Dayton ∴ Herald.

Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON.....OREGON

THE BURNING FORESTS

Settlers About Summit Now Fear Heavy Winds.

MUCH TIMBER LAID TO WASTE

Damage at Summit Very Great, Everything Going Up in Smoke Except the Mill and Dryhouse.

Olympia, Wash., August 13.—A press representative has just returned from the burned district near Summit, west of here. Much timber is laid to waste, but unless heavy winds spring up the settlers feel confident that the worst is over. In the logging camps of Mason county the men are still guarding against dying embers, while others are rebuilding burned-out camps. The big fire has reached about twelve miles from here, where the flames have full play and are raging all the way to Elma, over large territory on both sides of the road. Several ranches are in danger and the occupants are using every means in their power for protection from the flames. In most cases they are fighting the fire with fire, and many of them have buried their valuables, clothing, etc., in order to save them in case they are obliged to flee. Several shingle mills are in imminent danger, the only hope of salavtion being that the wind will not spring up before rain sets in.

The residents of Summit, a small settlement supported by the shingle industry, have had a most exciting experience. They say the flames came upon them with the speed of a racehorse, and in a bewildering whirl of blazing bark, limbs and leaves, all houses, with the exception of the mill and dryhouse dissappeared. The men were forced into the mill to escape the fierce heat, and had the mill taken fire, they all would have been cremated. They could not live out from cover. One man tried to save his household effects and stayed by the fire until others had sought shelter. He finally started to retreat, but fell between the house and the mill. Several men rushed out and dragged him inside. Houses were burned to the ground before the men could dig trenches to bury clothing and personal effects.

The loss of the fine timber is indefinite and many large bodies of school lands, belonging to the state are burned over.

TO PEOPLE THE DESERT.

Immense Scheme of a Number of Eastern Capitalists.

San Francisco, August 13.—The Examiner says a number of Eastern capitalists are in this city hard at work on a scheme, which, if carried out, means the revolution of the fruit industry of the country, and perhaps a business boom such as the state has never seen. The scheme is nothinsg less than the reclamation of the Colorado desert by turning the waters of the Colorado river over it. But that is only part of the great scheme. The company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres in Mexico. Blythe's famous principality lies on the western edge, and it is proposed to take part of the waters of the Colorado river onto that immense territory too.

As outlined, the plan comprehends the development of the greatest irrigation system in the two Americas and in the end cheap fruit.

The promoters evidently mean business, for they have just handed the Southern Pacific Company a check for $1,500,000 in return for its title to the alternate sections of land in the Salton basin. The land turned over foots up something like 45,000 acres. The purchase was decided on as the best method of forever settling any question that might arise over titles.

Principally, Eastern capital is behind the scheme. John C. Beatty, who has handled more land in the Southwest than any two men on the continent, is the general manager of the scheme. He got the idea some years ago by watching the efforts of Millionaire Blythe to colonize his big Mexican grants. Interested with Beatty in the enterprise are such men as James Linton and Henry A. Pierce, of Providence, R. I., and P. McLean, of New York.

The scheme was started some ten years ago and constant hard work during all that time has simply brought it to the present stage, where the preliminary work of turning the soil for the canal has only just begun. Over $50,000 were spent in surveys before the promoters were assured they could carry out the irrigation system contemplated. Then a hard battle had to be fought in congress to capture certain government lands which were absolutely essential to the success of the plan. Agreements had to be made with Mexico and big corporations that held certain rights on the American side. All those obstacles have been cleared away and now laborers are to work on the canal. If all goes well the water will be running in it before the end of next year.

The company has figured that within a few years it will have at least 300,000 farmers on the land. This would mean the handling of an immense volume of increased business for that section of the state. The company is on the eve of sending agents through all the Eastern states with a view to inducing colonists to come out.

Colonizing the irrigable land in tenacre patches or more does not end the scheme by any means. A system of stores will be opened through the valley and goods will be sold to the colonists at a figure barely above cost rates.

