The Islander.

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THE SALMON INDUSTRY

Cannerymen Satisfied With the Bright Outlook.

THE SALMON RUN INCREASING.

Large Quantities of Bluebacks and Steelheads Being Secured by the Traps—The Pack May be a Little Below That of Last Year—Whisky Scows.

ASTORIA, OR.—Cannerymen are pretty well satisfied with the way salmon have been coming in during the past few days, and nearly all are confident that the pack will not be much more than 50,000 cases below last year's figures. The traps have been securing large quantities of bluebacks and steelheads in spite of the fact that the water is still muddy. Usually the gill nets alone are successful until the freshet season has passed, and for this reason it is believed these varieties of fish are running in a manner which is phenomenal. Few, if any, of the fishermen use nets with meshes sufficiently small to capture a fish weighing less than fifteen pounds. It is therefore to be expected that the seines and wheels will make large hauls from this time on. An agitation is on foot among the fishermen here, having for its object the removal of all the whisky scows from the river. The reason for this lies in the fact that many of the fatalities that have occurred on the river for years past have been the result of drunkenness. The scow owners in carrying on their business anchor their floating saloons near the most popular fishing grounds, and reap a rich harvest by exchanging cheap whisky for salmon. In this way the fishermen who are addicted to drinking are frequently without means at the close of the season, if in the meantime they are fortunate enough to escape drowning while intoxicated.

PARKE & LACY COMPANY.

It Brings Suits in California to Recover Insurance Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Parke & Lacy Machinery Company of Portland, Or., has commenced a number of suits in the Superior Court of this city and county against the following insurance companies: National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, the Imperial Insurance Company of London, the Palatine Insurance Company (limited) of Manchester, the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Niagara Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh and the Insurance Company of North America. Suits are brought against each individual company for amounts aggregating $42,500. It appears that the Parke & Lacy Machinery Company's lumber mill at Snoqualmie, Wash., which was insured in the various companies, was burned down December 27, 1893. Proofs of loss were made January 4, 1894, and appraisers were set to work, one for the plaintiff and the other for the defendant companies. As the two appraisers failed to agree, a third one was appointed, and the three found that the sum of $34,115 was justly due the owners of the Snoqualmie mill. For some unaccountable reason no payment of loss has ever been made, and so suit has now been entered.

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

The Six Companies Will Fight the Deportation of Celestials.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Many of the Chinese who have not yet called for their certificates are now supposed to be in Alaska canning salmon or away in the interior of the State picking fruit. Consequently they are none too eager to secure certificates. If orders are given, however, to arrest and deport the delinquents, they may hasten to secure the much-needed documents. There is an intimation, however, that the Chinese Six Companies intend to spring a little surprise when an effort is made to enforce the penalty of deportation. An order for deportation of Jo Happy Sing, who claims to have been advised by the Six Companies not to take out a registration certificate, and who defiantly refused to comply with the Geary law, was recently made out at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Jo Happy Sing has not yet been deported, however, and it is pretty plainly intimated here that, if the attempt is made to ship him from this port, a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out and the case fought to the United States Supreme Court. His case may be taken as an indication of what will be done in those of others who failed to secure the necessary certificates.

AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Seven Hundred Thousand Acres Declared Government Property.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Judge Ross has handed down an opinion in the case of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific Company, which case involved the litigation of over 700,000 acres of land situated in Ventura and Los Angeles counties, which the Southern Pacific claimed on the failure of the Atlantic and Pacific road to build its road from the Colorado river to the Pacific Coast. Judge Ross held that, while the evidence showed that the Atlantic and Pacific road did not construct its road or file a plat of its line, it did not follow that Congress intended that by reason of this failure all of the land granted to it should be conditionally forfeited to the Southern Pacific Company. Judge Ross held also that, although there was no definite line of the Atlantic and Pacific road outlined, it had by filing an intention of doing it come under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in this instance. He declared the 700,000 acres belongs to the government.

An Alleged Gold Discovery.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—There is excitement at Campo over the discovery of quartz and placer mines on the edge of the desert, sixty miles east of Campo, on the Tececho trail.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES.

Washington.

