Dayton ⁚ Herald.

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DAYTON.....OREGON

INDIANS ARE HUNTING

There Yet May Be Trouble in Stein Mountain Country.

AMMUNITION QUIETLY BOUGHT

Bodies of Armed Men Are Daily Leaving Burns and Vicinity Ostensibly for Hunting Purposes.

Burns, Or., Sept. 10.—Bodies of armed men are leaving this town and vicinity daily, for the Stein mountain country, ostensibly for hunting purposes, but the more knowing ones here think they are going on a different purpose, and unless the agents of these reservation Indians recall them at once they will probably not have so many Indians to care for the coming winter. All the cartridges and ammunition have been bought up quietly, and the town is out of these articles today. One of our hardware firms had some 15,000 rounds of cartridges at Huntington, Or. The same firm has ordered more by express, and a team has been hurriedly sent to the railroad after these goods.

The Alaskan Indians.

Seattle, Sept. 10.—Advices from Alaska by the steamer Willapa, which arrived in port last evening, state that the Chilkoot and Chilkat Indians engaged in a general free fight near Dyea recently, during which two Indians were shot dead and a squaw badly wounded. The cause of the bloody affray was whisky, and it is feared that more bloodshed will follow, owing to the lawless, fierce and warlike nature of the Chilkats.

The Alaska News, printed at Juneau, says that the primary cause of the fight was two Swedes, who were headed for the Yukon country with a large quantity of whisky in their possession. They hired some Chilkoot Indians to pack the outfit over the summit, and claim that six kegs of old bourbon were stolen from them by the Indians. On the other hand, the Indians claim they received the whisky in part payment for their services.

However that may be, the Chilkoots had the whisky, and invited the Chilkats to join in a social event. In a short time all were drunk as lords, and an altercation took place between the members of the different tribes. In less time than it takes to tell it, the devil in the red men came to the surface and firearms were flashing all around. A general fight ensued, and there was an exchange of shots, resulting in the killing of a Chilkat brave by a member of the Chilkoots. To make matters still worse, a Chilkat squaw caught a flying bullet in her leg. Then the Chilkats retaliated by shooting one of the Chilkoot braves dead as a doornail.

The fight was stopped at this point, and the Chilkats immediately started for their village. A large number of Chilkats are away from home, but will soon return, and it is feared they will march on the Chilkoot village in a body and wipe it out of existence.

THE APPLICATION DENIED.

Judge Hanford Refused to Appoint a Receiver for Hargrave's Farm.

Spokane, Sept. 10.—Application for the appointment of a receiver was denied today by Judge Hanford, of the United States court, in the suit of Robert Balfour against Richard Hargrave. The suit originated in Walla Walla by proceedings to foreclose a mortgage on a wheat farm in Whitman county, the default in payment of interest having occurred more than a year ago. In denying the application the court holds that the proof of insolvency is not satisfactory; that when wheat is worth an ordinary price the value of the land will greatly exceed the debt. There do not appear to be any rents or profits to collect, for the land has not been rented. The object of this application, the court said, is to secure this year's crop on the pretense that the crop is profits, but the crop does not represent the profits on the land. The profits would be an excess of the value after deducting the cost of seed, planting, care of growing crop, harvesting, taxes on land, etc. At the present prices on wheat there would be excesses after said deductions.

Still Another Consumption Cure.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A new cure for consumption has been reported to the state department by United States Consul Chancellor, at Havre. He says the cure was first brought to the attention of the world at a congress of physicians and scientists at Bordeaux to consider the question of combatting consumption by vaccination. Professor Mariglio, an Italian, read a paper which attracted much attention, claiming to have discovered an efficacious process with tubercular serum, which, he says, renders the subjects of the disease immune. The consul recites the comparative failures of other attempts to treat consumption successfully, and says this particular process is still in the experimental stage. Incidentally the consul gives some startling figures of the ravages of consumption in Paris. He shows that it causes three times more deaths than smallpox and scarlet fever combined.