American Schools in Tarsus Attacked.

Constantinople, August 12. — Advices from Tarsus, Asia Minor, say a mob attacked the American school at that place, maltreated several students and threatened the missionaries.

CAMPOS IN HAVANA.

Yesterday He Reviewed a Body of Volunteers Going to the Front.

Havana, August 13. — Early this morning immense crowds began to invade the Parque de la Inique to be present at the review of 15,000 Havana volunteers who were going into the field. The city was gaily decorated, and thousands of ladies were on the streets and on the balconies overlooking the route of the parade. At 8 o'clock Captain-General Martinez de Campos arrived at the park, accompanied by his staff. General Ardrius, the governor, and his secretary, Calvo Munes, preceded the volunteers.

This was the first appearance of Marshal Campos in public since the battle of Peralejo, the name by which the battle between Manzanillo and Bayamo of July 13, in which General Santocildes was killed, has come to be called. Marshal Campos is an enemy of personal demonstrations. Nevertheless, he was received by all the colonels and officers of the volunteers, while fifteen bands played a grand march. The police were not able to restrain the crowds from rushing over the troop barriers to greet the general, cheering Spain and shouting acclamations for the conqueror of Peralejo. The enthusiasm was indescribable, and General Campos was never received with a more kindly demonstration by the people.

After he had received the volunteers General Campos delivered a patriotic speech. He said the volunteers were going to protect the plantations and property which are threatened with burning by a mob whose only motto is destruction, when they ought to be, as native Cubans, the first to defend the property. The volunteers left immediately by express train for Villiar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodan, with 800 troops and artillery, left Bayamo to protect a convoy which was transported by the river Caute. In El Judio, near Coralito, he surprised the insurgents with a discharge of rifle shots by the vanguard and with five shots from the artillery. The insurgents lost ten killed and twenty-six wounded, and were dispersed to the mountains.

ANOTHER DRY SUNDAY.

No New Nor Interesting Features Developed in New York.

New York, August 13.—Many new and interesting features in the fight of the saloon-keepers against the police, which were promised last Sunday, did not materalize and the day simply fell in line with other Sundays which have intervened since the reform police board took hold of the municipal administration. It was a pretty dry day, but a shade pleasanter, for the thirsty, who have learned the scheme, secured drinks from an apparently closed saloon. For the stranger and the uninitiated the day was as dry as any of the past half dozen Sundays.

Few of the dealers took advantage of the privilege of keeping their places open which has lately been decided as legal, provided liquors are not given away or sold. The most notable instance was that of Steve Brodie, who had no end of trouble in carrying on a charitable enterprise in his saloon. Brodie was giving away lemonade and taking a collection for a free ice fund, when the police arrested him for breaking the Sabbath law, but was promptly discharged by Magistrate Cornell. Afterwards he was arrested twice, but each time was released and resumed business.

Indian Allotments at Goldendale.

Goldendale, Wash., August 13.—W. R. Dunbar, United States land commissioner, has been very busy of late making out Indian allotment applications, under the act of February, 1887, and amended February, 1891. It seems many of the Indians who entered land under the Indian homestead law have defaulted and are now compelled to avail themselves of the allotment act. Last evening Chief Bob Wah-we-ess, who is the present chief of the Tumwater tribe of Klickitats, appeared before the land commissioner and applied for entry under the allotment act. The chief had to forfeit the homestead privilege because he was unable to raise the fee for making final proof, which was less than $10. Mr. Dunbar says under the allotment act no fees will be required and he believes Uncle Sam is growing to realize the helplessness of the poor ignorant Indian, who is fast passing away.

The Asylum Tragedy.

