of soldiers mutilated; dichotomy, or bisecting mentioned in the Bible, where it is written men were drawn and disemboweled, used in France in the seventeenth century; drowning in vogue in ancient Syria, Greece, Rome and Persia; exposure to wild beasts, an ancient custom; flying alive, formerly used in England; hanging with a knot, used in Russia; gassing, a punishment originally devised by the Arabs and Moors; the gallotine, hari-kari, impalement, poisoning, hanging, pounding in a mortar, precipitation, pressing to death, the rack, running the gauntlet, shooting, stoning, strangling and suffocation.—Chicago News.

Cotton-Seed Makes Cheap Beef.

A series of feeding tests at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, very carefully conducted, show unmistakably that cotton-seed meal at current prices is one of the cheapest feeds for fattening animals. After three winters of feeding experiments, it was found that if cotton-seed meal is judiciously combined with corn meal it can take the place of more than its own weight of corn meal. It was also evident that when the price of cotton-seed meal is not much greater than that of corn meal, the former can be fed profitably to beef cattle. Since this statement is made without any reference to the manual value of the two meals, it certainly is not exaggerated. Many farmers do not know that the quantity of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid contained in a ton of corn meal is so small that it would cost only about \$6 to buy as much of these elements in the form of commercial fertilizers. In cotton-seed meal, on the contrary, the amount of plant food it contains is so great that it will cost \$28 to supply in the form of commercial fertilizers the amount of plant food contained in one ton of cotton-seed meal. Certainly no more arguments should be needed to convince cattle feeders of the profits, both direct and indirect, to be derived from this food, since most of its manure elements are retained in the manure.—Farm and Home.

Bishop Gilmore, of the Catholic diocese of Northern Ohio, has ordered that no priest shall officiate at funerals whose names are used. This he explains, is done to prevent the abuse attending their use.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK.

Brakeman Killed. A Fearful Leap.
A Brutal Murder. Fatal Shooting Affair.

POISONED BY EATING WILD PEAS.

An old man named C. E. P. Wood was found dead on the sidewalk in East Oakland, Cal., by Henry Week, who lives near by. Wood was on his way from a grocery store, where he had been with his little son. It is supposed he died of heart disease. It is said that he was, until lately, a healthy miller of Port Townsend, but having lost his health, he has been employed by the Central Pacific as a laborer.

Poisoned by Eating Wild Peas.
G. Thompson shipped 150 Spanish merino bucks to Riverville, W. T., from Pendleton, for sale. Sunday they were turned out of the enclosure and driven to the hills for a day's feed. Monday night thirty-two had died from eating wild peas. Many more are sick and will undoubtedly die. These bucks belong to the Ross estate and are known all over this coast as excellent breeders and of fine stock. The loss is \$15 per head.

A Stage Held Up.
As the stage from Camptonville, Cal., neared a place called Nigger Tent, a masked man appeared at the top of the grade with a gun, which he pointed at the driver and ordered him to throw out the mail bags and express box, which was done. He was then ordered to drive on. The express box was found broken open and its contents taken. The box contained bullion, bar and coin, amounting to about \$2,500. The mail bags were taken away. Nothing has yet been heard of the robber, although officers are on his track.

An Extensive Fire.

The total loss by the fire in San Francisco is estimated at \$127,000, divided as follows: McCue's carriage factory, \$60,000; insurance \$15,000; Fink & Schindler's furniture factory \$55,000; insurance \$15,000; Prindle's shoe factory \$5,000; insurance \$5,000; and another loss of \$4,000.

Fire at Sea.

The British ship Strathearn, which arrived at San Francisco from Swansea, reports that on August 21st the coal, which formed the ship's cargo, caught fire in the main hatch. A portion of the cargo had to be jettisoned to get at the fire, which was not extinguished for twenty-four hours.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

Charlie Garrett, colored, and Joe Morgan, white, commenced shooting each other in Angus McDonald's saloon, near Spokane Falls, W. T., which resulted in the wounding of two bystanders named James Shannon and William Lynott. Shannon was shot through the abdomen, and is not expected to live. Lynott was shot through the shoulder, and will recover. Neither of the shooters was hurt, and one escaped. Charles Garrett, one of those who did the shooting, came in and gave himself up. He was also shot in the arm.