They Were Stranded in Alaska.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—When the steamer Walla Walla came in today she carried as steerage passengers from the Sound two men who had been left stranded in Pyramid harbor, Alaska, by the act of Superintendent Murray, of the Chilcat cannery. There are several score more men in precisely the same fix now, trying to reach home from this far-away place. Some of them are in desperate circumstances, and will be forced to depend on charity, if they reach home at all this winter. It is said that Murray, saying the fishing was not good and the season unusally dull, tried to save expenses by discharging every man who was employed at Pyramid harbor.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Inscription "Murdered by Strikers," Is Now Being Guarded.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Colonel W. M. Graham has put a guard around the monument at the Presidio cemetery, erected in memory of the four privates of battery L, Fifth United States artillery, who were killed in the railroad wreck near Sacramento last year. He has announced that he is ready to give a warm welcome to any one who may endeavor to wreck the monolite. The inscription, "Murdered by Strikers," upon this bit of granite, aroused the indignation of the workingmen of the city and at a mass meeting held at Metropolitan hall, some weeks ago, they denounced Colonel Graham for having caused the inscription to be placed upon the monument and directed the chairman and secretary of the meeting to call the attention of the secretary of war to the epitaph considered offensive to the working classes.

The protest has been sent to Washington and the people interested in the endeavor to have the inscription on the monument removed are now awaiting action on the part of the federal authorities. Meanwhile Colonel Graham has become imbued with the fear that some one may endeavor to destroy the block of stone over the graves of the four soldiers at the Presidio cemetery. He has, therefore, detailed a guard of four men to protect the monument from damage.

Each of the sentinels perform two hours' turn of guard duty, and they pace their beats with loaded rifles night and day. The instructions given them are such as are usually given guards—to prevent the near approach of any unauthorized person to the guarded spot, and to use summary means, if necessary, to enforce their commands. Colonel Graham said today:

"It may seem strange to keep the monument guarded night and day, but there are so may malicious-minded persons who might attempt to destroy it out of pure devilment that I deem the course I have adopted justifiable. The guard will remain."

"If an attempt should be made to mutilate the headstone, what would the guard do?"

"Should any one approach the spot at night they would be orered to halt. If they fail to comply, according to the regulations the guard would be compelled to fire. However, we are not here to shoot people. I do not fear any great trouble. The only thing that I am afraid of is that some crank may attempt to carry out the ideas expressed by these disturbers. Only a short time ago I read where a crank destroyed several headstones, somewhere in this vicinity. I don't think anyone will be shot, but if there is any hostility displayed on the reservation I will certainly have the offender punished by the civil authorities."

THE STANFORD SUIT.

Special Counsel's Brief Prepared for the Court of Appeals.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Judge L. D. McKissick, special counsel for the United States in its $15,000,000 suit against Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, has completed his argument and brief for the United States circuit court of appeals.

The document consists of 193 closely printed pages, and the argument in the United States court of appeals the 16th inst. will probably attract national attention. If the government wins the suit it will in no manner interfere with the bequest of Governor Stanford to the university, and according to the inventory Mrs. Stanford will have an estate of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Governor Stanford's bequest to the university was $2,500,000, while the estate was appraised, aside from that bequest, at $22,000,000.

The government's suit was originally filed March 15, and, after an elaborate argument by Judge McKissick on behalf of the government, and by Judge Garber for Mrs. Stanford United States Circuit Judge Ross sustained the defendant's demurrer to the complaint. The case is now on appeal from Judge Ross' decision.

Judge McKissick's argument and brief controvert every proposition enunciated by Judge Ross, and cite opinions of the supreme court of the United States and of California in support of every position assumed by the United States. It is particularly set forth that Judge Ross erred in his interpretation of the contest between the complainant and the railroad corporations, and in following the loose dictum of the supreme court of Californa. The theory held by Judge Ross was that there was no provisioin of law under which the plaintiff could recover.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS.

United States of Colombia Refuse to Recognize Cubans as Belligerents.

Colon, Sept. 10.—Geronimo Ossa, a member of the munuoipality of Panama, made a proposition that an address be sent to all the municipalities of the republic, asking them to join that of Panama in petitioning the supreme government to recognize as belligerents the Cubans now fighting for their political emancipation. The author and Santos Jaguilefe approved the proposition and the rest voted against it.