Chicago, August 13.—Superintendent Morgan, of the Cook county asylum for the insane, said today that he had secured considerable new evidence regarding the killing of George Pucik, Friday, and that it pointed strongly to the equal guilt of Attendants Anderson and Gough. The superintendent refused to make known what the evidence was, saying that if it became public at this time it might have the effect of quieting persons expected to give further evidence. Morgan said he proposed to leave no stone unturned to convict Anderson and Gough, if sufficient evidence could be secured for that purpose. Dr. McGrew, the hospital physician, says that this is not the first time they have been guilty of gross cruelty to patients. He says that he has reported to the officials, but that political influence has always prevented their discharge.

The Canadian School Question.

Winnipeg, August 13. — Premier Greenway stated today that the latest communication from the Ottawa government on the school question is that it is not be considered until after harvest. It is inferred that should the harvest be safely gathered Greenway may appeal to the people on the question. In the present temper of the people such a move would assuredly result in Greenway's being given another four years in office.

Another Indian Hunt.

Boise, Idaho, August 13.—Information comes from Owyhee county that the Bannock Indians, together with the Duck-valley Indians, are going into Juniper valley to slaughter deer. They killed 1,500 there last fall for their hides, and trouble was only averted by the Indians being called back to the reservation. The settlers announce that they will not permit the Indians to hunt there.

AN ISSUE WITH JAPAN

Right to Search American Vessels During a War.

SITUATION AT ONE TIME SERIOUS

Japanese Cling to the Same Contention, Promising Serious Trouble in the Event of Another War.

Washington, August 12.—In the event of a war between Russia and Japan the United States may find itself an unwilling party, unless Japan retreats from a position which it assumed towards the United States during the progress of the war with China. It is not generally known that just before the declaration of the armistice, which preceded the treaty of peace, an issue had grown up between the United States and Japan that threatened to lead to actual hostilities between the two countries, and that a hostile crash was perhaps only averted by the conclusion of the Chinese war.

This issue arose through the assertion by the Japanese authorities of the right to search American vessels. They insisted that they had the right to board an American vessel, and, if they chose, to take from her any Chinese or any enemies they might find, even though they were but passengers. Our minister promptly denied the existence of such right on the part of a combatant and a hot correspondence ensued.

The Japanese insisted on their right, and even when Mr. Dun reminded them that the United States had gone to war with Great Britain on just these issues and forced the abandonment of any claim to such a right, they refused to abate their pretensions one jot, though the minister intimated that the first assertion of such a right would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act and therefore likely lead to war.

The matter progressed to the perilous state that when Admiral Carpenter was about to escort an American merchant ship out of a Japanese port to prevent her detention by the Japanese, the latter, it is said, gave orders to the shore batteries at the mouth of the harbor to fire upon the American naval vessels if they attempted to do so. This fact came out after the conclusion of the armistice, which fortunately occurred at just this point in the negotiations, thereby preventing an incident that would certainly have resulted in war; but the significant point is that the Japanese have steadily clung to the same contention, promising serious trouble in the event of another war in the East.

CLAIMS TO BE CHRIST.

Schlader, the Healer, Says He Is the Savior Returned to Earth.

Albuquerque, August 12.—Francis Schlader, the "healer," now bluntly and calmly announces that he is the Christ. Among his callers today was the Rev. Charles L. Boyard, and in the course of their conversation the minister asked Schlader if he climed to be Jesus Christ returned to earth. Schlader answered:

"I am, since you have asked me, sir; I say plainly I am; I am not here to give information, but will answer direct questions."

"Do you claim to be the Christ who died on Calvary?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe in the teachings of the Bible?"

"Yes; it is the holy scripture."

"But the Bible says Christ was a Hebrew; you are not a Hebrew."

"No; but this is my third life."

"Why do you call upon the Master for aid in your work?"

"I have not yet reached perfection. When my forty days fast is over—I have yet six days more—I will be stronger, and some time I will reach perfection."

Nothing this strange man has said or done is so strange as this statement he now makes. Mrs. Sommers, in whose home Schlader has been for sixteen days, is willing to take affidavit that he has not taken food in that time. Every day he is visited by throngs of people, and every day stories have been told of the cures he is allleged to have effected.

