Dayton Herald.

Entered as a second-class matter at the postoffice at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON ..... OREGON

AFRICAN TROUBLE

The British Have Captured the Natives' Strongholds.

TOWNS AND FORTS BURNED

Advices From Rear-Admiral Bedford Say Lieutenant Taylor of the Royal Navy and Two Men Were Killed and Five Wounded.

LONDON, February 27.—Advices from Rear-Admiral Bedford, in command of Cape of Good Hope and West African stations, who has been co-operating with the land forces in the British expedition on Brass river on the Guinea coast, confirms the report of severe fighting in that locality. The admiral adds that Lieutenant Taylor, of the royal navy, and two men were killed and five men were wounded.

The British advanced up Brass river February 13, captured several rebel strongholds and destroyed a number of of war canoes. Many of the natives were killed and the main body of rebels retreated into the interior. The following day the British advanced further inland, and after sharp fighting captured and burned the native town of Nimbi.

The natives, who lost heavily, fled from Nimbi to Bassoula followed by the British, who shelled the last named town, but did not proceed further inland. Sir Claude M. Macdonald, who personally directed the operations, sent an ultimatum to the rebels that unless they surrendered and gave up the prisoners captured at Akassa a month ago further attack would be made on them.

A later dispatch from Admiral Bedford says the British expedition consisted of the gunboats Widgeon and Thrush, two steamers belonging to the Niger protectorate, and the flagship St. George.

On February 21 the rebels in twenty-five war canoes attacked the British force at Sacrifice Island, but the fire of the natives was ineffective, and three of the war canoes were sunk, after which the rest retired. The following day the intricate channels of the brass river were buoyed and the creek reconnoitered.

"At daybreak February 23," continues Admiral Bedford's dispatch, "we commenced the attack, and after an obstinate defense of a position naturally difficult a landing was gallantly effected and Nimbi completely burned. The force was withdrawn the evening following, after the residences of Kin Koko and the houses of the other chiefs had been destroyed."

An additional dispatch received from Admiral Bedford this evening says that Fishtown, another town on Brass river, was destroyed by the British expeditionary force to-day. The admiral adds: "The Brass chiefs and people implicated in the attack upon Akassa have now been punished, and no further operations are contemplated."

SLEW MANY THOUSAND TRIBESMEN.

ROME, February 27.—The Tribuna says to-day:

"The recent expedition which King Menelek sent against the Galla tribes in South Abyssinia slew 70,000 tribesmen and captured 15,000."

A dispatch received from Massowah this evening says that King Menelek's expedition to South Abyssinia killed 7,000 tribesmen, or one-tenth of the number given by the Tribuna.

ONE MORE EXPOSURE.

A Sensation Among the Spiritualists of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—The Spiritualists of this city are in an uproar over the exposure as a fraud of one of their most brilliant mediums. Even the leading Spiritualists admit her materializations were of the rankest sort. The most unpleasant exposure, and one that is likely to result in a damage suit and a criminal suit is this: The medium's name is Mrs. Nellie Ulrich. A Mrs. Reaver, of Portsmouth, had a wayward daughter, who is supposed to be in this city. She desired her to come home, and Mrs. Ulrich agreed to locate the girl and exert a charm that would cause her to return to her mother. Considerable money was spent, and the medium sent letters telling of progress. An accidental discovery by the mother led her to investigate, and she learned that her daughter had not been in this city, and was in another city, 400 miles away, and dangerously ill. Mrs. Ulrich says a spirit deceived her.

To End the Crisis in Sweden.

BRUSSELS, February 27.—A dispatch from Christiania says King Oscar contemplates the solution of the ministerial crisis by ceding the Norwegian throne to his son Oscar, who renounced his claims to succession to the throne of Sweden upon the occasion of his marriage to a lady having no royal connection.

Rather Exacting Requirements.

WASHINGTON, February 27. — Applications for mounted inspectors of customs along the Mexican border will have to furnish evidence that they can ride anything from a cow pony, saddled for the first time, up to a bucking mustang; that they are proficient shots; sober, honest and experts in handling and judging cattle.

The Proclamation Issued.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The president has issued a proclamation postponing the effect of the new rules of the road at sea until some future date in accordance with the act of congress approved on Saturday. In the proclamation it is stated that this action is taken at the request of Great Britain.

Distress in England.

