Dayton ∴ Herald.

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

DAYTON.....OREGON

THE KU CHENG INQUIRY

Nothing Confirming Press Dispatches Received.

REPORT, HOWEVER, BELIEVED

Washington Officials Satisfied the Chinese Will Permit Foreigners to Be Present at the Investigation.

Washington, August 27.—Neither the state nor navy department has received any information confirmatory of the newspaper reports that Chinese officials have yielded and are now permitting foreigners to be present at the investigation into the attacks on the missionaries. The report, however, is credited here by those acquainted with the condition of affairs in China and who have felt all along that the imperial government would see the justice of permitting foreign representatives on the commission. It is felt here that the affairs of Americans in China, while in charge of Minister Denby and Admiral Carpenter, are in responsible hands and that they will see that adequate measures of protection are afforded to the extent of their ability.

M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, will be appointed United States minister to Mexico, and the president will thus rectify the blunder in the first appointment of Ransom while he was still a member of the senate. Whether Mr. Ransom will return to Mexico or not will depend entirely upon his own wishes. His experience with the climate of Mexico last spring was not such as to greatly encourage him to return. Mr. Ransom was not well when he went there, however, and his physician thinks the unfavorable effect of the climate was largely due to his physical condition, and would not have been serious if he had been well when he left the United States. Since his return to this country, he has recovered his health.

A document received at the state department from Minister Sill, at Seoul, encloses four new postage stamps, the first issued by Corean for domestic purposes. The stamps are bright in color and carry, besides their English lettering, giving the denomination, several Corean characters, which presumably convey the same information to the natives. They carry no figures or peculiar signs. The stamps are manufactured in Washington for the Corean government. They range in value from 1 cent to 10 cents, or 50 poens. Mr. Sill says that the postal bureau is to be conducted in connection with the telegraphic bureau and the department of public works.

A general test and competition between machine guns has been set to begin Monday, September 16, at Indian Head. It is expected six machine guns will enter this contest, three being automatic and three not so. The automatic guns are the Colt, the Maxim-Nordenfelt, and the Hotchkiss. The others are the Gatling, the Accles and the Pratt and Whitney. It is expected this test will continue for two weeks.

The navy department was today informed of the arrival of the cruiser Marblehead, of Admiral Kirkland's European squadron, at Algiers. The admiral has discretionary orders to go to Turkey to look out for the protection of American interests arising in connection with the trouble at Tarsus, but in view of the satisfactory adjustment of affairs at that place, he may not find it necessary to make the journey.

Commodore Tyron, chief of the medical bureau of the navy department, has prepared and Secretary Herbert has approved an order making regulations for the care of the wounded in naval engagements. The new order is to obviate the difficulty of transferring wounded men from the deck to the surgeons' room.

MARION COUNTY'S ASSESSMENT

The Board of Equalization to Begin Its Annual Task.

Salem, Or., August 27.—The county board of equalization will begin its annual task of adjusting taxation tomorrow. Assessor Coffey has not yet fixed the assessment of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is impossible, he claims, to secure the co-operation of the other assessors to determine upon a uniform rate on the road throughout the state. Mr. Coffey thinks a mile in Jackson county should be assessed the same as a mile in Multnomah county. Two years ago he fixed the rate in this county at $5,000 per mile, which was higher than in any other county, and the state board of equalization lowered it. County Judge Hubbard will favor establishing Mr. Coffey's figures of two years ago.

Correspondence received by Judge Hubbard indicates that some county officials do not understand the apparent low rate of assessment placed on this road in Oregon, as compared with California. The rate fixed by California is over $12,000 per mile, but that includes the steamship lines, depots, real estate and all property. Oregon assesses all properties separately, so that there is very little, if any, favor shown the road in this state.

Candidates for Yale's Team.