Another Suit Against Hetty Green.

New York, August 12.—The Advertiser says today: Mrs. Hetty Green may have another law suit on her hands. In November, it is said, she will be sued in the United States supreme court by the heir of George W. Gage, who was prominent in Chicago in the early '70s. While in financial straits he borrowed $100,000 from Mrs. Green, giving as security 450 acres of his Chicago real estate. Mrs. Green foreclosed after his death and the property is now valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It is alleged that the estate was never settled and that the lawyers for the claimant aim to gain a favorable judgment.

Berkeley's Banner Year.

San Francisco, August 13.—Five hundred and fifty freshmen will be on the roll when the university of California opens tomorrow. This extraordinary large class will overcrowd the university. For the first time in the history of the institiuton, the regents have been confronted by lack of room. The classes have been growing year by year, but the appropriations have not kept pace with the growth of the classes, and this year the regents have found themselves unable to supply the facilities and space necessary for the new students.

It has been estimated that 300 new students will be added to the population of the Berkeley this year. The demand for boarding and living places has been so great that it cannot be met, and many will be obilged to room in Oakland.

May Oppose the Mora Claim.

Madrid, August 12.—At a meeting of Carlist and republican deputies today the members present pledged the two parties to oppose payment of the Mora claims. In addition it was decided to send a petition to the queen regent against the decision of the government to pay the claims, and if these steps were not successful in preventing the payment, the deputies decided to issue a manifesto to the nation.

ONCE MORE IN COURT.

Princess Colonna Suing for Possession of Her Boys.

Rome, August 12.—The Princess Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is again having trouble with her husband, Prince Colonna, about her children. She is now at Castle a Mare, awaiting the decision of the Naples court.

Last April, when the court at Naples decided that the Princess Colonna should have a legal separation and the custody of her children, the contract also stated that Prince Colonna should have the two boys for six weeks during the year. Princess Colonna remained at Naples from November, 1894, until June, 1895, when Prince Colonna asked that the two boys might have their six weeks' visit with him then. As the princess was about leaving Naples for Germany she readily agreed and left with her daughter, Blanca, intending to return to Naples July 15 and claim the boys. Upon her return to Naples the boys went to see her, and she sent word to the prince that, as she was to leave in three days, she would like to have the children ready. The prince then informed her that he would not give the children up. He took them to Sorrento, where they are now.

The Princess Colonna has sent for her daughter, who was with Mrs. Mackay, near Hamburg, and has again appealed to the Naples court to give her the custody of her two boys. The Princess Colonna has taken the Valla Magherita until the decision of the court is given. Prince Colonna claims that under the decree of separation it was six months instead of six weeks that his children should remain with him.

SEASON NEARLY OVER.

About as Many Cases Packed This Year as Last.

Astoria, Or., August 10.—The fishing season of 1895 will close with the present week, and the total pack will probably foot up between 480,000 and 490,000 cases. M. J. Kinney's trade circular, just issued, says:

"The season about to close has been a particularly bright one in the history of the salmon-canning industry, and, notwithstanding the great shortage at the Cascades and The Dalles, it is safe to say that the increase in the lower river catch will bring the total pack fully up to last year's figures. Fish have been unusually good in quality throughout the season, and orders have come in freely and steadily since the first shipments were made. The demand for export has been much greater this year, and shipments to England will reach 110,000 cases, as against 35,000 cases last year. The quantity of salmon left for the United States markets will therefore be 75,000 less than for the season of 1894.

"A noteworthy feature of this year's business has been the change in the laws of Washington which has permitted Sunday fishing. In the interest of the future of the canning industry, it is to be hoped a remedy will speedily be found.

"Canners are evidently more determined than ever to further the plan for the establishment and maintenance of a hatchery on an adequate scale on the Clackamas river, believing not alone that such a step is necessary to perpetuate the industry, but that it can be materially increased thereby at a comparatively small expense.