LONDON, February 27.—In the hearing by the house of commons of the relief committee Mr. Hardie, M. P., said the distress was so widespread that a separate loan of £5,000,000 would be necessary to tide over the needs of the unemployed.

The Press-Times Company.

SEATTLE, February 27.—The Seattle Press-Times Company filed articles of incorporation to-day with a capital stock of $30,000. James H. Woolery, Frank A. Twichell and H. B. Jeffries are the incorporators.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLT.

Comment It Has Called Out From an English Journal.

LONDON, February 27.—In a leader on the revolution in Hawaii the Telegraph this morning says:

"The spectacle is one to astound and scandalize the civilized world. President Harrison played into the hands of the sugar pirates openly, and Mr. Cleveland did not dare wash his hands of the baseness and brutality wrought by his fellow president at Honolulu. American warships have played cat and mouse with the islands, and are dodging about just enough to give the filibusters chances to escape if things come to the worst. Then, because justice was nobody's, and Liliuokalani was not rich and powerful enough to command friendship, England and America have allowed this flagrant crime to be committed in open daylight. It is everybody's interest, except the declining race of the islanders, to hush the matter up and allow speculators to erect a spurious government and stain the American flag by taking upon it this bastard republic. We do not suppose that any power will protest, unless it be Japan when she has leisure; but the spectacle is a sorry one for Christian morality, and is a bitter lesson of what feeble races may expect when the interests of civilized powers come in collision."

THE CASE OF CAMARINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—P. G. Camarines, a well-known planter of Hawaii and a brother of D. D. Camarines, of this city, is in the list of those to be deported by the island government. He will arrive here on the next steamer from Honolulu. About a month ago his brother wrote him from this city and inclosed in his letter a note to Robert Wilcox, the rebel leader, from his brother-in-law, A. Sabrero. The authorities opened the letter, and finding the note, ordered Camarines to leave the islands.

LEFT THE EXPRESS CAR.

Would-Be Train Robbers Found Nothing to Rob.

TUCSON, Ariz., February 27.—When the westbound overland reached Stein's Pass to-night, soon after 6 o'clock, two masked men appeared on the station platform armed with six-shooters. One of them entered the engine cab and covered the fireman and engineer, while the other commanded a brakeman to cut off the car next to the engine and tender. As soon as this was done the engineer was ordered to proceed. When they had gone three miles they stopped. The bandits carried a sack full of what appeared to be dynamite. This they placed beside the roadbed when the engine stopped and then discovered that they had left the express car behind. The bandits indulged in considerable strong language and then, mounting horses that were fastened to a tree nearby, they rode to the south. The engine and car returned to the rest of the train. The passengers, as is always the case, were scared nearly to death. Many crawled under their seats and remained there until assured that the danger was over. Southern Pacific Detective Breckenridge left here to-night for the scene. He is of the opinion that the attempted robbery was not committed by the two men who held up the overland some weeks ago at Wilcox. He says the holdup was the work of very green hands.

THE NEW CUP DEFENDER.

Particulars of the Yacht Expected to Sustain the Vigilant's Laurels.

BRISTOL, R. I., February 27.—The latest information from the Herreshoff works is so positive in its character as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the type, general dimensions and construction of the new cup defender. She is an out and out keel boat, an improved Colonia, and will be of Tobin bronze construction—Tobin bronze plates on a steel frame. She will be 89 feet on the water line, about 24 feet beam and something over 17 feet draft, or four feet longer on the water line than the Colonia, about the same beam and with over two feet more draft. Her lead keel will be about 30 feet long on the top, 5 feet 6 inches in depth in the center and will taper away gradually to a point both forward and aft. It will be two feet across at the top and slightly bulged at the bottom. The Colonia was about 130 feet over all. The new boat will be considerably less, by reason of the shortening of the forward overhang, and the making of a stem whose contour above the water is very much like that of the Valkyrie II, the challenger of the cup of 1893.

A HAREM IN OHIO.

Every Woman Welcome but She Must be a Wife.

GALLIPOLIS, O., February 27.—A rival of the sultan of Turkey has just been discovered in East Gallipolis. He has been living here for two years with his wife and another woman, who acts in that capacity, the happiest relations existing between the three. Another of his adopted wives came over from West Virginia recently and came in on good terms, and then he had three. A few days ago another woman came there for refuge, and then he had four. Everything went on swimmingly, between taking in washing and getting help from the township trustees and the "pound" parties, until the other night, when a 14-year-old girl appeared at the harem and sought shelter. It was given, she being very comely, and the man of the house having a big heart. When she learned the rules of the institution, that every newcomer had to become his wife, she objected and fled. The neighbors are greatly incensed, and are talking of hickory switches, duckings, tar and feathers, etc.