New York, August 27. — Captain Sheldon, of the Yale athletic team, has arrived at Travers island, where both the Yale and New York Athletic Club teams will train for their meets with the English athletes. He has summoned the candidates for the Yale team, to report at the island September 2: Hundred-yard dash, Richards, Byers and Burnett; 300-yard dash, Richards, Burnett, Gerard and possibly Sanford; half mile run, Woodhull and Crane; mile run, Morgan and Wadhams; all hurdle races, Cady, Hatch and Perkins; high jump, Sheldon and Thompson; broad jump, Sheldon and Mitchell; hammer throwing, Hickok, Cross and possibly Chadwick; putting the shot, Hickok and Brown; one-quarter mile run, Chubb, Jordan, Gerard and possibly Sanford.

THAT MEXICAN DUEL.

Romero, the Surviving Principal, Convicted and Sentenced.

Mexico, August 27.—Yesterday was devoted to the Verastegui-Romero duel case. The public prosecutor made a great speech, which was immediately circulated in printed form all over the city. He denounced dueling as a crime, and demanded the punishment of everybody concerned, and declared his conviction that Romero and his seconds laid a deliberate trap for Verastegui. He contended that General Rocha should be punished for having furnished the pistols. The whole thing, he said, was a premeditated murder of Verastegui. His grave was practically dug before he went to the Spanish cemetery to exchange shots with Romero. The civil prosecuting attorney followed in a speech, strongly denouncing Romero, causing an uproar in the court. Lawyers for the defense followed, Romero's attorney defining his record as a military man who resented insulting language.

Judge De la Hoz occupied two hours in delivering the charge to the jury, finishing at 1 o'clock this morning. The jury retired bringing in a verdict at 3 o'clock. The hall of the court was crowded and a swarm of reporters were present. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Colonel Romero, and by a majority absolved General Rocha and the four seconds, Prida, Castillo, Barretto and Carrello. The public prosecutor asked for a penalty of five years for Romero.

The judge sentenced Romero to three years and six months at hard labor in the municipal prison, with liberty to choose the trade he preferred. He was also sentenced to pay a fine of $1,800 or serve 100 days additional. Furthermore, he was admonished that if he ever committed a similiar offense the severest penalty of the criminal code would be applied to him. The judge then sentenced him to pay to the family of Verastegui for eighteen years the sum of $4,500 yearly and also pay the cost of Verastegui's funeral and all costs of the case. The severity of the sentence was considered almost extreme, but public opinion justifies it.

Dr. Preciado was absolved by the jury. Judge de la Hoz then gave notice that the verdict absolving all prisoners, excepting Romero, was, in his opinion, contrary to the law and the evidence, and he therefore would send the case to the upper court for its decision, which if unfavorable to the prisoners, will result in severe sentences for all.

The sentence of Romero establishes a precedent that men killing antagonists in duels will have to maintain the family of their victim or remain in prison perpetually.

RAILWAY UNION TROUBLES.

Still Protesting Against the Inscription on the Soldiers' Graves.

San Francisco, August 27.—The American Railway Union is having a controversy with General Graham, commandant at the Presidio, and interesting developments are likely to ensue. During the great strike at Sacramento last summer, United States troops in command of General Graham were ordered to the scene to preserve order. The first train run out of Sacramento under military guard was wrecked and four soldiers were killed. A number of the American Railway Union leaders were tried for the murder, but were acquitted. The dead soldiers were buried on the Presidio reservation, and their comrades erected a monument on which stands the inscription: "Murdered by strikers."

The union objects to this, contending the strikers did not murder the soldiers, and that General Graham had no right to put such an inscription on the monument. No attention was paid to the protest of the strikers by General Graham, and at a recent mass meeting resolutions were adopted requesting him to remove the inscription. General Gbraham has replied to the resolutions in rather tart terms. He refers to the action of the citizens who adopted them as treasonable; says he was at Sacramento when the soldiers were killed; that in his judgment they were killed by strikers, and that the inscription shall stand. The members of the union say they will appeal to the secretary of war.

A CHINESE VERSION.

What Gave Rise to the Riots Early in June.