A Hotel Burned.

A large, fine hotel at Long Beach, about twenty-two miles from Los Angeles, Cal., caught fire from a defective fuse in the kitchen at midnight, and was totally destroyed, with nearly all the costly furniture. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$45,000.

Beaten to Death.

William Slack, a railroad laborer, of Los Angeles, Cal., while asleep, was beaten to death by William Lannagan. There was no provocation for the crime. Lannagan was drunk at the time.

A Lone Highwayman.

The Redding and Weaverville stage was robbed by one masked man about a mile from Redding, Cal. The robber blindfolded the passengers and robbed them. Two treasure boxes were taken. The loss is unknown. The town almost en masse turned out in pursuit of the robber.

The Crime was Justifiable.

Edward Dolan, the young man who shot and killed his father the 4th inst., near Sacramento, Cal., was tried before Justice Stevens and acquitted and discharged by the court. Twenty of the best citizens testified that the father's character was violent and that young Dolan was a splendid young man.

A Brutal Murder.

At San Fernando, Cal., Wm. Lantigan entered the room of William Stock, and pulling him out of bed jumped on him several times, inflicting a wound from which Stock died soon after. The cause which prompted Lantigan is unknown.

A Brakeman Killed.

George Thain, a brakeman, was run over and killed by an engine at the railroad yard of Fourth and Townsend streets, at San Francisco, and was killed. He was standing on the board that serves a switch engine for a cow catcher, and fell in front of the locomotive. He was knocked to one side, and the wheels passed over his left leg, and he died soon after. Thain was a Scotchman, 35 years old, and unmarried. So far as known he had no relatives in this country. John Hewitt, the engineer who was running the locomotive, was taken into custody and charged with manslaughter. He was, however, released on his own recognizance.

A Fatal Jump.

Thomas J. Gallagher, a well known attorney of San Francisco, about 45 years of age, while under the influence of liquor, jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured.

A Fearful Leap.

George Daily, serving a term of three years at San Quentin State prison, in California, for assault to murder, attempted suicide by springing from the top of the building to the ground below, a distance of seventy-five feet. His injuries are believed to be fatal. The cause was despondency.

Jumped Overboard.

The captain of the steamer Mexico, which arrived at San Francisco from Victoria, reports that on Sunday night Ronald Charters, a steering passenger, created a sensation by jumping from the deck of the steamer. The vessel was stopped as soon as possible and a boat was lowered, but owing to darkness was unable to rescue Charters.

Shot While Escaping.

John Atkins, arrested for burning railroad property, while being taken to jail by Deputy Constable MacGe at Los Angeles, Cal., made a break for liberty. He was fatally shot by MacGe.

Fire at Tulare.

Fire broke out on Front street, in Brennan's saloon, at Tulare, Cal. It burned the saloon, Farmer & Rendell's real estate building, and Briggs & Holloway's meat market. Loss on buildings and stocks burned, \$12,000. Ten or twelve stores were emptied into the streets making a heavy loss to stocks; partially insured.

A Condemned Murderer Married.

John McNulty, of San Francisco, condemned to be executed for the murder of James Collins, a longshoreman, was married in the county jail to Kate Kear, who recently procured a divorce from her husband, David Huber, on the ground of desertion.

A Terrible Deed.

The cabin of Marie Berthune, of Pittsburg, Kan., widow of Louis Berthune, one of the miners killed in the Frontenac explosion, was discovered to be on fire. Before the flames were extinguished the widow and four of her children were burned to death. The eldest child, a girl of 9 years, who succeeded in escaping, and her mother sent each of the children off to bed with a kiss and then sat down near the stove. The girl could not sleep, and lay watching her mother, who, after singing for some time, took a can of coal oil and poured it over herself, bed clothes and children. The grief-stricken woman then set fire to some pieces of paper and scattered it about the room, and soon the whole place was in flames. The girl jumped from bed and bolted for the half-open door. Her mother, whose loose dress was burning fiercely, caught her in her arms and tried to prevent her escape. The girl fought for freedom, her struggles being strengthened by the death shrieks of the other children, who were writing in the flames that were fast consuming the cabin. Mrs. Berthune passed her arms around the struggling child's body, and, unmindful of the fire that was slowly burning her, endeavored to hold her, but her strength soon gave way before the awful torture. The girl finally made one more effort to tear herself from the maniac. Released from the arms of her mother, the girl staggered through the door and fell headlong into a ditch, from which she was rescued a few minutes later by a party of miners.