The telephone has reached Monte Cristo.

The Everett paper mill has been reincorporated at $560,000.

Burglars and thieves, says the Seattle Telegraph, are tearing the town to pieces.

The First Congregational Church of Tacoma has just celebrated its twentieth anniversary.

Ellensburg city bonds, $33,000 sold in Spokane, brought par less 5 per cent commission to the broker.

The impoverished condition of Chehalis county finances prevents the teachers from holding their annual institute, and it has been indefinitely postponed.

A long line of prairie schooners passed through Spokane recently, containing a Nebraska colony bound for somewhere on the Sound.

The curfew ordinance is to be enforced in Walla Walla, and hereafter when the fire bell rings at 8 o'clock all boys under 16 must be off the street.

The outcome of the Roy Hurlburt-Mary Busby seduction case at Colfax was that the young man goes to the penitentiary for a year and the girl to the Chehalis reform school.

Adams county will produce an enormous wheat crop this year. The rains made their appearance at the proper time, and the outlook is the most encouraging one for many years.

School Clerk W. C. Clark of Garfield, Whitman county, has completed the census of the school children within that district, and has found a total of 227. This is twenty-five short of what it was last season for some reason.

The young women of Whatcom are toying with vows of perpetual virginity by pledging themselves not to accept the matrimonial proposals of men who are not "intelligent, honest, industrious, good-natured, cleanly in person and apparel, healthy, sober, church members and total abstainers from liquor, tobacco and profanity."

A sad state of affairs is that reported from the Newskat river settlement, Chehalis county. The Johnson claim has two conflicting owners, while an administrator is trying to dispossess both. No case known to history offers so many beautiful law points as this one is said to, and yet unfortunately none of the interested persons is able to carry it up to a higher court.

Samuel Crump, proprietor of the Spokane soap works, has made a close study of vegetable oils, and is now experimenting with sunflowers, peanuts and castor beans at the ranch of S. Conway at Kennewick. Mr. Crump thinks that raising sunflowers can be made a profitable industry in the State, and an immense market can be obtained for the oil from the seeds, which can be largely used in the manufacture of soap.

Captain Symons, United States engineers, has received orders to make a survey and estimate for a fresh water harbor, of the greatest practicable depth at Everett. This is a job that would cost a very large amount if it were ever carried out. Seattle also wants a fresh water harbor, to cost $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. The advantages of a fresh water harbor where the teredo will not destroy all the wharves every two or three years are understood by Sound people, and are appreciated by ship owners.

Oregon.

About 200,000 dozen of eggs are shipped from Albany each year.

Yamhill county's Sheriff will turn over to his successor $7,189. Some $20,000 taxes are yet unpaid.

There is talk of forming a company and starting a pulp mill on the upper Necanicum. There is plenty of suitable timber and an abundance of water.

There are 367 persons in the penitentiary now, 130 being employed in the stove foundry. There is only one woman, Emma Rice from Multnomah county.

The reform school agitation is still a live topic in the Salem papers. Some members of the grand jury are out in severe criticisms, to which Superintendent Hendricks replies with some spirit.

The whistling buoy off the Coos Bay bar is water-logged, having been run into by some vessel. The Manzanita examined the buoy, and will bring appliances from Portland to raise it and make the necessary repairs.

Some unknown individual has been circulating counterfeit five-dollar pieces throughout Southern Oregon during the past few weeks. They are very poor imitations, being much lighter in weight, and would deceive no person should their attention be drawn to the matter. The date on them is 1881.

A contract has been made for 6,000 tons of the Yaquina stone to be used in another San Francisco building. The steam schooner Scotia is at Yaquina after a load of stone, and will be kept busy in this trade the greater part of the summer. A steam derrick is to be erected at Yaquina to expedite the transfer of the stone from the cars to the vessel. The new channel machine for use at the quarry and the first to be used in the State has arrived and is now in operation, and will vastly increase the rapidity with which stone can be turned out. One of the contracts for supplying a San Francisco firm calls for 63,000 cubic feet of the stone.