Russia's Trans-Siberian Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—O. Wisseimsky and Count Kiasicky, chief and assistant, chief representative of the department of construction of the trans-Siberian railway, were among the passengers who arrived from the Orient on the Gaelic last night. They are on their way to St. Petersburg, where they are to report on progress being made in the construction of the government's railroad, which is to extend from Vladivostock to Kabaroff in Siberia. They say about 700 miles of road is now finished, and they expect to have the entire line in operation within two years.

Governor Hughes to Be Removed.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., February 27.—It is reported this evening that the removal of Governor Hughes has been decided upon at Washington, and that A. V. Quinn, of Phœnix, has been decided upon for the place. Mr. Quinn was formerly a resident of Wyoming. He is a strong Democrat, and for several terms served his party in the Wyoming legislature.

A PAYING INDUSTRY

The Penitentiary Stove Foundry Has Made Money.

COGSWELL'S SENATE REPORT

In the Closing Hours of the Legislature the Matter Was Fully Discussed and the Message of Governor Lord on the Subject Acted Upon.

SALEM, February 26.—Among the acts of the legislature's closing hours was the submission of the majority an minority reports on the stove-factory question. There was very little difference in the two reports except that Senator Cogswell's minority report went into the subject more fully. It was as follows:

"The undersigned, a member of your committee appointed under senate resolution No. 10, to consider a report upon the following extracts from the message of Governor Lord—

" 'It is never wise for a state to buy an enterprise which prudent men are anxious to get rid of. There is an impression among some of our people that the purchase of the foundry plant and its operation with convict labor has not been productive of profit or advantage to the state. The idea is that 'an elephant' was unloaded upon the state. I trust there is no foundation for such impression, but that facts will disclose that the foundry has been successfully and profitably operated, furnishing regular employment for convicts and making the penitentiary in a great measure a self-sustaining institution. It is your duty to ascertain what is the true state of the case. * * *'—begs leave to submit the following report:

"The foundry at the penitentiary has been in operation during the past twenty months with satisfactory results, and after a careful examination of the plant, stock, books and the methods employed by Superintendent R. B. Fleming, who has been acting under the supervision of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, as a board of managers, I find that the institution has been well managed, and while it has not been made as profitable as when operated under the contract system on account of the general business depression, it has given employment to a large number of the convicts, and thus served the principal purpose for which it is maintained by the state.

"The plant is in excellent condition, and is worth more than when the state purchased it, as there have been added thereto over $7,000 in new patterns, machinery and improvements.

"These additions and improvements are considered as more than offsetting any depreciation on account of wear during the twenty months of operation.

"After a careful examination of the report of the board of managers in connection with an investigation of the foundry plant, books, etc., I find that said report is correct with the exception of the method used in computing the 'value of manufactured goods on hand' in exhibit B, as the inventory of manufactured goods on hand should be at the actual cost and not the computed selling value.

"The stock on hand at actual cost shows as follows:

Stoves and ranges, 444,168 lbs., at 3 cents	$13,325 04
Sets stove castings, 2,398 lbs., at 3 cents	419 61
Hollow ware, 16,168 ins., at 5 cents	785 04
Miscellaneous castings, 182,206 lbs., at 3 cents	5,466 18
Miscellaneous supplies	3,189 38
Pig iron	619 50
Fuel, coke and wood	809 07
Cost of manufactured goods and stock on hand	$24,717 45
The total sales amount to	42,006 88
Making a total merchandise credit of	$66,724 33

"The total cost of materials and supplies being $39,406.41, leaves the gross profits at $27,317.92; deducting the amount expended for labor, salaries, etc., $14,860.61, gives net profits at cost, $12,457.31.

"It is a well-known fact that during the past two years but very few manufacturing enterprises have been conducted with much profit, while many have succumbed to the general depression.

"That the foundry has not only been self-supporting, but has a cash balance of $4,888.15 and outstanding accounts receivable of $12,604.15 speaks well for the mangement and shows it to be a profitable institution for the state.

"As to whether the state paid more for the plant than should have been paid I am not sufficiently advised to give an opinion.