Chicago, August 27.—Sam Moy, a Chinese merchant, has received a copy of a Chinese newspaper published at Foo Chow, which gives four columns of space to the attacks upon the English and American missionaries in June. The paper is interesting, because it contains the Chinese version of the affair. A free translation of the principal points of the Chinese review of the riots shows the attack on the mission houses arose, firstly, from motives of mere robbery, caused by the building of houses with basements, and, secondly, by the revelation of the corrupt practices of some of the hangers-on of the mission station. According to this paper, the missionaries had built houses with basements, something unusual in China. This peculiarity excited their curiosity. There is a large camp of bandits near Ku Cheng, composed of wild tribes and fugitives from justice from the civilized parts of Fo Kien. These bandits heard of the peculiar construction of the mission houses, and conceiving that the basements were intended to store treasure, the banditti planned and executed the first raid for the purpose of robbery.

Mexico Will Permit the Fight.

El Paso, August 27.—A representative in this city of President Stuart, of the Florida Athletic club, has received from the City of Mexico positive assurance that the Mexican authorities will allow the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to take place in Juarez, Mex., across the river from El Paso, in case the contest is stopped in Dallas.

Paraguay's Foreign Debt.

Asuncion, Paraguay, August 26.—The government has signed an agreement by which an arrangement has been arrived at for the settlement of the foreign debt from January next. It pays interest at the rate of 1 per cent. This will be increased one-half per cent every three years until 1906, when 3 per cent will be paid until the extinction of the debt.

EUSTIS MAKES A MOVE

Understanding With France in Waller Case.

RESPONSE EXPECTED SHORTLY

The Commander of the Castine Was Advised Not to Recognize the French Protectorate.

Washington, August 26.—Officials of the state department were gratified today to learn that Ambassador Eustis had made a move in the matter of Waller, and had carried out a portion of the instructions which have been sent him. The department has felt that its efforts in this case have not been as ably seconded at Paris as they might have been, and Ambassador Eustis explains in his dispatch that the delay has been due to the absence of the minister of foreign affairs. The department believes that in a few days the French government will make some response to the request made for the papers in the Waller case. It is recognized at the department that the French government is not only slow, but that the French people are inclined to be nettled at the course pursued by the Americans, as shown in the resentment felt because the commander of the Castine had failed to salute the French at Tamative. It is thought much may be made of this incident by the French to still further delay the settlement of the Waller case, but it is probable that the United States authorities will not allow the two things to be coupled, but will insist that the Waller case must be considered solely on its mertis.

The United States has recognized the French protectorate over Madagascar, nor has it refused recognition. Consul Waller who is at Tamative, is only acting consul in one sense, as the United States has never applied for nor received any exequatur from him. In advising the commander of the Castine not to recognize or salute the French, the department presumes that Mr. Waller has taken the right course, and knows what he is about, and will act on that assumption until something to the contrary is learned. The effect this position of the consul and commander of the Castine may have on the Waller claim is altogether speculative. If French control is not recognized in the island, and, in fact, should be denied by the United States government, it would define clearly the issue and make the claim of Waller indisputable from an American point of view, but it is said that such a position by the United States is not necessary to the establishment of the Waller claim if Waller receives his concession from a de facto government.

Dueling Prohibited in Mexico.

City of Mexico, August 26.—A section of the penal code relating to dueling provides that when any person is wounded or killed in a duel the conditions of which are favorable to one of the combatants, the challenging party shall be punished by ten years' imprisonment, and the recipient of the challenge six years. The challenger's seconds are, in such cases, subject to the same punishment as the principals, and it is urged here that this law will apply in the Romero-Verastegui case now on trial if it is proved that the latter was the challenging party and the duel was unfair. The seconds in this case expect to escape with sentences of nine months' imprisonment to be commuted at a shilling a day.

Boycotting of Bank Notes.

Minneapolis, August 26. — H. B. Martin, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, who has just returned from the East, declared the Knights are in earnest as to the boycott of the national bank notes urged by Grand Master Workman Sovereign, and that the boycott will be put into effect after Labor day, September 2.

"After that date," says he "all Knights, their friends, Populists and money reformers generally, are requested to refuse to take bank notes for any obligation due them. We expect active support from the silver men, who recognize in the banks the bitterest enemies to silver. Many labor organizations have already given notice to their employers that they desire to be paid off in legal tender money and not in bank notes."

Affairs in Colombia.