Reports from the hop yards in Oregon indicate bright prospects of a large yield. Lice are appearing in few yards, and are not so numerous in those as to cause apprehension for the safety of the crop. But another formidable and unexpected pest has begun operations, the tent caterpillar, which has been so numerous and destructive in the orchards. In some parts these have attacked the hop yards, making rapid havoc among the plants. Owners of yards are making every effort to exterminate the pests by making a good strong spray solution. Only a few small yards have as yet been attacked, and if successfully resisted in those, the Oregon output will not be materially affected.

Major Post, United States engineers, is preparing to have a complete survey of the mouth of the Columbia and its channel made as soon as practicable, to ascertain what effect has been produced by the flood. He has already had the jetty examined, and finds that it has sustained no damage except the loss of one pile, carried away by the drift. It It is expected that the channel will be widened and deepened by the vast volume of water passing out of the river. The dikes put in by the Port of Portland Commission have had a chance to exert their utmost influence, and probably the current has made various changes in the channel, but on the whole the navigation of the river is likely to be much improved.

WEARS NO MOURNING.

Herr Most Jubilant Over President Carnot's Death.

HE MAKES FIERY COMMENTS.

The Leader of Communistic Anarchy Refers to the Dead President as a Hog, and Prophesies That the Czar's Time Will Come—Other News.

NEW YORK.—Herr Most, the leader of communistic anarchy in Park Row, was located the other day in a saloon, where he was eating his lunch. "What do I think of Carnot's death? Well, I think the hog should have been stuck long ago. You don't see any mourning band around my hat, do you? Well, neither would you see any if the whole brood of autocratic hogs were butchered, all in a heap. They ought to be given their quietus in droves of forty or fifty. Not that Carnot was any particularly luminous mark to aim at. He was not exactly what one would call a despot, but the big, overgrown pig scrawled his name to every document that steeped honest folks deeper and deeper into slavery. It was right; it was just; it was glorious to extinguish such a life. The Czar," he added, "well, his time will come, too. It costs about $4,000,000 a year to hedge that hog's life around with safeguards, but with all precautions he finds every day some such pleasant souvenir as a death's-head painted on his bed curtain or a dagger stuck under his bed. He's the hog with the biggest grunt, and some day he'll have to go like your Carnots and your other beasts. Herr Dowe's bullet-proof coat-of-mail will not avail him. He'll be reached, though he sit intrenched within a tower of steel a thousand feet thick. And as for your brood of conspirators I want to say," continued Herr Most in a crescendo voice as he rose from the table, having finished his meal, "you are not your own masters I know. You are slaves of big combines that send you hither and thither to do this and that. To-day you are sent to interview an anarchist, the next day a hog of a so-called statesman, and the third day you report the execution of some other murderer; but mark you, though you are slaves, I give you warning that if you do not treat us with greater fairness than you have been doing, slave or no slave, you will some day come in contact with the knife's edge and in a way that will not please you."

RESULT OF THE ASSASSINATON.

Bill Introduced in the House by Stone to Punish Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wm. A. Stone, a member of the Judiciary Committee, has presented the following bill in the House, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee: "That any person or persons who shall belong to or who shall be appointed or designated by any society or organization existing in this country or in any foreign country, which provides in writing or verbal agreement, understanding or countenance, for the taking of human life unlawfully, or for the unlawful destruction of buildings or other property where the loss of human life is the probable result of such destruction of property, shall be deemed an anarchist. Any person or persons being anarchists, as defined by the first section of this act, who shall attempt the life of any person holding office, elective or appointive, under the constitution and laws of the United States, or who shall attempt the destruction of buildings or properties where the loss of life of any such official would be the probable result of such destruction of buildings or property, shall upon trial and conviction of such offense in any Circuit or District Court of the district where such offense was attempted be sentenced to death by hanging, which sentence shall be executed by the Marshal of the district in accordance with the sentence of the Judge before whom the case was tried."