"If such was the case, the fault lies with the law, which compels the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to purchase this identical plant, and as they had no discretion in the matter, but were obliged to make the purchase whether it was offered for a reasonable price or not, the wonder is that the owners did not compel them to pay the entire sum of $65,000 which was appropriated."

COLLEGE KIDNAPING.

A Bold Affair Which Failed to Break Up a Rival Society's Social.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., February 26.—J. E. Rhinehard, Frank Twineman, Walter Bunn and young Shamel, the university freshmen who were kidnaped by a number of Greek-letter fraternity men, have been rescued or voluntarily brought back to their friends. The kidnaping has caused more excitement than anything which has occurred here for years. The manner in which the men were seized, blindfolded, tied hand and foot, thrown into a carriage, driven five miles out into the country and held captive in an empty farm house for nearly fifteen hours makes a highly interesting story. The freshmen's social last night, which the kidnaping was intended to have broken up, was, however, a success.

Good Price for a Stamp.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—Within the past week philatelic circles have been excited over the "find" and sale in this city of one of the greatest stamp varieties. C. K. Sturtevant, of Oakland, manager for a large San Francisco real estate firm, by accident discovered a Hawaiian 5-cent missionary stamp, the issue of which was only in existence a few weeks. He disposed of it to H. J. Crocker, San Francisco's most prominent collector, for $350 yesterday.

Sullivan's Company Disbanded.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., February 25.—John L. Sullivan's vaudeville company disbanded here at noon to-day. Most of its members will go north Sunday morning. Dissatisfaction with their treatment by the star is the cause. Billy Wright, of Pittsburg, who took out Sullivan as manager, and Seward, Danny Dwyer and three others will go to Cuba to-morrow and give sparring matches there for two months, after which they will all go to Spain.

THE LAST FROM CHINA.

Howie, the Captured American, Will Be Severely Treated.

LONDON, February 28.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Tokio says the naval reports from Wei Hai Wei mention eleven foreigners, who were captured with the island forts surrendered by the Chinese. Ten of them were to take no further part in the present war. George Howie, the American who came to the East with a scheme to blow up Japanese vessels with submarine infernal machines, has been detained aboard the Japanese flagship, pending the decision of his fate. The Japanese made a reservation as to Howie in the articles of capitulation. They are inclined to treat him severely, for he was let go on parole after his arrest aboard the city of Sydney yet lost no time in breaking his word and placing his services at the disposal of the Chinese.

The Japanese marines, who were killed in the early torpedo attacks on the Chinese fleet at Wei Hai Wei, were buried with military honors.

The Japanese reports speak highly of Admiral Ting and the orders which he wrote just before his suicide to direct the course of his officers in completing the arrangements for the surrender.

The Central News correspondent in Hai Cheng telegraphs under date of February 21, that Lieutenant-General Kataura then reported the Chinese force, which formerly held Kyan Wai Sa, had retreated to New Chwang. The Chinese forces at Lu Kung Tong and Sa Tai Su were about 5,000 strong and had some twelve guns. At Kung Peiu Tao the Chinese had some 4,000 men. The garrisons at New Chwang and Ying Kow seemed to have been decreased.

The Central News correspondent in Peking says high officials there express the hope that Li Hung Chang's appointment to be peace envoy will be acceptable to Japan. He will have full power to close the negotiations without referring matters to Peking. The time and place of the negotiations have not yet been determined.

THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Personnel of the Team of the London Athletic Club.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The recent correspondence relating to the coming international athletic games between selected teams representing the New York and the London Athletic Clubs was made public to-day by secretary Gulick, of the local organization. The Englishmen agree to September 21 as the date for the contests, as already briefly told by cable, and give the personnel of their party, together with explanations and suggestions. The foreign team will probably be composed of the following gentlemen, with others:

C. A. Bradley, C. B. Fry, G. Shaw, A. R. Downer, F. C. Bredin, W. E. Lutyens, E. S. Horan, R. Williams, W. J. M. Barry and S. Ovenden.

Bradley, although already a duly elected member of the London Athletic Club, has but recently joined, and has done so, it is said, expressly for this competition. All the events are to be governed by the customs, rules and practice prevailing in this country, and Mr. Holman, secretary of the London Athletic Club, is assured that nothing prohibitive will be attempted.

THE DEATH OF DOUGLASS.