New York, August 26.—A special to a local paper from Panama says: Governor Arango has received a dispatch from Guyaquil persuading him that there is no reason for fear; that the government of Eloy Alfaro has not the slightest inclination to interefere, directly or indirectly, with the political affairs of Colombia. This only confirms the general opinion that all the precautions and military measures and diplomatic wariness taken by the Bogota government which went to the extent of purchasing another gunboat, were absurd and unjustifiable. General Casabianca intends to go soon to Boca del Toro on a visit of inspection.

An Indian Girl's Rights.

Tacoma, August 22. — Mary A. Henry, a pretty Indian maiden, has brought suit to recover land on which the village of Lillawaup Falls, Hood canal, is located. Evidence today brought out the fact that her father, a white man, married her squaw mother according to the Indian customs, by purchase, giving a shotgun for her. The defense sets up illegality of marriage, claiming the daughter to be illegitimate, and has no right to the property.

The World's Wheat Crop.

Buda Pesth, August 26.—The minister of agriculture announces as a result of data obtained from consuls and specialists that the world's wheat crop for 1895 is as follows:

The total productions in countries which import wheat is estimated at 749,022,000 bushels.

In countries which export the total production is 1,651,701,000 bushels.

The crop of 1895 is 232,000,000 bushels less than that of 1894.

The Erie Reorganization.

New York, August 23.—The decree for foreclosure of the Erie railway was signed today. The reorganization plan is to be issued next week.

FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

The Progress on the Amphitheater at Dallas, Texas.

Dallas, Tex., August 26.—There is beginning to be quite a stir and show of business at the site of the amphitheater in which the great glove contest will take place since the contract for the lumber was let. Ten of the biggest saw mills in eastern Texas have been running night and day to fill the largest single bill ever placed with them. To date something more than 60,000 feet of lumber has been delivered and stacked on the ground, from which the corn stalks have been cut and burned. The lumber will be shipped as fast as it is sawed. Something over 1,000,000 feet of lumber will be used in the building.

As the law against prizefighting in Texas does not expire until the first of September, the actual work will not begin until then. This will give the carpenters just two months to complete it, which will be ample time.

At the clubrooms all was quiet. There was nothing new to give to the press. Secretary Wheelock was plied with letters ordering seats and making all manner of inquiries.

Where Fitzsimmons Will Train.

Galveston, August 26.—A special from Corpus Christi to the News says: There can no longer be any doubt about Fitzsimmons completing his training in Corpus Christi, as the citizens here have complied with every part of the contract, and E. W. Martin is the possessor of a contract signed by Fitzsimmons' manager for the New Zealander to train at Corpus Christi.

J. KIER HARDIE TALKS.

Tells of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

New York, August 26.—J. Kier Hardie, president of the independent labor party of Great Britain and well known by his socialist speeches in the last parliament, arrived on the Campania today, for a lecture tour. He was accompanied by Frederick Smith, secretary of the London Labor Federation, and was welcomed by a delegation from the Central Labor Ferderation of New York. In a speech to the delegation, Mr. Haroie said:

"A socialist through and through; that is what I am. The independent labor party of Great Britain, of which I am president, wants the collective ownership of all instruments of production and distribution. In the constitution of the independent party, its object is set forth—'an industrial commonwealth, founded upon the social distribution of land and capital;' the methods, 'industrial and political organization of the workers and the independent representation of socialist principles in all elective bodies.' My constituents want to be separate and distinct from all other political organizations."

A Hermit's Contract.

Oakland, Cal., August 26.—A peculiar will contest which promises to reveal the mysterious life of Morris Goldberg, a capitalist, who led a hermit-like life in the hills of east Oakland, has been abandoned. Goldberg became afflicted with throat disease a year ago, and on account of his inability to swallow anything was threatened with death by starvation. As his condition became more serious the old man's desire to live became more intense, and he offered his physicians $225 for every day they should keep him alive. A tube was inserted in his stomach through which nourishment was forced, and by this means he was kept alive forty days, incurring a doctor's bill in the meantime of $9,000. When his will was filed for probate, in which an estate valued at $200,000 was disposed of, Miss Gutte Simsen, a niece, of Philadelphia, filed a protest. Miss Simsen has at last consented to compromise the case for $8,000.