Panama advices state active preparations are being made at La Boca, the Pacific end of the canal, preparing machinery, etc., and this work will soon be resumed. It is rumored that an employe has been sent to Kingston, Jamaica, for laborers, but this cannot be believed, as the company can get all the hands required at $1.20 per day without the expense.

The government of the Antiqua has ordered that the $500 voted by the assembly to be expended in independence day feast be handed to the charity institutions of the city of Meddlin. A project is on foot in Bogota to spend the money usually voted by the departmental treasurers to bullbaiting, music, firecrackers, etc., on independence day in constructing an exhibition and in defraying expenses of an annual exhibition.

Storms in Portugal.

Lisbon, Sept. 7.—Great damage has been done in the vicinity of this city by hurricanes and floods.

A BIG LUMBER COMBINE

Mill-Owners in Oregon and Washington Included.

THE CENTRAL LUMBER COMPANY

One of Its Important Moves Will Be to Keep Up the Price of All Material.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The Chronicle says that one of the greatest lumber combines ever known has just been formed. It includes nearly all the big mill-owners in Oregon and Washington. Tuesday the Central Lumber Company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk, naming the capital stock of the concern as $10,000, of which amount $1,900 only had been subscribed. The directors of the incorporation are:

Clarence A. Thayer, Chas. C. Stevenson, jr., Newton H. Hickman, Chas. L. Cron, John M. Rhodes, James Webster and John Masterson.

The movement to establish a pine lumber trust has been on foot the past two years, but it has been delayed by the fact that some mill-owners have held back. It was not because manufacturers did not realize the importance of the step, but it was hard to induce any one to take the initiative.

The Victoria and Vancouver mills have been shipping into San Francisco and other parts of the state, according to lumbermen, for less than the cost of manufacture on the American side. That this statement is not exaggerated is evidenced by the fact that some of the officers doing business in this city have been compelled to close down their mills and purchase from foreign owners.

If the new combine is a success it will be far-reaching in its operations. Not only is it intended to fight the mills of British Columbia on the coast, but the trust will reach out for foreign trade, of which at present the American manufacturers have a small share. It is argued that there is a big field for this trade, which only requires capital and energy to develop into a source of immense profit.

The board of directors, with which the Central Lumber Company has incorporated, is not a representative one, and it is not probable that they will occupy office very long. The combine has already absorbed such well-known firms as:

The Pine Lumber Company, Pope & Talbot, Golden Gate Lumber Company, Wilson Bros., Bardine Mill Company, W. J. Adams, Gray's Harbor Commercial Company, Preston & McKinnon, E. K. Wood Lumber Company, S. E. Slade Company, Renton, Holmes & Company, Simpson Lumber Company, California Lumber Company, and a number of others.

If the plans of the combine have been fully formulated, the managers are not ready to make them public. E. J. Holt, of the Simpson Lumber Company, and D. H. Bibb, of the Golden Gate Company, have had the matter in hand, and both have been working with untiring zeal. Their aim is to get every mill-owner of any prominence on the coast into the combine, and until that is accomplished it is said that nothing further will be done. Be this as it may, the fact remains that within the last few days there has been an advance in prices, and it is predicted another rise may be expected within a short time, as per agreement of owners.

D. H. Bibb, who was seen this evening, said that to publish anything concerning the workings of the combination would be premature. He admitted that the lumber market had been in a depressed condition for the past three years, and that it was time the millowners took steps for their own protection. He refused to talk about the future of the concern, saying that to do so would injure its plans.

It is asserted that for the past three years the lumber fraternity of the Pacific coast has been losing annually a round $1,000,000. The milling capacity during that time is said to have been between 1,000,000,000 and 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, while the demand, including off-coast cargoes, has never exceeded 400,000,000 feet a year. To make the situation more distressing, the Victoria and Vancouver mills have a capacity of between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 feet a year, and they come in direct competition with American mills, cutting under them in price.

In Southern California there has been a building boom of late, but, according to Mr. Bibb, the bulk of material shipped to Southern ports has come form British Columbia.