Just What Action Was Taken by the Legislature of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 26.—There is a wide misunderstanding over a so-called Douglass adjournment by the general assembly of North Carolina, and in connection with it there have been statements which do not present the matter accurately. The actual facts are as follows:

The day after the death of Frederick Douglass a colored representative named Crews offered a resolution providing that the house adjourn at 12 noon as a mark of respect to Mr. Douglass. Mr. Cruptor, a Populist, offered an amendment to make the hour 2 o'clock, which was the regular hour for adjournment. Speaker Walser ruled the amendment and resolution both out of order, saying that the house would not adjourn until the business of the day was disposed of. He then suggested that a motion might be made that when it did adjourn, it would be as a mark of respect. A standing vote on a motion to this effect was taken and carried. The senate branch of the legislature took no notice whatever of the death of Douglass.

A PANIC AVERTED.

Too Realistic a Fire Scene at a Philadelphia Theater.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—A panic was narrowly averted at the Chestnut street opera house to-night at the presentation of "The War of Wealth." At the conclusion of the third act a quantity of cotton was set on fire upon the stage to represent the burning of a mill, and the column of fire that shot up from the stage and the volume of smoke made the scene too realistic to be pleasant to the spectators. To add to the uneasiness of the audience the asbestos curtain of the house was sent down, and someone in the audience shouted "fire," and a wild rush was made for the doors. Some of the cool heads in the audience, however, shouted out that the fire was a part of the performance, and the panic-stricken throng was quieted. During the panic three women fainted, and one was carrried in an insensible condition from the house.

OUTSIDE HELP NEEDED.

Results of an Inquiry Among the Miners of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—The committee investigating under the direction of Governor McKinley for the unemployed in the Hocking valley and other Ohio coal regions will report to the governor this week and also to the commercial bodies that its members represent in different cities. The committee found much suffering and destitution existing and has concluded that outside help is absolutely necessary until the mines open and enable the miners to become self-supporting. The Cincinnati chamber of commerce will resume its efforts for relief. At Buckingham the miners during the last year have had eighty-six days' work. The mines shut down last September and have not run since.

The Armenian Inquiry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 26.—Among the witnesses before the commission of inquiry at Moosh was a man who showed the delegates the wounds which he said the Turkish said the Turkish soldiers had inflicted with their bayonets. The Turkish military surgeons deposed that the scars were left by burns. In view of the conflict of evidence the commissioners urged that the wounds be examined by a surgeon without official relations to the government.

NORTHWEST NEWS

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Happenings.

TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Busy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Joseph Dame has been appointed receiver of the Ashland, Or., mine.

Herrick's new cannery at The Dalles, Or., is being put in shape for work.

A Tacoma man has applied for a divorce because his wife called him a fraud.

The beams and casements for the Medical Lake, Wash., sanitarium have all been secured.

There is a movement on foot in Tacoma to raise a bonus among the fruit men for a cannery.

The fruitgrowers of Salem and vicinity have formed an association to build and operate a cannery.

Albany's, Or., new charter provides for issuing $20,000 in bonds to pay off accumulated indebtedness.

A New Whatcom, Wash., mill has contracted to furnish a Chicago firm 600,000 feet of fir wagon-tongue plank.

Everett, Wash., has taken a fit of spite against Seattle, and will show it by joining Tacoma in calling Mt. Rainier Mt. Tacoma.

Lieutenant George H. Fortson has been elected captain of company B at Seattle, to succeed Captain L. S. Booth, resigned.

The Great Northern has assured the Shippers' Association of Seattle that suitable terminals will be constructed immediately.

The Lakeview, Or., Examiner is circulating a petition to have a United States army post at Lakeview, as a substitute for re-occupying Fort Bidwell should it be decided to restore that abandoned post.

An unusual and peculiar disease is spreading among the Indian ponies on the Umatilla reservation and causing much uneasiness to white settlers in the vicinity. The horses afflicted reel and stagger, hair drops off and sores break out all over the body.

The fishing fleet at Astoria, Or., will be augmented this year by several new sloops and a couple of naphtha tenders. The canneries of to-day are far in advance of what they were a few years ago, and it will be the modern cannery of the future that will make salmon-packing a profitable business.