"It is of course impossible at this time to give an absolutely correct statement of the pack for the present year."

REFUSED TO DEFEND HERSELF.

Kleptomaniac Confessed Her Thefts and Asked to Be Punished.

Oakland, Cal., August 12.—Emma DeLacey, a member of the Fruitvale Presbyterian church, was sentenced by Judge Frick, yesterday to serve a term of eighteen months at San Quentin. The prisoner admitted the charges against her, offering no testimony in extenuation, and at the same time asking to be sent to prison, refusing to allow counsel to defend her. The woman made a good appearance in court. She was well-gowned, quiet, and spoke very intelligently. Not long ago she entered Hyde's drug store in Washington street, intending to buy a brush she said. An uncontrolable impulse to steal something suddenly possessed her, and she hurriedly secreted in her reticule two boxes of a compound for the opium habit, several boxes of snuff and other articles. For all these things she had no use. Nor did she make any effort to sell them. Apparently rational on other things, she explained that she is afraid to go out alone for fear she will steal something. In Fruitvale she is generally respected, although she has served four terms in the house of correction in San Francisco. Her fatal mania is a great grief to her, she says, and when arrested has always given an alias. She is forty years of age.

The War in Ecuador.

New York, August 12.—A special from Panama says: Guayaquil's advices from the army confirm the reports of the battle which was fought August 6 at San Miguel, near Chimbo, south of Guaranda. General Sarasti's advance guard of over 600 troops attacked the advance guard of the partiot army, commanded by General Veranza. After thirteen hours' hard fighting Sarasti's troops were routed and fled demoralized, leaving 150 men on both sides killed and wounded. General Alfaro has arrived at Gaumote, and is now facing General Sarasti's army. It is expected that the decisive battle will occur soon. Ecuador is having a national festival over General Veranza's victory. Guyaquil, where the enthusiasm is increasing, has organized a reserve army of 2,000 men.

Again the Sea Serpent.

Havana, August 9.—The officers of the Spanish men-of-war Sanchez Barcaisctequi and Maria Christiana report that near the Colorado reefs they met a monstrous fish fifty yards in length. The Christiana collided with some unknown substance injuring her bottom plates. After a thorough search they found the monster, which was followed by others of the same species, but smaller. The officers claim the fish was about the size of the cruiser.

COLLIDED IN MIDOCEAN

The Prince Oscar and an Unknown Vessel Sunk.

NO ONE FROM THE LATTER SAVED

The British Steamer Catterhun Was Wrecked Off Cape Hawk, and Sixty Persons Drowned.

Philadelphia, August 10.—The British ship Prince Oscar, from Liverpool, Captain Henderson, collided in midocean, July 13, with an unknown sailing vessel. Both ships sank in less than ten minutes. Six members of the crew of the Prince Oscar and all on board the unknown vessel were lost. The survivors, seventeen in number, were rescued by the ship Dharwar, after being in an open boat with neither food nor water for three days. They were transferred to the steamer Capac, from Pisaqua, and brought to this port tonight. The names of the lost are:

William Knight, cook; Oscar Nelson, seaman; E. Peterson, seaman; August Carton, I. Relap, J. Anderson, steward; the entire crew of the unknown vessel.

The disaster occurred soon after midnight, in latitude 9:30 south, longitude 28:20 west.

The Prince Oscar was bound from Shields, where she left May 9, for Iquique, laden with coal, and was going at a clipping gait, on the port tack, before a brisk wind, and all canvas was set. It is estimated by the crew that she was making about 6 1-2 knots an hour, when suddenly there loomed up directly under her bow a four-masted vessel. The mate asserts that the stranger had no lights burning, and after she was sighted, it was impossible to alter the course of the Prince Oscar. The iron hull of the latter struck the unknown ship full amidships, knocking her almost on her beamends, and crashing through the woodwork until her prow was half buried. The stranger went over at once on her beamends, as the Prince Oscar backed away from the rebound.