One of the most important moves which the trust will make will be to keep up the price of material. How they can do this in the face of such strong competition from British Columbia mills is one of the secrets of the combine.

Ezeta's Chances Are Slim.

New York, Sept. 9.—A special to the World from Guatemala says President Barrios, being interviewed regarding the circular letter sent by Antonio Ezeta from San Francisco, to various presidents of Central American republics, advising them that he soon will take an active part in Salvadorean affairs, said:

"I do not believe Ezeta will be able to accomplish anything, as he is hated in Salvador. Guatemala will follow her policy, which is not to interfere with her sister republic's affairs, but will take energetic measures to avoid invasion of Guatemala's frontiers. I believe Ezeta will be unable to head a revolution."

No One Seriously Hurt.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—One of the boilers which run the dynamos in the government building exploded last night, and for fifteen minutes the postoffice building was in total darkness while the employes were hustled in the corridors scarcely daring to breath for fear the old structure was going to crumble and fall on them. The explosion was heard for several blocks and caused great excitement. There is but one exit that can be used at night, and toward it the employes groped their way. No one was seriously injured.

ABOUT THE CROPS.

California's Probable Vintage of Sweet Wines This Year.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Loupe has returned from his trip to Fresno, where he was engaged in surveying the brandy stills and estimating the probable vintage of sweet wines for the coming year.

In many respects the trip was a disappointment. It was thought that the output this year would be much larger than 1894. The preliminary reports and announcements were of a very promising nature, and from the figures submitted it was estimated that the crop would exceed that of last year by at least one-third. When Mr. Loupe went to Fresno he was surprised to learn that the grape crop had been considerably damaged by a warm wave which struck that section of the country in August. Its effects were pronounced at Minturn, a small town, where in several instances, half the grape crop was destroyed by the sudden heat, which bereft the fruit of its sap.

"I surveyed 300 stills," said Loupe, "and inspected twenty-two sweet wineries. At present 100 tons of grapes are being daily pressed at Fresno by the Wine Growers' Association, and something like ninety tons a day by the Bartons. With the exception of damage done by the warm wave everything looks promising in that section of the country. Owing to the reduction of the sweet wine output there will not be as large a quantity of brandy distilled as was anticipated. A large amount of grapes formerly used for making raisins is being used for wine this year. There is plenty of work for white men in the vineyards, but they do not seem to want it, and the growers are forced to employ Chinese."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Extensive Transfer of Troops in the West Ordered.

Washington, Sept. 9. — Extensive transfers of troops in the West were directed in an order issued today by the secretary of war. The present garrison at Fort Buford, N. D., will go to Fort Assinaboine, Mont., and of the troops at the latter station, two companies of the Twenty-second infantry will go to Fort Harrison, Mont., and one company of the Twenty-second to Fort Yates, N. D., where it will be joined by another company of the same regiment now at Fort Keogh, Mont. Three companies of the Twelfth infantry, now at Fort Yates, and the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Combs, will go to Fort Niobrara, Neb., from which two companies of the Eighth infantry will depart for Fort Russell, Wyo. Three companies of the Seventeenth infantry, now at Fort Russell, will go to Columbia barracks, Ohio.

The cavalry transfers are made as follows:

Four troops of the Seventh, now in the department of Texas, to the department of Colorado; four troops of the First, now in the department of Colorado, to Oklahoma; two troops going to Fort Sill and two to Fort Reno, relieving four troops of the Third, ordered from Oklahoma to Jefferson barracks, Mo.

Fort Buford, N. D., and Fort Hancock, Texas, are discontinued as army posts and directions given to turn over the public lands to the interior department. Where the troops and companies are to be transferred has not been designated in the order. Department commanders are directed to make a selection.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

This Government's Investigation of the Ku Cheng Massacres.

Washington, Sept. 9.—It has been authoritatively announced that the United States government has decided to enter forthwith upon an independent investigation of the Ku Cheng riots. As first arranged, the inquiry was to have been made in co-operation with England.

The change is occasioned partly by the fact that the British consul at Chung Khing, who is to conduct the investigation on behalf of his government, has been detained at his post and will not be able to begin the inquiry for a month or more.