Kidnaped a School Girl.

Nelson Moore, a widower with six children, living near Huntersville, Pocahontas County, Va., a few days ago stole a fourteen-year-old daughter of M. W. Gordon from school, and hid with her in an unfrequented point in the mountains. He started to leave the State with her, but was captured near the Virginia line by a party who had been following him, and was lodged in jail at Huntersville. The girl's father was with the pursuers and fired two shots at Moore, neither taking effect. Moore wanted to marry the girl, and has dodged her steps for two years.

Chopped His Head Off.

George Wetherell, of Denver, Col., induced Charles McKane, of Pueblo, to start with him for the mountains to visit a mining camp. Nothing more was heard of McKane until his mutilated remains were found in Beaver Creek. His head had almost been severed with an ax, while his body was shockingly mangled. Wetherell had murdered his victim while he slept. He then abstracted \$238 from McKane's pocket, stole his team and drove to Denver. He could not satisfactorily account for the team, and the police arrested him on suspicion of being a horse-thief, but when a bloody ax was found in his wagon it appeared certain that he committed the murder. When the news of McKane's death was received the suspicion was verified. Wetherell was sent to the penitentiary on a life sentence eighteen years ago for the murder of a sheep herder, but, under the law passed two years ago, making twenty-five years the maximum imprisonment, Wetherell, with his commutations for good behavior, secured a release. He was taken to Canyon City and placed in the penitentiary, as there was talk of lynching him.

Prematurely Exploded.

A few days ago the machine works at Worthington, Ind., cast a small cannon, to be used in firing salutes. A charge was being tamped into the gun, when a premature explosion occurred, bursting the gun into many fragments. A machine works employee, George Dyer, was struck by the flying missiles, and his right leg mangled near the body in a horrible manner. The fingers on his left hand were torn off. Physicians were secured and his arm amputated near the elbow, but before the physicians could perform a like operation on his leg the poor fellow died. He was a sturdy, industrious mechanic. His wife, who lives in a Washington, Ind., was telegraphed for, but did not get here in time to see her boy alive. Frank Keen was also injured in the hand by the same explosion, as was also Joe Borders, but the latter two not seriously.

Almost Decapitated Himself.

At the wintering farm, of Wallace & Co., near Peru, Ind., a valuable ring horse was turned in a field, and in some manner became entangled in a barbed wire fence, and before he could be taken out, had nearly cut his head off, but fortunately not severing the windpipe. He will die, although every effort is being made to save him.

Frightful Leap.

While delirious from typhoid fever Mrs. T. J. Lynch, the pretty wife of a wealthy man of New York, threw herself from the third floor window of the Bristol apartment house, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. She struck head foremost upon a glass skylight about four feet in diameter, which formed a portion of the ground of the yard, and crashed through the half-plate as if it were pasteboard. Tearing through the jagged edges of the broken glass with the fearful felicity gained by her fall of thirty feet, the woman's body passed between two iron girders just twelve inches apart and landed, after another fall of about twelve feet, torn, bloody and dead scarcely a foot from where one of the bakers was at work at a range.

To a Desolate Home.

Samuel Sholly, a prominent farmer who resides a mile and a half east of Wabash, Ind., arrived in the city in a carriage with his family and a basket containing the charred and blackened bones of his twelve-year-old son. The family had made an excursion to Howard County, to visit the family of Jacob Coomer, formerly neighbors of Sholly's. At an early hour in the morning the two families were awaked by a stifling smoke. They rushed out as fast as possible, but little Willie was unable to get up and perished in the flames. The other persons lost their clothing. The house was totally consumed.

Fired on a School Girl.

As Wilbur S. Jordan, aged about sixteen years, was returning from school at Bellefontaine, Ohio, pointed a revolver full in the face of Minnie Brubaker, a handsome seventeen-year-old school-girl, and saying, "Your money or your life," discharged the weapon. The ball struck her just below the nose, and, passing through the lip, knocked out her teeth. Unless complications arise she will recover. He did not know it was loaded.