Precautions to Protect Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extra precautions have been taken to guard the President from dangerous or troublesome visitors. The guards around the executive mansion were doubled during the Coxey excitement, but recently there was a relaxation and the policemen who were regularly detailed for duty in and about the White House were sent away on special service. There was a conference the other day between Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Private Secretary Thurber, and after discussing the assassination of President Carnot it was decided that it would be prudent to take steps to protect the President from a possible invasion of cranks or sensationalists. It is said the President is not alarmed or seriously disturbed by the fate of the late President of the French Republic, yet his friends and advisers feel justified in throwing around him greater safeguards than have existed heretofore.

Anticipates No Trouble.

NEW YORK.—Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank was asked if in his opinion there were any grounds for anticipating trouble. He said: "I see no reason why we should have any trouble. On the contrary, I feel confident that within thirty days a gradual improvement in business will set in. The passage of the tariff bill will have a tendency to encourage trade throughout the country. I have no doubt that after the passage of this bill the Secretary of the Treasury will put out another $50,000,000 loan and thus provide the necessary funds for the use of the government for the next six months, until the effects of the improved condition will be reflected in the condition of the treasury."

Fitzsimmons Married.

NEW YORK.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who recently fought a draw with Choynski and is now after a match with Corbett, was quietly married in Newark, N. J., Sunday night, and is now enjoying a quiet honeymoon in the lake section of Northern New Jersey. His bride is Miss Rosalie Julia Samwell of Melbourne, Australia, better known to the public as Rose Julien, a contortionist and a member of the Julien family of athletes. Fitzsimmons' first wife recently obtained a divorce from him.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

In the discussion the other day by the House Committee on the Pacific railroad funding bill it was practically decided to abandon the feature of the plan proposed by Attorney-General Olney, that permitted a reorganization of the company, in case it was not satisfied to continue on the basis of the plan adopted.

The Attorney-General has sent to the Senate through the Secretary of the Treasury a request for a deficiency appropriation of $125,000 in lieu of $50,000 asked for some time ago. This amount will be used to meet the expenses incurred by the United States Marshals in the arrest and punishment of Coxeyites in the West for stealing trains.

A request for troops subject to call has been forwarded by Secretary Smith to the Secretary of War on the ground that parties are preparing to overrun the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana. The communication incloses a report of Indian Commissioner Browning, stating that the Indian police force will be unable to keep these parties from the reservation, and recommends that two troops of cavalry be furnished on the the call of Agent Coe. The department has decided to allow no prospecting on the reservation.

Kyle of Mississippi is evidently not accustomed to hearing discussions involving the expenditure of vast sums of money. In the Mississippi Legislature the appropriation of $50,000 would be called reckless extravagance. Consequently he has been greatly astonished at the manner in which the Representatives talk about this government indorsing Huntington's railroad bonds for $134,000,000, $70,000,000 for the Nicaragua canal, millions for rivers and harbors and hundreds of thousands for public buildings. The other day, when the House was considering an appropriation bill carrying a big sum of money for subsidy to a Southern railroad for carrying the mail on a fast train, he turned to one of his colleagues and drawled out in his dry way: "Golly, these fellers talk about dollars just as we do about goober nuts down in our country."

The amended sugar schedule, which will probably be offered when the tariff bill is taken up in the Senate, has been put in shape by Jones. It was accepted by all to whom it was shown except Blanchard. The amendment as prepared changes the date when the sugar schedule shall go into effect from the 1st of January to the time of the passage of the bill, and provides for a continuation of a part of the bounty for the present year, giving nine-tenths of a cent bounty per pound on sugar testing above 90 degrees by the polariscope and eight-tenths on sugar testing below 90 degrees and above 80 degrees. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to refrain from imposing the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty where it was demonstrated to his satisfaction the producer has not received the bounty.

In coast and geodetic survey circles on both coasts there are much interest and feeling with regard to the war which is being waged on Superintendent Mendenhall by various persons. Carlisle would like to have Mendenhall's place in order to give it to one of his friends. He has been unable to do this, and has been annoying him in various ways. Carlisle appointed so many men over the Superintendent's head that Mendenhall, who found these appointments incompetent, finally sent in his resignation to the President in order that either he might terminate his connection with the survey or have it settled that he should have some jurisdiction over his subordinates in determining their fitness for office. Cleveland has been friendly to Mendenhall, and has several times said he did not intend to have him disturbed. It is thought that the President will decide the matter in favor of Mendenhall.