China is expected to lend her support to the American inquiry to the extent of supplying an escort. She will probably furnish an official to co-operate with the American investigator, as in the Cheng Tu investigation. The investigation is expected to be made by some of the officials now on the Chinese coast. It will probably take a month to reach Ku Cheng, the capital of the interior province of Se Chuen some 1,500 miles from the nearest ocean port.

A Novel Suit.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Another chapter in street railway litigation was begun today. The General Street Railway Company is fighting the principle that street car tracks are private property, and in the furtherance of this contention has brought a peculiar suit. It is directed against the John Spry Lumber Company for pay for the use of the company's rails by the lumber company's wagons in driving along Twenty-Second street. The action is based on the decision of Judge Tuley, of this city, in which he held that the street-car tracks are private property. This decision was rendered against the McGann Company in its suit for damages against the Chicago City Railway Company for the detention of one of its cars, when it was drawn on a disputed track.

Endowed by Miss Gould.

New York, Sept. 9.—It has been announced in a circular published in several newspapers along the lines of the Missouri Pacific railroad that Miss Helen M. Gould has founded two schholarships in the New York university, in memory of her father, Jay Gould. The scholarships are open only to persons living on the Missouri-Pacific system, and each has an endowiment of $5,000, expected to yield $250 annually. One of the scholarships is in the college proper and the other is open only to teachers studying in the school of pedagogy.

AN ANARCHIST'S WORK

He Intended to Blow Up the Rothschild Bank.

TRIED TO EXPLODE A BOMB

Seeing He Was Observed, He Threw Away the Bomb Before He Could Ignite It.

Paris, Sept. 7.—M. Rothschild's banking house was the scene today of another anarchistic attempt. At 3:20 o'clock, a man entered the bank from the Rue La Fitte vestibule. A detective on guard saw the stranger trying to light the fuse of a bomb with a cigarette. The ashes on the cigarette prevented the ready ignition of the fuse, and the man, seeing he was observed, threw the bomb upon the carpeted floor. The weapon did not explode. The man was arrested. At the police office he boldly avowed himself an anarchist.

According to another account, when the man was arrested, he was ascending the first staircase leading to the banking office, and had lighted a match. When he saw he had been detected, he threw the bomb to the ground and ran out into the street, pursued by the bank detective. He made a desperate attempt to use a razor before he was overpowered by the detective and a policeman who had come to his assistance.

Police officers believe, from the appearance of the culprit, that he is a brother of Pawels, who perpetrated the Madeline outrage. He is about 33 years of age, wears a short mustache, has a sullen stare and is very pale. He has a way of frequently clenching his fists. When taken to the prefecture, he refused to give his name or occupacion. He was dressed in dark clothes, and wore a shirt with red stripes. The bomb was made of a half-pound cocoa tin, tied with a string and wound about with wire. A round hole, a quarter of an inch in size, was in the side of the box, and from this fell a whitish powder.

At the police office the man was examined by Inspector Carnette, acting in the absence of Commissioner Guerin. He obstinately refused to talk, and was taken to the central prison. There he became more communicative, and openly professed anarchistic theories, declaring he intended the bomb as an anarchistic demonstration.

The recent explosive letter received at the bank, which cost Alphonse de Rothschild's confidential clerk an eye, the man said, was only a prelude to today's attempt, and he expected it to have a salutary effect. The man told Commissioner Guerin he made the bomb himself. He expressed regret that he had not taken enough precautions to ensure the explosion. He had tried to light the fuse with a cigarette, but the ashes upon the latter interfered. The arrival of the detective had compelled him to throw the bomb hastily, and by that act he had not expected to explode it. He said the bomb contained chloride of potassium. He added:

"However, you are welcome to open it and satisfy yourself on that point."

He spoke clearly and in a decided tone. He will be examined in detail tomorrow. The man was arrested by a policeman named Roger. The bomb has been taken to the laboratory to be examined.

The culprit was miserably dressed, and a razor and brush were found upon him, so it is supposed he is a barber's assistant. He refused to give any pretext for the attempted outrage. His family lived a long time at Montmarte, where active inquiries are proceeding.