Afterward the Prince Oscar stood by. Through the darkness, her officers saw the stranger right herself, and then she rapidly sank. They listened in vain for some sign of life, but not a cry for help nor a word of command came from the stricken vessel. In less than four minutes from the time she was struck, the stranger keeled over and plunged stern first into the depths below.

Captain Henderson, of the Prince Oscar, who was below in his berth, rushed on deck just in time to discover that his ship was also sinking. The pumps were manned, but in less time than it takes to tell, it was discovered that there was no hope from that source. Lifeboats were ordered cut adrift, and the men told to jump and swim for their lives. They all went overboard, and with the exception of two unfortunates, reached the small boat.

Captain Henderson, who was the last to leave the ship, went over in his night garments and swam fully two miles before being picked up.

Both boats cruised about the scene until daylight in an effort to rescue the two missing members of the Prince Oscar's crew and any members of the crew of the stranger, who might have been fortunate enough to have kept afloat. They found no one, however, and nothing to indicate the name, home or destination of the strange ship. Finally they left the scene and headed they knew not exactly where.

Four hours later a heavy sea struck the boat commanded by Mate Lynch and capsized it. The occupants, eight in number, were thrown into the sea, and the already overcrowded craft, which Captain Henderson commanded, put quickly to the rescue. They were successful in taking four men on board, the rest drowning.

There were now seventeen men in the small lifeboat, with nothing to eat, nothing to drink and barely room to stretch their limbs. Toward evening of the second day one of the crew discovered a small case of fishoil stowed away in the lifeboat. This was dealt out to the survivors in small doses, and they used it to moisten their parched lips and tongues. Most of the men were partially naked, having had no time to secure clothes.

For three days they floated, and just as they were about to abandon hope they sighted the ship Dharwar, from London, bound to Melbourne. They succeeded in attracting the attention of those on board, and were soon on her deck. Four days later they were put aboard the Capac for this port. All of the survivors still bear evidence of the sufferings which they endured.

Sixty Were Drowned.

Sydney, N. S. W., August 10.—A boat's crew of Chinese who were landed at Forester report that the British steamer Catterhun, from Hong Kong May 27, for Australian ports, was wrecked yesterday evening. The fate of the remainder of the crew and passengers is unknown. A tug which has returned from the scene of the wreck saved some of the passengers and crew. There is but little doubt that sixty persons were drowned, of whom forty-six were Chinese. Second Officer Langfar, who had the watch on deck at the time of the disaster, states that the night was very dark. Suddenly the steamer experienced a terrible shock, and foundered a few minutes afterward. The Chinese made a rush for the boats, but only one boatload reached the shore. The missing passengers include thirty women.

Bloodshed Likely to Follow.

Douglass, Wyo., August 9.—The foreman of a herd of sheep owned by the Platte Valley Sheep Company reports that six masked men rode into camp Sunday night, held up the herder, saturated the wagon with coal oil and burned it. They shot a half dozen sheep and rode off, after telling the herder they would wipe out the entire flock if he did not get out of the park at once. The company sent out arms and ammunition today and say they will stand their ground. Bloodshed is likely to follow, as the ranchers claim the range is in dispute.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Activity continues to reign in the produce market. Ripe tomatoes and Oregon cabbage are very scarce, but other vegetables are in sufficient supply. Butter has advanced materially. Poultry sells slowly, and eggs remain steady. No change in other lines.

Wheat Market.

The wheat market drags along in a quiet way, as new business has not opened up yet. Prices here are nominal as follows: Walla Walla, 48c; Valley, 50c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.85 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.95; Snowflake, $2.85; Benton county, $2.85; graham, $2.50@2.55; superfine, $2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 27@28c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 25@26c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

HAY — Timothy, $9@9.50 per ton; cheat, $5. No demand for other grades.