Damaged a Sewing Girl.

Miss Jennie Quick, formerly a sewing girl in the employ of Lewis Sawyer, a dry goods dealer, of Kansas City, Mo., was awarded \$7,000 against him. Some months ago Naylor tendered her a check in payment for her services. She wanted cash, and in the quarrel which ensued Naylor ejected the girl, who is only seventeen years of age. Her arm was broken and she sued for \$10,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for \$7,000 after ten minutes' deliberation.

The Last Ninety-five Babies Born in Vanceburg, Ky., are All Girls, and Every Body is Puzzled by the Phenomenon.

Paris is said to be full to overflowing with ladies from all parts of the world seeking the latest fashions.

A female school-teacher in Amador county, California, is an ardent sportsman. She killed eight quail at one shot a few days ago.

It is estimated that in England one man in five hundred gets a college education, and in this country one in every two hundred.

Miss Susan Winter, of Wheatland, Indiana, is engaged to be married to a young man named Spring. Another case of Winter lingering in the lap of Spring.

A wonderful real estate dealer does business at Gladstone, Mich. He won't sell a lot unless the buyer signs a forfeiture contract not to allow whisky-selling on the premises.

A St. Louis doctor has removed the brains from a dozen different frogs, and healed the wound and let them go. They went off as if nothing had happened out of the usual, and it was plain that they had lost nothing of value. A frog which depended on his brains instead of his legs would stand a mighty poor show in a puddle near a school-house.

According to the census of 1880-81, the last one taken, there were at that time 20,980,626 widows in India, of whom 669,000 were under nineteen years of age and 278,900 under forty years. According to the native custom, none of these widows are at liberty to marry again. The same census gave the total female population at 99,700,000, and of these only 200,000 were able to read.

Charles F. Peck, a retired lawyer of Englewood, N. J., startled the people in a New York horse-car recently by asking a policeman to take charge of him, saying that he was getting sick and thought that it was yellow fever. There was a great scampering out of the car, but a physician who was sent for found the patient suffering from heart trouble, and without any symptoms of yellow jack.

Bernard Meyer, of Omaha, recently felt a slight pain under his left shoulder. The pain soon became intense and a doctor was sought. An examination of the spot revealed a hard substance, which, on being extracted, proved to be a needle in good condition. Meyer has no recollection of a needle having entered his body, but his mother says that it occurred when he was an infant, fifty-four years ago.

A New York bachelor, over seventy years of age, recently visited Maine, fell in love with a damsel less than half his age, was accepted, went home to prepare for the coming of his bride. When all things were in order, instead of going after his betrothed himself, he sent his younger brother. The younger man was pleased with his future sister-in-law, so pleased that he persuaded her to marry him before starting for New York.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Low wagons should be preferred on the farm. The difference in the labor required to load an unloaded a low wagon, as compared with a higher one, is very great. Broad tires are also better than those that are narrow.

Farmers in the section of New South Wales that are suffering from drought find consolation in the fact that the dry spell has cut a wide swath through the rabbit army. In some localities there are scarcely any of these pests left.

Hattersnakes have been unusually numerous in Georgia this year, and their increase is attributed by newspapers of the State to the enforcement of the stock law, which prohibits the hog, the ratter's greatest enemy, from roaming at large.

The general farmer, with two hundred acres of land, should keep fifty sheep for utility's sake alone. Such men can afford to estimate the value of sheep from the standpoint of meat, fertility and the general advantage of the farm, regardless of the market price of wool.

It costs nothing to be gentle with the cows, and it pays a big interest. The cultivation of the habit of gentleness when among the cows is big money in the pocket of the owner. If we shall stop to think we shall wonder when we consider the rough way in which heifers are often handled that there are no more kicking cows than there are.

Michigan Agricultural College experiments with wheat show that salinized the yield of wheat, 150 pounds being sown to the acre. Prof. Johnson inclines to think that one and a quarter bushels of seed give the best yield. In the old Clawson seems to retain, in good degree, those qualities which have made it popular for a longer time of years than most other varieties.