Upon being further examined, he said the bomb was composed of chloride of potassium and blasting powder, and contained no projectile. His act, he said, was a protest against the proceedings of the bankers. He had traveled throughout France, never remaining long in the same place, in order not to awaken suspicion. He professes a contempt for work, since everyone lives at the expense of society.

The news of the outrage spread rapidly in Paris, and many fear that it portends a renewal of an active anarchistic campaign.

A Minister Charged With Murder.

Danville, Ind., Sept. 7.—Rev. William Hinshaw was arraigned in the court yesterday charged with the murder of his wife at Belleville on the night of January 12. As the defendant accompanied by his family was brought into court great excitement prevailed and mutterings of "There goes a coward" and kindred expressions of hatred were heard. The defendant's counsel filed a motion to quash the indictment which was overruled by Judge Hadley. He then entered a plea of not guilty. The day was consumed in the attempt to secure a jury.

The Hinshaw homicide was the most sensational in the criminal history of the state. The accused was pastor of the leading M. E. church at Belleville and connected with the wealthiest family in the city and is accused of murdering his wife because of an attachent for Allie Ferre, the wealthiest and prettiest girl in the vicinity. His accuser is Detective Webster, of Indianapolis, who worked for the $4,000 reward offered for the detection of the murderer.

Zip Wyatt, the Outlaw, Is Dead.

South Enid, O. T., Sept. 10.—Zip Wyatt, alias Dick Yeager, the noted outlaw, train and bankrobber, died at noon today in the Enid jail. He was unconscious many hours before his death, and made no confession, except that Shoemaker, a man now serving a life sentence for murdering Townsend in Kingfisher county, is innocent. Townsend's widow and two children saw Wyatt before his death, and identified him as one of the murderers.

Appointed by the Governor.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 6.—The governor has appointed E. S. Callendar, of Orting, a trustee of the soldiers' home, vice A. S. Cole, whose term has expired.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The weather has almost put a sudden stop to the demand for fruit. Receipts continue quite large, and unless warm weather comes, prices may take a tumble. Melons are weak and lower. Other quotations are still maintained. Country produce is in good supply. Poultry is steady. Eggs are weak and there is some shading. The hay market is overstocked. Oats are dull. Other lines are as last quoted.

Wheat Market.

Wheat prices in the local market are weak and depressed, Trading is rather slow. Exporters quote the following as extreme values: Walla Walla, 45c; Valley, 48c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.75 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.85; Snowflake, $2.75; Benton county, $2.75; graham, $2.35; superfine, $2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 22@23c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 20@21c. 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 20c; fancy dairy, 17½c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 10c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 35c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 35@40c per sack.

ONIONS—Oregon, 85@$1 per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3@3.50 per dozen; young, $1.50@2.50 per dozen; ducks, $2.00@2.50; geese, $4.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 12½c per pound; dressed, no demand.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted 15c 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 dozon; 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; prunes, 40@50c; peaches, 50@65c per box; Bartlett pears, $1@1.25; watermelons, $1.00@1.50 per dozen; cantaloupes, $1.00@1.50 per dozen; grapes, $1 per box; $1.25 per crate.

WOOL—Valley, 10@11c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

HOPS—Nominal at 2c 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, 9½c; 10s, 9½c; 50s, 9c; tierces, 8½c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.00; 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, 4¼c; extra C, 4½c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 5⅞c 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.

BAGS.—Calcutta, 4¼c.

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, $3.50@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, 57½c; choice, 58¾c; brewing, 67½@70c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 92½ per ctl; choice, 93¾c; 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, 62½@72½c; black, nominal; gray, 75@82½c.

HOPS—Quotable at 4@6c per pound.

POTATOES—Sweets, 75c@$1.25; Burbanks, 35@40c.

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

WOOL—Spring—6 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6@8c; Northern, good to choice, 12@13½c; do defective, 8@10c; new lambs and fall clips, 5@6½c; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy, 6@8c. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; good do, 4@6c; Southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c.