The Weiser Flouring Mills Company of Weiser, Idaho, is looking into the advisability of removing its plant to Baker City, Or. It is said that the proposition has been favorably considered, and that the mill would be moved if the citizens will guarantee to buy the product of the mill. There is no better point in the state for the establishment of a flouring mill than this. Powder river valley produces more than enough wheat to keep a 100-barrel mill running night and day the year round, and the products of the mill will find ready sale in the adjacent mining camps and supply points.

The board of curators of the Washington State Historical Society is composed of Elwood Evans, Tacoma, president; Henry Roesler, Whatcom county, vice-president; General L. P. Bradley, Pierce county, chairman; B. F. Barge, Kittitas county; A. A. Denny, King county; Senator F. G. Deckenbach, Chehalis; J. H. Long, Lewis county; Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla; W. F. Prosser, Yakima; Allen Wier, Olympia; Charles W. Hobart, Tacoma. At a meeting held in Olympia the other day Ezra Meeker, of Puyallup, was elected a member of the board to succeed the late J. P. Stewart, of Puyallup.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer Hassler is practically out of commission, and will be sold to the highest bidder on or about March 20. The Hassler has wintered at Tacoma for two seasons. No appropriation was made by congress to continue her in the service, and rather than have her lay up possibly two or three seasons in charge of a shipkeeper it was decided to sell her. The Hassler was built in 1871 and cost about $70,000. She went into commission in 1872, and has been in continual service ever since. Her commander is Lieutenant G. H. Harber, who commanded the expedition sent to the Arctic regions to recover Explorer Long's body

The cannerymen on the Washington side of the river are interesting themselves in an effort to secure the establishment of a hatchery on the Kalama river, in Cowlitz county, as well as one on the Chinook river at or near the point where Deputy Fish Comissioner Al Houchen conducted his successful experiments in salmon hatching last fall. The canners expect that the recent appropriation of $20,000 by the Washington legislature will be sufficient when economically expended to establish two hatcheries at the points named on such a scale as will prove a powerful argument in favor of a more liberal appropriation by the next legislature.

At a recent meeting of the Tacoma chamber of commerce the following resolution was introduced by R. G. Hudson and passed: "Be it resolved that it is the sense of the Tacoma chamber of commerce that it is unwise, and will necessarily result in great loss to continue the construction of the capitol building now in course of erection at Olympia, and we therefore urge the legislature to enact a law which will suspend the construction of said building until more prosperous times than the present and the value of the lands donated by the general government for this purpose shall have been more accurately and fully ascertained."

A deal has been consummated under which J. E. Jennings, of Salt Lake, and associates will purchase the Ridenbaugh canal near Boise and some 8,000 acres of land belonging to the company. The price paid is in the neighborhood of $350,000. The canal irrigates a large section of country below Boise, including lands in the vicinity of Nampa. It is understood that an extensive colonization project is a part of the new owners' scheme to be followed by the erection of extensive beet-sugar works. Mr. Jennings is prominently identified with the Utah Sugar Company. He has been investigating the Boise section for two years, and has said the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to sugar-beet culture.

In Memory of the Dead Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 26.—The czar has ordered the appointment of a commission to found in memory of the late Czar Alexander an institution where a home will be provided for disabled authors, artists and actors.

For Assaulting a British Cadet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 26.—Savfet Bey and two accomplices, who were charged with assaulting a British cadet recently, have been found guilty and sentenced each to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The green produce market is in good shape to receive a full supply from California, almost all which came by the last steamer having cleaned up. Steady prices ruled. Country produce is arriving freely. Eggs are again on the downward march. Sales were made at 14c. The grocery list is unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is at a very low ebb so far as trading is concerned, and the same will apply equally well to prices. There is scarcely any demand, and quotations are almost wholly nominal. For export purposes Walla Walla wheat is worth 60½c per bushel, and Valley 75@77½c per cental.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.30 per barrel; Goldcrop, $2.60; Snowflake, $2.30; Benton county, $2.30; graham, $2.15@2.30; superfine, $1.90.

OATS—Good white oats quoted firm at 27@28c; milling, 29@30c; gray, 26@27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY — Feed barley, 63@65c per cental; brewing, 80@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $12.00; shorts, $13.50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 67½@75c per cental.

HAY—Good, $9@10 per ton.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22½@25c; fancy dairy, 17½@20c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 8@10c per pound.

POTATOES—Quotations wholly nominal.

ONIONS — Good Oregon, 90c@$1 per sack.