The President has informed several visitors recently that the delay by the Senate in voting on the final passage of the tariff bill seems to have been unnecessary, and that the bill should have been sent over to the House certainly by the middle of June. The recent investigation of the sugar scandal, he believes, has in a measure prevented prompt action, and now that there is every indication that the bill will be reported to the Senate and passed without further delay, he thinks that the House Ways and Means Committee, to which the measure will be referred on reaching the House, will appreciate the necessity of quickly disposing of it, and will make every effort to secure a final agreement by the conference committee. It is understood that the President expects the bill to be sent to him for approval not later than July 15. There are also Senators who believe the bill will not be before the conference committee until the latter end of the month. There have been no visits to the White House by any of the managers of the bill in the Senate for weeks, and no members of the Ways and Means Committee or prominent Democrats who have in charge the measure on the House side have called to consult with the President regarding the changes made by the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator White expects to call up after the passage of the tariff bill his measure providing for the payment of the civil war claims of California, Oregon and Nevada. By the terms of the bill California will receive nearly $4,000,000, Oregon nearly $350,000 and Nevada over $400,000. These States are the only ones having legitimate claims against the government on this basis whose claims have not been satisfactorily settled and the amounts paid in full. John Mullan has done considerable work in pushing this claim, which he has undertaken, among several others of a similar nature on behalf of different Pacific Coast States. This work has been done under contract, and in the case of the civil war claims it is held that his contract no longer holds good. Mullan claims, however, that he is entitled to a certain percentage of the amounts paid to California. Acting in response to the agitation of this question in California, it has been sought to have a clause inserted in the bill providing that none of the sums shall be paid to Mullan. This was effected at the last Congress, and as a result the bill failed of passage, presumably because Mullan was able to prevent it. White says the matter of determining the percentage, if any is to be paid to Mullan, is one that the State Courts and Legislatures are fully competent to handle, and that it is to be hoped that it will be left to them and the prospects of the bill no longer endangered. If the bill goes through the House this session, there would be a good chance of securing the money in the early part of the next session.

CARNOT'S SUCCESSOR.

Casimir-Perier Chosen President of France.

FULL TERM OF SEVEN YEARS.

Challemel Lacour Delivers an Eloquent Oration in Officially Notifying Casimir-Perier of His Election—The Reply of the President.

VERSAILLES.—The National Congress to elect a President of the French Republic for the full term of seven years met at the palace. M. Challemel Lacour announced the death of Carnot, and declared the Congress open. M. Michelin (Socialist) at once sprang to his feet and shouted: "I demand the suppression of the Presidency of the Republic!" A tumultuous scene ensued, the uproar being so great that the President could not make himself heard. Socialist cries of "Vive la revolution!" could be heard all over the hall. Order was finally restored, and the balloting began amid considerable discussion between the Senators and Deputies. No speeches were made. The members of the National Assembly deposited their ballots in the urn, and the tellers took the urn to the committee room, after which the tellers reported the result of the vote to the President of the Assembly, whereupon Challemel Lacour said: "M. Casimir-Perier having obtained an absolute majority, I proclaim him President of the French Republic." The following is the complete result of the poll:

Casimir-Perier	451
Brisson	191
Dupuy	99
General Fevrier	51
Arago	27
Scattering	32
Total	853

In officially notifying Casimir-Perier of his election Lacour delivered an eloquent oration, and in reply Casimir-Perier said: "I can scarcely restrain the emotion I now feel. The National Assembly bestows upon me the greatest honor a citizen can ever receive by imposing upon me the heaviest moral responsibilities a man can bear. I shall give my country all that is in me of energy and patriotism. I shall give the Republic all the warmth of my convictions, which have never varied. I shall give the democracy all my devotion, all my heart, as did he whose loss we now deplore. Finally I shall endeavor to do all my duty." The new President received the congratulations of Premier Dupuy, the Cabinet Ministers and a large number of Senators and Deputies in the room set apart for the use of the Cabinet. Afterward he received the congratulations of the correspondents of the various newspapers present at Versailles upon this occasion. Replying to the newspaper men, Casimir-Perier said: "I have only one word to say. You may discuss me. I belong to you; but never forget France and the Republic."