BARLEY—Feed barley, 62½@65c per cental; brewing, 80@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $11.50; shorts, $12.50; chop feed, $12@15; middlings, $12.50; chicken wheat, 80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 17½c; fancy dairy, 15c; fair to good, 10@12½c; common, 8c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 35c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 35@55c per sack.

ONIONS—New California, $1.25@1.50 per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3@3.25 per dozen; young, $1 50@2.50 per dozen; ducks, $2 50@3.00; geese, $4.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, no demand.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted 11c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10@11c per pound; half cream, 7@9c; skim, 4@6c; Young America, 1@1½c higher.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1¼c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; Oregon wax beans, 2@3½c; cucumbers, 75c@$1 per dozen; cauliflower, $1 per dozen.

BERRIES — Blackberries, 2@3c per pound; raspberries, $1.25@1.50 per crate.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.00@6.00; bananas, $2.25@3.00 per bunch; California navels oranges, $2.75@3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, $2.50@3.00; pineapples, $4@5 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 10c per pound; new potatoes, 90c@$1 per sack; string beans, 2@3c per pound; summer squash, $1.25@1.50 per box; tomatoes, $1.00 per box; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1 per box; apricots, 75@60c per box; Oregon cherries, Royal Anne and Black Republican, 50@60c per box; prunes, 40@50c; peaches, 40@50c per box; Bartlett pears, $1@1.25; watermelons, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; canteloupes, $2.25 per dozen; grapes, $1 per box; $1.25 per crate.

WOOL—Valley, 11@13c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 8@11c.

HOPS—Nominal at 4c per pound.

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 chesnuts, 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.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8½@9c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7¾; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 11½c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 9⅝c; 10s, 9½c; 50s, 9c; tierces, 8½c.

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—Golden C, 4⅜c; extra C, 4⅝c; dry granulated, 5⅛c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅜c 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, $22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 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, 5½c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

RICE—Island, $5@5.25 per sack; Japan, $4.50@4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, $3.35@3.45 per barrel; bakers' extras, $3.15@3.25; superfine, $2.35@2.60.

BARLEY — Feed, fair to good, 60c; choice, 62½c; brewing, 70@75c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 93¾ per ctl; choice, 95c; milling, $1.00@1.02½.

OATS—Milling, 95c@$1.00; surprise, $1.00@1.10; fancy feed, 97½c@$1.00; good to choice, 85@90c; poor to fair, 75@80; black, nominal; gray, 80@82½c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@6c per pound.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 60@90c; Early Rose, 50@60c per cental.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 50@75c.

WOOL—Spring—San Joaquin, year's fleece, 6@8c; do 6 to 8 months, 8@10c; 6 to 8 months, Calaveras and foothill, per pound, 8@10; do defective, 6@8; Northern, good to choice, 13½c; do defective, 8 @ 10c; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy, 6@8c.

BUTTER — Fancy creamery, seconds, 16@17½c; fancy dairy, 15@16c.

EGGS—Store, 12@14c; ranch, 16@18.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 5@6c; common to good, 3@5c; Young America, 5@8c; Eastern, 11@12c; Western, 10@12c per pound.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.50@3.00; fair to good steers, $2.50@2.60; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

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

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

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.50@3.75; light and feeders, $3.25@3.50 dressed, 4½c per pound.

Ferdinand Must Abdicate.

London, August 12.—The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia says: The Bulgarian delegation at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated.

POOR LOT OF JURORS

Judge Murphy's Troubles in the Durrant Case.

BOTH COUNSELS DISSATISFIED

Brown and Nathan Found to Have Peculiar Opinions on the Subject of Circumstantial Evidence.

San Francisco, August 9.—This was a day of surprise in the trial of Theodore Durrant, charged with the Emanuel church murders. The purturbation of Superior Judge Murphy, and the attorneys both for the prosecution and defense, was evident when the hour for opening court arrived. Counsel for the state and for Durrant had held a long conference before court opened. The judge had no sooner taken his seat than he announced a recess, and requested the opposing attorneys to accompany him to his chambers. The consultation lasted some time.