POULTRY — Chickens, old, $2.50@3.00 per dozen; young, $2.00@2.50 per dozen; ducks, firm at $4.50@5.00; geese, $6.00@6.50; turkeys, live, at 8c per pound; dressed, about 10@11c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon were quoted weak at 14c per dozen.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $3.50@4.50; Sicily, $4.50@6.00; bananas, $2.50@3.50; California navels, $2.50@3.25 per box; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5. Figs, California black, boxes, quoted at $1.25; sacks, 4@5c; California white, 10-pound boxes, 90c@$1.00; 25-pound boxes, $2.50; sacks, 6@8c; Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20@21c; bags, 10c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1@1.50 per box; common, 75c@$1.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1¼c per pound; squash, 65c per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES — Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 30-pound box; string beans, 12@13c per pound; green peas, 12@13c per pound; artichokes, $1.00@1.10 per dozen; cauliflower, 85c per dozen; $2.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, $3.00@4.00 per cental; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.75@2.00; garlic, 6@7c per pound; lettuce, 25c per dozen, $1 per box.

NUTS — Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

WOOL—Valley, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS — Choice, 7c; medium, 4@6c; poor, 3c.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 10@11c; breakfast bacon 12@13c; short clear sides, 10@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 13@14c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@9½c; lard, pure, in tins, 7½@11½c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.90@2.25.

SUGAR—D, 4⅛c; C, 4c; extra C, 4⅜c; dry granulated, 5¼c; cube crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅛c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $23.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $22.80 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steady; domestic, $5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, $8.50@11.00.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3c; Lima, 5c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 9c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.50@2.80; fair to good steers, $2.00@2.25; cows, $2.00@2.50; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2.00@2.10; ewes, $1.50@1.75; lambs, $2; dressed mutton, 4@4½c; lambs, 4½c per pound.

VEAL—Dressed, small, 5@6c; large, 3@4c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.00@3.60; light and feeders, $3.50; dressed, 4½c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.25@3.35 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.15@3.25; superfine, $2.10@2.40.

WHEAT—Prices keep fairly steady, though the trade is rather light. Quotable at 81¼c per cental for No. 1 shipping, with 83¾c for choice product. Milling grades are slightly easy at 86¼@90c per cental. Walla Walla wheat, 75@77½c per cental for fair average quality, 78¾@81¼c for blue stem and 70@72½c for damp.

BARLEY—Trade drags badly, buyers being wholly indifferent. Feed, fair to good, 72½@73¾c for choice; brewing, 85@90c per cental.

OATS—There is no improvement to report. Business continues to drag, and prices remain easy. Milling is quoted, $1.02½@1.15; surprise, $1.05@1.15; fancy feed, $1.00@1.05; good to choice, 95@$1.; fair to good, 90@95c; poor to fair, 82½@87½c; black, $1.15@1.30; red, $1.05@1.17½; gray, 96¾@97½c per cental.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@8c per pound.

POTATOES — Volunteer new potatoes, 1½@2c per pound; Early Rose, 45@60c; River Red, 20@30c; Burbanks, 30@45c; Oregon Burbanks, 40@90c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.00; sweets, 50c@$1 for Rivers and $1.25@1.50 per cental for choice stock.

ONIONS—Quotable at 80c@$1 per cental.

WOOL—Fall—Free Northern, 7@8½c; Northern defective, 5@7c; Southern and San Joaquin, light and free, 5@6c; Southern and San Joaquin, defective, 3@4c.

Free-Coinage Man for President.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—"Silver Dollar" Bland, in an interview this morning, declared that the free-silver men intend to get together and nominate a free-coinage man for president in the next campaign. He said the money question will be the only issue of that struggle.

PUBLIC LAND BILL

To Define and Classify the State Granted Lands.

PROVISIONS FOR DISPOSITION

The Features of the Bill That Has Been Introduced in Washington's Legislature by Senator Lesh of Yakima and Klickitat.

OLYMPIA, February 23.—A bill which is likely to attract the attention and consume considerable time of the legislature was introduced to-day in the senate by Senator Lesh, of Yakima and Klickitat. It is a bill to provide for the selection, survey, management, lease and disposition of the state's granted tide, oyster and other lands, harbor areas, and for the confirmation and completing of the several grants to the state by the United States and creating a board of state land commissioners. The general effect of the proposed law is to concentrate the administration of the state's lands in the board of state land commissioners, and it is looked upon as an administration measure intended to carry out Governor McGraw's recommendations as presented in his message.