Still After Huntington.

San Francisco, August 26.—According to the American Railway Union members and their friends C. P. Huntington is still liable to arrest and will be arrested should he come to this city. It is contended that the charge against the Southern Pacific Company was dismissed at the instance of United States District Attorney Foote and was not done by the United States district judge. Hence it is held that Huntington could be arrested under section 1014 of the revised statutes by any mayor, justice of the supreme court or justice of the peace. It is said that Huntington wants to come to San Francisco to select a successor to General Manager Towne.

Chinese Converts Butchered.

London, August 26.—A special received here from Shanghai says that many Chinese converts were butchered when the American mission outside Foo Chow was attacked and the chapel and school were wrecked by the infuriated mob. The dispatch adds that the Chinese officials are jubilant at the defeat of efforts of the American and British consuls to obtain an inquiry into the massacres. It is also said that the delay is giving the Chinese time to prepare a defense for the prisoners.

Sailing of the Warrimoo.

Vancouver, B. C., August 26.—The steamship Warrimoo sailed for Australia and New Zealand early this morning. Her cargo was the largest taken since the line was established, every inch of the hold being utilized, while cargo was also put in several staterooms. Among her passengers, of whom there were forty saloon and thirty steerage, was Lawyer Davis, of this city, who goes to Honolulu to be present at the commission for taking evidence in the case of Johnston, Muller and Cranston, who were deported from Hawaii on this steamer last spring.

Railroad Bandit Identified.

Noth Platte, Neb., August 26.—George W. Ostrander, a Lincoln county farmer, arrested for complicity in the Union Pacific holdup near Brady island, has been fully identified by the engineer of the train. A large quantity of ammunition was found on Ostrander's person. A full-blooded Siberian bloodhound belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was put on the trail of the robbers today.

NINE JURORS CHOSEN

Another Added to the List in the Durrant Case.

WHAT THE HEDEMARKS SAW

The Prosecution Is Leaving No Stone Unturned, and Will Convict Durrant if It Is Possible.

San Francisco, August 24.—Warren Dutton, a retired merchant, was secured as the ninth juror at this morning's session of the superior court, in the trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont. Twenty-two other veniremen were challenged for cause and excused. Returns had been made today on 125 new veniremen. The number of responses was unusually large, and the opposing counsel have great hopes of securing three more jurors from the number.

Absolutely nothing has been left undone to make the evidence against the accused conclusive. Charles L. Hedemark and his wife have been visited again by the prosecutors. They repeated the remarkable story they related soon after Durrant's arrest. This story, so little thought of at the time, has gained significant interest in the last few days, particularly in relation to an important statement made by the police. Captain Lees and associates have said that they will show beyond the power of contradiction the movements of Durrant during every hour of the day on which Blanche Lamont disappeared.

It is believed that they have a witness who saw Durrant near the church between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of April 3. The dramatic story told by Hedemark and his wife tells what followed. In the shadow of the church they saw a man moving from place to place. As the darkness of night deepened they saw him in the galleries of the deserted place, guided in his terrible work by the light of a candle. At first the moving light behind the great church window made them think the church was on fire, but closer watching quieted their fears, and they concluded that some one was repairing the sanctuary. They had no suspicion that they were watching the last grewsome detail of a horrible crime.

The man whose shadow they saw was hiding the deadly record of his crime. He was busy among the rafters of the steeple, gazing now and again down upon the body of the girl whose life he had taken. Subsequent events gave an intense interest to the part which Hedemark and his wife played.

That is one reason why they have again told their story to the prosecution. Every detail was repeated. It was shortly before 7 o'clock that Mrs. Hedemark called her husband's attention to the light in the church window. She is able now to recall the incident for several reasons. April 3 was her sister's birthday, and Mrs. Hedemark had paid her a visit on that day. She had returned to her home somewhat late, and was sitting with her husband in the dining room when her attention was drawn to Emanuel church. The Hedemarks live directly opposite the Emanuel church. Between their home and the Bartlett-street church there is no obstruction. Mrs. Hedemark saw the moving light in the church at dusk. She thought it strange, and watching it for a moment, called her husband to the window. Together they traced the shadows on the church windows. The man was in the gallery of the church. Now and again he would stop and the light would flicker. He moved slowly from that part of the gallery into which the door opened toward the belfry. When he had made slowly the journey ending at the foot of the tower, the light disappeared. Mrs. Hedemark waited a few moments and then left the window. She and her husband had watched the shadow of a murderer, but they thought they looked at the reflection of some workman in the silent church.