CANADIAN POLITICS.

The Result of the General Elections for the Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO.—The general elections for the Ontario Legislature took place one day last week throughont Ontario. The elections were the most exciting ever held in the Province, but dispatches received from all points say that everything passed off quietly. The Liberal government with Sir Oliver Mowat as Premier has been sustained. At the close of the polls the vote stood as follows: Fifty Liberals elected, 26 Conservatives, 13 Patrons of Husbandry, 1 Independent and 1 member of the Protestant Protective Association. Sir Oliver Mowat's majority over the Conservatives is thus 24 and over the Conservatives, Patrons, Independents and combines 8. There are 98 members in the House, and up to the present time 95 have been returned. Four places are yet to hear from, but they will not materially change the result. Judge Ballantine, ex-Speaker, has been defeated. W. Harty, Minister of Public Works, who was running for Kingston, has also been defeated. Sir Oliver himself was re-elected for South Oxford by over 500 majority. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, was re-elected by 100 majority. The other Cabinet Ministers received large majorities. The city of Toronto returned four straight Conservatives. The cities of Hamilton and Ottawa returned two Liberals. The leader of the opposition, W. R. Meredith, was re-elected for London by a comparatively small majority. The Patrons, most of whom are Liberals and are in tune with the policy of Sir Oliver's government, will vote with it on all leading and important questions. Samuel White of Windsor, who four years ago was elected as an avowed annexationist, was defeated. Judge Ballantine, ex-Speaker, was defeated by McNeal (Liberal) of Industry.

ENGLAND CHECKED.

Compelled to Give up the Strip of Land Awarded by Belgium.

PARIS.—The event of the week is the check England's influence has met with in the Congo. It is the first time in colonial questions, in which until now England seemed to have the monopoly, that Europe has united in saying to England: "Go no farther. You have no right to trample under foot the interests of Europe in order to protect only your own interests." It is needless to try and discover whether this result was obtained by the energetic action of France or through family ties existing between the German Emperor and Queen Victoria. It is certain, however, that the British foreign office announced that England had abandoned the strip of territory which the Congo Free State had ceded to her by the Anglo-Belgian treaty in violation of all existing treaties relating to Africa. The blow is severe on Lord Rosebery and the Liberal party. The personal influence of the King of the Belgians is also diminished by it.

Grain Ships Suffered.

LONDON.—The bark Cupica has arrived at Liverpool from Oregon. She had her bulwarks and stanchions smashed, and lost a seaman overboard on the voyage. The British ship Durham has arrived at Dublin from Tacoma. She encountered two severe hurricanes off Cape Horn.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Foreign markets, which for the past two or three weeks showed some strengthening signs, have again fallen back to their former level, and quotations are hovering about the low-water mark. The local situation is not affected by the slight fluctuations on the other side, as there is practically no market here at present. Walla Walla wheat for export is still worth about 75c per cental, with none being exported. Valley wheat is quoted nominally at 77½c. So far as can be learned but little forward business is being transacted in grain or freights. The first ship of the new season is at hand, but she is disengaged. Three charters only, it is said, have been written in the past fortnight. Crop conditions throughout the State are on the whole considered very good. The grain aphis which has made its appearance in the valley threatens damage, but as yet has done none. The pest is confined to a comparatively small section in the central Willamette Valley, and has not been reported in any part of the Inland Empire.

Produce Market.

FLOUR — Quotations are as follows: Portland, $2.50; Corvallis, $2.50; graham, $2 40; superfine, $2.25.

OATS—Weak at 38c per bushel for white and 36c for gray. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5 75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6 25; cases, $3 75.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $15@17; shorts, $16@18; ground barley, $20; chop feed, $15@16; whole feed barley, $17 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1 per cental.

HAY—Good $10@12 per ton.

BUTTER—Prices are nominally unchanged. Oregon fancy creamery, 16@17½c; fancy dairy, 14@15c; fair to good, 11@12½c; common, 7½@10c.