BUTTER — Fancy creamery, 23@24c; 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.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

THE BEST TIME TO BUY HORSES

There Is No Economy in Saving Money on the Farm When It Should Be Spent for Better Equipment.

In the management of a farm there is no economy in saving money when money should be spent for better equipments. An inferior, slow walking, half starved team is an expensive feature on any farm. If it requires twice the time to go over a field with a team than a better team could do the work, the cost of cultivating a crop is just 50 per cent more than is necessary, and at the present prices for horses that sort of extravagance is inexcusable. There ought not to be a poor team on any farm in this country today. Horses are too cheap to warrant a farm in keeping a pokey pair of horses; and as to breeding horses the man who this year has used a scrub stallion has committed a crime against himself. It would require but a few dollars, from each farmer in a neighborhood to buy a thoroughbred stallion. Every community should have one, and the scrub horse should be tabooed. Horses are coming to the front again. The lament over the "permanent ruin" of the horse market is idle. The prices for horses are simply temporarily depressed, as all other prices are depressed. There is a good future for the horse, and there is no better time for the farmer to lay a foundation for future horse breeding than now. Without making a great expenditure he can breed good colts and by the time the horse market has revived he can have excellent stock.

Another bad leak on the farm is often inferior and worn-out tools and implements. It is economy to have the best. It is economy to throw away a tool or machine when it is worn out. When half the time is required to mend a machine or implement that is constantly out of order, the cost of production is greatly increased. Often hired help are compelled to wait and waste time while an old machine is being tightened up. The only way to farm is to have everything in good order and have it sufficiently new to stand the wear and tear of the season's work; and we hardly need say that one important way to keep tools and machinery in such condition is to house them just as soon as their work is done. Do not leave them exposed to the weather a single day.—Farmer's Voice.

An Indispensible Hen.

Our real American bird is the turkey, and a lordly fellow he is when arrayed in all his pride. But, though he has not lacked advocates he is not likely to take the place of the eagle in our national devices. But the Southern Live Stock Journal thinks that when it comes to merit of the highest sort, the first of all birds beyond question is the hen. It adds to the wealth of the country every year in eggs alone $135,000,000 or about the combined value of our output of iron and wool.

The hen in England is a great institution, and yet that country imported $22,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry last year. Nobody ever complains of an over-production of eggs, and they are a cash article. But no political economist has ever thought the hen worthy of his scientific consideration. The world could easily survive the loss of all the political economists, but what a stir there would be if the hen should be threatened with extermination!—Farmer's Voice.

Poultry Points.

A fence for ducks need not be over two feet high.

Wheat and oats are a preventive of soft shell eggs.

If the hen persists in becoming too fat, kill her. She is of no use for laying.

A poultry house need not be expensive, but it should be comfortable and convenient.

Alfalfa is highly praised for a chicken ration. Chicks are very fond of the young sprouts.

The cleaner the food the better flavored the meat. Good meat can not be made from filthy food.

We wonder that more of the boys on the farms do not breed pigeons. It would be both interesting and profitable.

When marketing dressed poultry, it must be made to look well, to find a good market. Torn skin and bruised flesh are death to profits.

We do wish we could impress upon somebody the necessity of feeding crushed or ground raw bone. It should aways be pure and sweet.

Whenever you find about as many roosters as hens in a flock, you can conclude that the owner does not think that the poultry business pays.

Live Stock Items.

Beets are unquestionably a fine food for swine, and the sweeter they are, the better.

The brood sow does not require fattening food. Muscle forming foods are what she needs.

The Essex swine stands high among the smaller breeds. They mature early and fatten quickly.

The sow that is suckling pigs is expensive. She must have the very best of feed and plenty of it.

The growing pigs will be benefited by giving them easily digested food, which would bar out whole corn.

The farmer who is now breeding good colts is sagacious, in our judgment. The horse will be here when the bicycle is gone.

Meats, whether pork, beef, poultry or mutton, should not be eaten when too fresh. It should be kept several days to ripen, a refrigerator being necessary to accomplish this in summer. The reason that dressed beef drives the home article out of the market is because it is ripened and consequently not only more tender but of better flavor.