When a man is too fat the doctor recommends him to eat lemons and partake of acids to reduce his flesh. All these things the farmer knows. But strangely enough he forgets them all when he stands in the presence of a fat cow. He feeds her with corn and a quart of molasses, and he would think of feeding a human baby on sour milk, but her husband will drive ahead and feed the calves and pigs on sour milk, and even look you full in the face and tell you that the calves will thrive best on sour milk.

Every young person knows that nuts, after they have dried somewhat, are sweeter than when first gathered. But the drying process goes on until they, especially chestnuts, become too hard to be eatable. These and other nuts can be kept from becoming too dry by mixing them with sand. If mixed with an equal bulk of sand, in a box or barrel, and kept in a cool place, the nuts may be preserved in an eatable condition until spring.

It is important to find how much of any fodder is digested, as well as to know how much can be grown on an acre, or eaten by a certain amount of stock, for the amount digested depends the result in milk or beef. In using rough fodder we must add some concentrated food to make up for its poverty in certain elements. Bran, linseed meal and cotton-seed meal are best to make the rations complete. Brewers' grains are a cheap milk-producing food, but at \$3 a ton are not equal to cotton seed at \$30 a ton.

This labor on the farm enables the farmer not only to be repaid for such expense, but also returns a profit can be easily shown by a comparison of crops that demand much labor in their production and those that call for but little. A crop of celery, for instance, is one that keeps the grower busy, and with extra help, from the time the seed is planted until it is finally banked up for bleaching, and as compared with corn it gives a much larger profit, though requiring more labor. The work is concentrated on a small area, and the shovel spade and hoe must be used to a great extent. The crop, therefore, pays a profit on labor as well as on the materials of which it is composed. While it is proper to economize by using labor-saving implements, yet where the cost of labor is one that increases the profits it is unwise to omit it.

We should preserve with great care every tree, large and small, beside our roads, which are found growing in the right place for shade trees to stand. Let those trees be birch, beech, maple, ash, elm, pine, spruce, hemlock, or any other kind. Any tree is better than the naked fence and road. Thousands of good trees by the sides of our roads are sacrificed to the ax every year, which, if saved and neatly trimmed and cared for, would make beautiful trees in a few years and cast a refreshing shadow, by taking a little pains one will be surprised to find how many trees can be found in almost any town by looking along the distance of a single mile, and how many may be saved in a town in a single year without being at the labor of transplanting. Just make a careful selection of those to be saved among the multitudes of small trees which are constantly springing up by the roadside. While from twenty to thirty feet apart are proper distances in this work, that rule can not be strictly observed, but an approach to it as near as possible is desirable.

The first baby born in Denver was the daughter of a settler named Harvey, and she was born in 1860 or thereabouts. In recognition of her enterprise in being born in the camp, public-spirited citizens presented her with all the land rights of her father's cabin. Unfortunately, the taxes were never paid, and the land, now worth \$2,000,000, fell into other hands. The first girl who once owned it all is now a singer in a variety show in that city.

Portland Market Report.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 40@1 42; Walla Walla, \$1 32@1 35.
BARLEY—Whole, \$0 85@1 00; ground, per ton, \$20 00@21 50.
OATS—Milling, \$2 34; feed, 28 @30c.
HAY—Baled, \$10@13.
SEED—Blue Grass, 12@15c.; Timothy, 7@8c.; Red Clover, 11@12c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$5 00; Country Brand, \$4 50.
EGGS—Per doz, 30c.
BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c.; pickled, 22@25c.; inferior grade, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Eastern, @13c.; Oregon, 13@14c.; California, 14c.
VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 00; cabbage, per lb., 1c.; carrots, per sack, \$ 75; lettuce, per doz. 10c.; onions, \$ 85; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 40c.; 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., \$3 00@4 00; ducks, per doz., \$5 00@6 00; geese, \$6 00@7 00; turkeys, per lb., 12c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12@14c.; Eastern, 15@16c.; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12c. per lb.; Oregon 10@11c.; Eastern lard, 10@11c. per lb.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$ 60 @ 75c.; Sicily lemons, \$6 00@6 50 California, \$6 00@6 50; Naval oranges, \$6 00; Riverside, \$5 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 4c. per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c.; pitless plums, 7c.; Italian prunes, 10@12c.; peaches, 10@11c.; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, 12@13c.; culls, 6@7c.; kip and calf, 10@12c.; Mairrain, 10 @12c.; tallow, 4@4c.