CHEESE — Oregon 11½@12½c per pound; young America, 13½@14½c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c.

EGGS—Firm at 12½c.

POULTRY—Old chickens, $3 00; young, plentiful, $2.00@3.00, according to size. There is no demand for old ducks or geese. Young ducks are quoted at $3.00@4.50, and young geese, $6.00@8.00. Turkeys are slow at 8@10c.

POTATOES—Weak. Old, 75c per sack; new, 1½c per pound.

ONIONS—New California, $1.25 per sack.

VEGETABLES—Oregon cabbage, 40@60c per dozen; California cabbage, $1.60 per cental; cauliflower, $2.15 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 40c per dozen; string beans, $2.00 per box; wax beans, $1.50 per box; asparagus, 60@65c per dozen; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas, 3½@5c per pound; cucumbers, $1 00 per box; California tomatoes, $1.00@1.50 per 25-pound crate.

BERRIES — Strawberries are quoted from 3@4c per pound; raspberries, 8@9c per pound; blackberries, 10c per pound; gooseberries, 2½c per pound.

TROPICAL FRUIT — California fancy lemons, $3 50@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $6.00@6 25; Mediterranean Sweets, $3.00@3.25; St. Michael, $3 25@3 50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2 50 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.75@2 50; California naval oranges (Washington) $3 75@4.00 per box; seedlings, $2 25@2 75.

FRESH FRUIT—Oregon cherries, 50@85c per box; California cherries, 60@90c per 10-pound crate for black, 90c@1.10 for Royal Ann; apricots, $1.00 per 10-pound box; California apples, $1 50@2.00 per 60 pound box; 75c per 25-pound box; new cooking apples, 75c per 25-pound box; Australian apples, $2@2.25 per box; peach plums, $1.50@1.75 per box; peaches, $1.00 per box.

DRIED FRUITS — 1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 12@14c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

HOPS — Prices nominal, as follows: Choice, 10@11c; medium, 7@8c.

WOOL — Dull. Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Umpqua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4@7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 14c per pound; large 13½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 9½c@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 10½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

Merchandise Market.

SUGAR—D, 4⅝c; golden C, 4⅞c; extra C, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5½c; dry granulated, 5⅜c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6¼c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; No. 2, 3⅜c; large white, 3½c; pea, 3½c; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3¼c; Lima, 4½c.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Arbuckle's Columbia and Lion, $23.50 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, $4.75@5.00 per sack.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9¾c, and Sisal, 7¾c per pound.

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

Meat Market.

BEEF—Top steers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed, 4@5c per pound.

MUTTON — Best sheep, $1.75@2.00; ewes, $1.60@1.75.

HOGS—Choice, heavy, $3.00; light and feeders, $3.75; dressed, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Small, choice, 5c; large 3@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

HOPS—Quotations nominal at 9@12c per pound.

POTATOES—In liberal receipt. Quotable at 25@75c per cental, as to quality.

ONIONS—Quotable at 24@35c per cental for reds and 40@60c for white.

FLOUR — Family extras, $3.40@3.50; bakers' extras, $3.30@3.40; superfine, $2.50@2 75.

WHEAT—90@92½c for good to choice shipping, with easy tendency on account of lower cable prices. Milling, $1.00@1.10.

BARLEY—Feed quotations easy. New brewing is finding some little inquiry on export account. New, 80@83¾c; old, 83¾@85c; brewing, new, 87½@90c.

OATS — Unchanged. Offerings free. Milling, $1.20@1.30; surprise, $1.35@1.40; fancy feed, $1.27½@1.30; good to choice, $1.15@1.25; poor to fair, 1.00@1.10; black, nominal; red, nominal; gray, $1.20.

PRACTICAL POULTERER

New Blood Must be Infused Into the Flocks.

THE EFFECT OF INBREEDING.

While Inbreeding Has Its Purposes It Certainly Cannot be Recommended to the Practical Poultry Raiser—Interesting Agricultural Matter.