The framework of the bill, and in general its provisions, are taken from the present law, but there are such amplifications and modifications as experience or needs have shown to be necessary. The bill is of extraordinary length, has 102 sections, and covers the greater part of the old law into about thirty typewritten pages additional. Among the principal new features are these:

The abolition of the county boards of tide-land appraisers, except where they are now engaged in platting and appraising first-class lands, to-wit: in Pierce, King, Chehalis and Pacific; the abolition of the seven state land agents or cruisers, who now receive 10 cents an acre to select granted land, and the appointment of one at a salary of $1,200 per year; the abolition of the seven assistant attorney-generals at land office points to contest land cases, who are now paid $5,000 and the imposition of their work upon the new board. Ample provision is made for the prosecution of timber thieves and other trespassers on state lands.

The lands put under the control of the board are classified as granted lands including school, university and other educational grants, grants for other than educational purposes and lieu and indemnity lands; tide-lands including all lands over which the tide ebbs and flows from the line of ordinary high tide to the line of mean low tide, except at harbor-line cities, where the tide lands are made to include the lands between the high tide and the inner harbor line; shore lands including lands below the line of ordinary high water on the shores of navigable rivers and lakes, and also including lands reclaimed by lowering the waters of such rivers and lakes; oyster lands, harbor lines and areas, arid lands not provided for by another body, and all other lands including lands escheated to the state or acquired by deed of gift or sale. All the foregoing classes are described as "public lands" or "state lands," and the two terms are deemed to be synonymous. Besides this it is made the duty of the board to supervise all officers who have anything to do with the care or disposal of state lands, and excepting as otherwise provided, to finally determine all questions arising in connection with the administration of the laws. Provision is made for the selection of ten townships of unsurveyed land under the provision of the sundry civil act of congress of last year, which gives the state an opportunity to select from the best land now remaining for selection in the state, the cost of survey to be repaid by the United States government. Permission is granted to sell timber apart from the land, provided the timber is appraised at least $10 per acre, and fallen timber, natural hay or gravel may also be sold to the highest bidder after advertisement. Delinquent school land contracts shall be declared forfeited after two years' delinquency, but the purchaser may be reinstated if he pays up all delinquency within thirty days after receipt of notice of forfeiture.

The word "improvements" used in referring to granted lands is defined as fencing, ditching, draining, houses, barns, shelters, wells, slashing, clearing, breaking done within three years. Improvements, when referring to tide and shore lands, or harbor areas, is defined as structures erected, and filled and made ground; made and actually in use for business, trade or commerce or residence prior to March 26, 1890, including such a reasonable amount of land as is usually required for the ordinary uses of the business, trade or commerce carried on in connection with the land actually covered by structures, provided that ordinary capped piles shall not be considered improvements. Provision is made for the certification of the non-mineral character of school land, which, if enacted, will prevent mineral claims being filed on school lands.

Rights of way are granted to counties or cities over public lands, provided that timber on such right of way shall be paid for and an official sworn plat be filed. The lands of the first-class are to be surveyed and appraised by the board, with a proviso that where local boards are now at work on first-class lands—that is at Tacoma, Seattle or Gray's harbor—they shall complete their work forthwith. Appeals from the appraisement to the superior court are allowed to any person. Any person may institute a contest on the grounds of fraud or a conflicting right. In case preference rights are not exercised sixty days from the filing of the plats the surveyed and platted tide lands may be sold at public action.

The survey and appraisal of submerged and other lands, which lie between the inner harbor line and the line of high tide, wherever omitted by local boards, is provided for. Lands of the second class are to be sold at $5 per acre uniformly, unless three persons protest by affidavits that the value of the lands is more; such lands are to be surveyed by the applicant at his own expense. Third-class tide lands are to be sold at a minimum rate of 25 cents per linear foot of the government meander line, with the same exception as to increased value as is provided for second-class lands. Elaborate provision is made for lease of harbor areas. Leases are to be granted to the highest bidder after advertisement, who is to give an adequate bond for the execution of his lease, under which the right to regulate wharfage, dockage, etc., is reserved to the state, and preference rights to lease are granted to owners of upland, and of improvements upon the harbor areas or adjacent tracts.

Power to summon witnesses and to punish for contempt is granted. All records in relation to surveys are turned over to the commissioner of public lands.