When the court session was resumed the district attorney asked for an adjournment until tomorrow, a request in which defendant's counsel joined.

The attorneys stated the adjournment was necessary for consideration of matters of importance which had arisen in the trial. The sensation was caused by the prosecution's dissatisfaction with Juror Walter S. Brown, who would not convict M. D. Howell, the counterfeiter, upon circumstantial evidence.

Another disturbing factor was the discovery that another accepted juror, Charles P. Nathan, had a record for refusing to inflict the death penalty, and for his discredit of circumstantial evidence. In granting the motion for an adjournment, the court said that a delay now would save time later on. The judge added that certain exigencies had arisen which would be disposed of at once.

While speculation was rife among the juror matters, another sensation was caused by the request from Juror Brown, who had precipitated all the trouble, for permission to address the court on a personal matter. The judge intimated his willingness to hear Brown at the proper time. It is said Brown will invite the fullest investigation as to his conduct in the Howell trial. He and Juror Nathan will both be asked, it is said, to explain their changed opinion regarding circumstantial evidence, and the infliction of the death penalty. At the examination of jurors, each gave satisfactory answers to the district attorney on both points. Another cause of trouble in connection with jurors, was the cause of the judge's unusually stern admonition to the jurors not to discuss the case with anyone. Reporters for morning papers had interviewed Jurors Brown and Nathan regardiung their qualifications to serve, and their opinions on mooted points. The interviews were published, and procedings for contempt of court are said to be under consideration by the court. A report that an attempt to bribe a juror had been discovered is generally discredited.

District Attorney Barnes announced that, for the purpose of avoiding delays that might arise in the sickness or death of a juror, fourteen jurors will be empaneled to try Durrant. Attorneys on both sides have agreed on the action from the fact that the trial is expected to last several months. The two extra jurors will attend the sessions of the court the same as other jurors, but will take no part in formulating a verdict unless called upon to act as alternates. The law authorizing the swearing in of extra jurors was passed two years ago by the California legislature.

THE PORTER CENSUS.

Commissioner Wright's Report Upon Its Operation.

Washington, August 9.—Carrol D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, has forwarded to the secretary of the interior his report on the operations of the eleventh census during the fiscal year 1894-95. The report places the total cost of the census up to date $10,431,142. The appropriation now available will be enough to finish all the work, except the final printing and binding. The chief cause of delay has been the population schedule of the population volume. Great care has been exercised to eliminate errors. The only other parts remaining uncompleted are the vital statistics, a part of the compendium and the second edition of the abstract and the statistical atlas.

Mr. Wright hopes that the whole work of the census may be completed and given to the public before the end of the present calendar year. Seven volumes of the report, giving names of veterans of the war, their rank, services and present address, have been turned over to the pension office. These returns will be of great value to soldiers wishing to complete their claims.

Man and Relics Gone.

Chicago, August 9.—James H. Love, of San Francisco owner of one-eighth in the Forty-nine mining camp, has disappeared, and, by coincidence, a lot of property and relics exceeding $10,000 in value are missing. Among the articles are the prized James W. Marshall relics, which include a bedstead, washstand, rocking chair, saddle, clothing and weapons now held in trust by the circuit court. An effort to locate Love will be made in the belief that with him will be found the articles. On August 3, L. J. Witte was appointed receiver of the Forty-nine mining camp by Judge Horton. Witte at once employed experts to audit the accounts. Some things were found, said Witte, that strengthened the opinion that money had been carelessly handled. An inquiry at Love's boarding house elicited the information that he had gone to Atlanta. Along with the relics have gone as well all the Mexican music which had been collected by the stock company at much trouble and expense.

Moses Gunst's Suit.

San Francisco, August 8.—The suit of Stewart Menzies to oust Moses A. Gunst from his seat as police commissioner was today submitted to the supreme court on briefs. The superior court decided in favor of Gunst.