Whether or not Hedemark and his wife will be summoned by the prosecution remains to be seen. While their testimony possesses a singularly dramatic interest, it tells nothing of the idnetity of the murderer. Whatever other witnesss might tell Hedemark could say nothing on that score. They did not even see the light in the belfry.

Judge Murphy announced at commencement of morning session that he would not be able to try Dick McDonald again for perjury in connection with the Pacific bank failure. After the Durrant case is disposed of, Judge Murphy will take a vacation, so Dick will have to be tried in some other court.

Robbed the Indians.

Lewiston, Idaho, August 26.—Three Indians were held up by three masked men thirty miles south of here and robbed of $2,300. The men had shotguns. There is no clue. Over $200,000 was paid to the Indians yesterday and today. The Indians are flocking into Lewiston and spending money freely. They find no difficulty in getting whisky, and a shooting affray has already occurred. No one was hurt. The Kamiah Indians who refused to accept the drafts will be brought in by the Indian police from a settlement 100 miles east.

The Campania's New Record.

New York, August 26.— The Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived off Scotland lightship at 12:10 P. M. The Campania passed Dantes rock at 3:05 A. M. Sunday, August 18, arrived at Sandy Hook at 12:42 P. M., making the trip to the Hook in five days, nine hours and six minutes. She lowered the westward record twenty-three minutes and came within one hour and forty-three minutes of the Lucania's record.

Debs' Associates Freed.

Woodstock, Ill., August 23.—The directors of the American Railway Union, except President Debs, will leave here tomorrow morning, after having served a three-months' sentence for contempt of court. All of them resume the duties in the field, instructing members and organising unions.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruit shipments to the East are well under way, several carloads of Bartlett pears, prunes and plums going out every day. Sweet potatoes are lower. Other lines show no material change. Eggs are still scarce and firm. Other country produce is unchanged.

Wheat Market.

New wheat is coming in in small quantities, but the regular movement has not yet fully begun, and prices have not been established. Values are nominal as follows: Walla Walla, 47c; 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 24@25c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 22@25c. 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, $5.50@6.

BARLEY—Feed barley, $11@11.25 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $10.50; shorts, $13.50; middlings $15@16; rye, 75@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@3.50 per dozen; young, $1 50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, $2 50@3.50; geese, $4.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, no demand.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted 14c 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, 1½c 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; tomatoes, 50@60c per box; corn, 5c per doz.

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

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $4.00@4.50; bananas, $2.25@3.00 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, $3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, $2.50@3.00; pineapples, $4@5 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 6@8c per pound; new potatoes, 90c@$1 string beans, 2@3c per pound; summer squash, $1.25@1.50 per box; sweet potatoes, 2@2½c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1 per box; apricots, 75@90c 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, 7½c; 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, 9½c; 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, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ¼c 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.

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, $3.5@3.75; light and feeders, $3.25@3.50; dressed, 4½c per pound.

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, 92½ per ctl; choice, 93½c; 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—Early Rose, 35@45c; Salinas, 75@90c; sweets, $1 75@2; Burbanks, 35@50c.

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, 24@26c; seconds, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; fair to choice, 18@20c.

EGGS—Store, 15@19c.

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

A new map of Josephine county has been completed by a Grant's Pass, Or., engineer.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

DESTROYING THE CHINCH BUGS

Prof. Johnson Gives a Good Remedy—A Nursery Orchard—Agricultural Suggestions.