If we would keep up the vigor and fecundity of our flocks of poultry, we must infuse new blood into them. Inbreeding is very good for every one to a limited extent, but inbreeding is more for the fancier than for the practical poulterer. Inbreeding produces fine exhibition birds, where feathers, size and shape are nearly all alike—almost perfect from the judge's point of view. As a rule these true-to-a-feather birds show a wonderful amount of stupidity and lack of vitality at the exhibitions. They are generally slow to move, slow to lay and slow to develop. While inbreeding has its purposes it certainly cannot be recommended to the practical poultry raiser. We need inbred fowls to be crossed with other birds. In other words, new blood must be constantly introduced into the flock if the profit is to be gained thereby. The fowls that we want for our use must show activity, strength and vitality. Every move of their body, legs and head should indicate alertness, power and quickness. How different from the stupid, inactive birds of the exhibitions that have been inbred to death. There is probably a point beyond which even the fancier would not care to go in close inbreeding. His own flocks would then deteriorate so in size, quality and animation that he would gain nothing by it. But as a general rule the average fancier inbreeds too close to make the birds of use to the practical poulterer, except as a strain to introduce among the more practical birds of the farmyard. In order to have plenty of fresh eggs fresh blood should be introduced into the flocks every year. Get as good blood as possible to introduce, but even a mongrel bird will help the high-bred birds better than none at all. In fact, sometimes the mongrel bird will bring points of hardness and endurance into the flocks that cannot be obtained from those that have been so carefully reared for generations past. The rooster should be obtained from good stock, and very often of a different breed from the hens; and if a new one is obtained each season, enough fresh blood will be brought into the flock to make the standard of the birds high. There is little chance of deterioration, and more eggs will be obtained than from a flock that has been closely inbred for years. The very actions of the birds will tell whether fresh blood is needed. If the roosters show attention to the hens, courting them in every way possible and giving them the choice bits, it is safe to say they have sufficient vigor and vitality. But if the rooster is a dullard and laggard, not following in the chase after insects and worms, and the hens are quiet and disinclined to exercise much, it is about time to seek new blood.

A SIMPLE WAY

To Pasteurize Milk for Those Who Desire It for Family Use.

A simple method of pasteurizing milk for those who desire it for family use is as follows: The milk should be placed in a clean bottle, which is put inside any convenient metal vessel, into which cold water should be poured until it reaches the level of the milk in the bottle. The mouth of the bottle should be closed with a plug of clean white cotton. It will be found more convenient in practice to raise the bottle containing the milk about half an inch from the bottom of the outer vessel by any convenient means, as this facilitates the circulation of the hot water round the bottle. The outer vessel should then be placed on a stove and slowly heated until the temperature of the water reaches 155 degrees Fahrenheit. The vessel should then be taken from the fire and covered closely with a piece of woolen cloth. It should remain covered half an hour, at the expiration of which time the bottle should be taken out and put in a cool place. The milk may be used at any time within twenty-four hours. The cotton, however, should not be removed, as it prevents the entrance of dust or germs of any kind. The explanation of the process is very simple. A temperature of 150 degrees maintained for half an hour is sufficient to destroy any germs likely to be present in milk, and by raising the temperature of the outer water five degrees in excess and then allowing the milk to stand in the heated water for half an hour the proper temperature is insured for the required period of time. If the temperature is allowed to rise above 155 degrees, the taste and quality of the milk are affected, though not to the same extent as if it were boiled. Where a quantity of pasteurized milk is required, several bottles may be placed in the same vessel, all being filled to the same height with the milk.

The Black Knot.

We call the attention of our readers once more to the black knot. The disease is carried across fields by the winds, and one affected tree may in a short time spread the disease through a whole neighborhood. As soon as the first signs of the disease show in an orchard, every branch that is affected should be cut off and burned, and if any tree or trees are badly affected, they should be cut down and burned at the earliest possible moment. No man ought to wait a day or an hour if he finds that his trees are diseased, for the only way to destroy the spores is to destroy them by fire. Black knot is the worst disease that growers of stone fruit have to contend with in the Midwest, and they should not spare efforts to subdue and ultimately destroy it altogether.

Never Kick.

It may seem foolish to go and kick the barn door every time the cow kicks you or kicks the milk pail, but it is not as foolish as it would be to kick the cow.