WOOL—Valley, 15@18c.; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c.
LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 flooring, 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 lat, per M, \$2 20; 14 lat, per M, \$2 50.

COFFEE—Quota Salvador, 17c.; Costa Rica, 18@20c.; Rio, 18@20c.; Java, 27c.; Arabica's, 28c.
MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 24@30c.; dressed, 30@35c.; sheep, 7c.; hogs, dressed, 17@18c.; veal, 5@7c.

BEANS—Quota small whites, \$4 50; pink, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Lima, \$4 50 per cental.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.

SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6c.; extra C, 6c.; dry granulated C, 6c.; crushed, fine, 6c.; white powdered, 7c.; extra C, 6c.; halves and boxes, 4c. higher.

The World's Richest Men.

The Revue des Deux Mondes recently contained an article by C. de Varigny on the money kings of the United States, which presents curious sounding statistics about the millionaires not only of this country, but of the whole world. According to M. de Varigny, who derives his information from an English source, the millionaires begin with a million dollars, but with a million pounds sterling. The statistical table he has borrowed gives for the whole world about 700 millionaires. Of these 200 are assigned to England, 100 to the United States, 100 to Germany and Austria combined, 75 to France, 50 to Russia, 50 to India and 125 to all other countries. Jay Gould leads the list (for the year 1884) with a capital reckoned at 1,875,000,000 francs, and a yearly income of 70,000,000 francs. J. W. Mackay comes next with an estimated wealth of 1,250,000,000 francs. Then follows the English Rothschild with 1,000,000,000 francs, J. Vanderbilts with 650,000,000 francs, J. Jones, 600,000,000 francs, the Duke of Westminster, 400,000,000 francs, John A. Astor, 250,000,000 francs, 200,000,000 francs, J. G. Bennett, 150,000,000 francs, the Duke of Sutherland, 150,000,000 francs, the Duke of Northumberland, 120,000,000 francs, and the Marquis of Bute, 100,000,000 francs.

Military Microphone in France.

The military microphone is now being tried in France, not only to give warning of the passage of troops from afar, but to indicate the different branches of the army in movement and to furnish an approximate idea of the numbers of men and horses on the advance. It consists of a sounding plate buried in the soil across and along any route, and connected by a long wire conductor to the receiving disc of the apparatus in position. The disc is constantly vibrating, and the sound of the marching of men and horses is readily distinguishable.—St. Louis Republic.

Putting Out Fires.

An English fireman writes to The London Fireman his belief that fires may be put out by a mixture of plaster of paris and alum. His plan is to throw the mixture confined in a combustible bag upon the fire. An impenetrable puff of black, to haul up the bag, must necessarily be affixed to every building to render his plan practicable.—Frank Leslie's.

A Powerful Air Right.

What Englishmen are right is the most powerful air right in the world is in a lighthouse on the Isle of Wight. It is of 60,000 candle power, increased by concentrating lenses to 6,000,000 candle power.—New York Sun.

CHINESE COOKERY.

KITCHEN SUPPLIES OF AN RESTAURANT ON MOTT STREET.

A Great Variety of Spices and Condiments—A Stock of Standard Foods, Many of Which Are Not Familiar to Americans—Sauces.

Long before Lucullus immortalized himself by regaling the Juneeuse doree, Rome with his hundred thousand dollar dinners, his prototypes were indulging in the same pleasures on a similar scale in Peking and Pootchow, for gastronomy has been among the fine arts in China almost from the beginning of Chinese history. The Chinese chef has an official status of at least forty centuries duration. Two thousand years before the Christian era he was esteemed as highly and paid as liberally as he is today, and now he is exceedingly well paid.

The Chinese kitchen chef in a restaurant in Mott street came to New York from San Francisco under a contract by which he receives \$100 a month, besides his board and lodging, for his services. All things considered, he is a well paid man, fully equivalent to the \$60,000 a year paid to the president of the kitchen of the Hoffman house, Belmont, the Union League club and the Vanderbilt mansion. The Mongolian chef, to judge of the Chinese