Prof. G. W. Johnson, of Champaign, was sent by the state to experiment in destroying chinch bugs. He worked on a piece of corn on the farm of William Quade, and kept the chinch bugs off the corn during the dry weather. He had a ditch plowed alongside of the corn. When the bugs were coming in freely he had a boy drive a horse attached to a log along the ditch, and killed the bugs by the bushel. What bugs were on the corn he killed with a spray. The material he sprayed with was coal oil, hot water and soft soap. The way he made the mixture was two gallons of hot water, one pound of soft soap and two gallons of coal oil. He took one quart of the mixture and put it into eleven quarts of water. He found that this would kill the bugs on the corn and not damage the corn any. When it rained and the dust could not be made, he used coal tar. This was trailed on the ground like a fence row, and at each point he had a row dug. When the bug would strike the tar line it would not cross, but would run along the ditch and fall in the holes. When the holes were about two-thirds full they would be filled up with dirt and the dirt stamped in with a rail. Prof. Johnson gave a lecture at the school house on chinch bugs and other pests. There was a large attendance. The farmers turned out freely, glad to learn how to get rid of the chinch bugs, the greatest curse to the farmers. After the lecture the farmers, almost to a man, went to work destroying the pest. Those farmers who had wheat on the prairie and corns on their bottom lands did nothing in the way of destroying bugs, but those who had no corn in the bottom lands did their best, and destroyed millions of the bugs. If all the farmers would use the means that Prof. Johnson did, the bugs would be destroyed, and they would not have the second crop to destroy their corn later in the season. It would be a good idea for the farmers of the southern part of the state to petition the legislature to pass a law to compel farmers to kill all the chinch bugs on their farms. As it is now a few farmers will try to kill bugs on their farms, while others will let them go, pray for rain, and trust to providence.

A Nursery Orchard.

Judge Miller, of Missouri, says that seven or eight years ago, the rabbits in the winter barked the trees in his nursery so badly that the trees were not fit to plant or sell. The following spring he sawed them off at the ground, and allowed two or three sprouts to grow, and the following spring removed all but the srtongest one, sawed off smoothly the old stub and cemented the wound. Most of them healed over and made nice trees. As he had a fresh lot of trees coming on, there was but few of these (then four years old) sold, but some he planted himself, and they are doing well in the orchard. The balance were left to the mercy of the borers, grass and weeds, with the exception of mowing the latter occasionally. For the last three years there has not been a plow, harrow or hoe used in the patch. No fruit for the two years gave them a chance to grow.

Agricultural Suggestions.

Professional rainmaking is a thing of the past. It had every earmark of a fraud to start with.

It will pay to get weeds out of the pasture if the attempt does involve considerable labor and expense.

If the farmer is out of debt he is much better off than the merchant and manufacturer who are in debt. There is comfort in that thought.

If the young man is determined to become a lawyer or a doctor, he will not be lonesome, except, perhaps, for the company of patients or clients. Both professions are running over.

Today, now, and not tomorrow, is the time to haul the machinery whose use is no longer needed, under cover. Machinery exposed to the weather makes the heart of the millionaire rejoice and the pocketbook of the farmer mourn.

When we lament the low average yield of wheat in this country, wonder if we ask the question: Have we ever done anything to increae the yield? Wheat is a crop that is sown, perhaps grows, and if it does, is harvested, threshed and marketed; and that is all there is to it. If there is nothing in the ground for it to feed on, it will not grow.

Poultry Points.

Have clean nests and dust now and then as a prevention of ice.

Onions not only serve for food, but they are good for indigestion and colds in poultry.

Whatever crop on the farm may fail the crop of lice never will, if not guarded against.

There is a good deal in the poultry business for even the experienced to learn. Nobody knows it all.

Pure drinking water for poultry is cheaper than medicine and much more effectual in preventing disease.

Frogs in reservoirs or ponds will do much toward keeping them free from moss and worms, and are thus helpful in keeping the chickens healthy.

Astronomer Swift's New Comet.

Los Angeles, August 23.—A special dispatch to the Evening Express from the Echo mountain observatory is as follows: "Last night at 2 o'clock I discovered a new comet in the constellation Pisces. Its place was in the right ascension no hours, 27 minutes, 40 seconds, declination 5 degrees 30 minutes. It is very faint and has no tail. It is moving slowly northeast, parallel with the ecliptic periodic. Nothing is known as to what comet it is or whether it has been seen before.

"Lewis Swift, Astronomer."