

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

PROVING HER WEIGHT

Progress of the Church Murder Trial.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IS MADE

Blanche Lamont Was Not So Heavy That an Ordinary Man Could Not Carry the Body.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The trial of Theodore Durrant is becoming more interesting. The district attorney has proved the death of Blanche Lamont, and has established that the body found in the belfry of Emmanuel church was hers, and that the clothing hidden in the rafters of the edifice was worn by the girl on the day she disappeared. The prosecution is now putting in evidence connecting the prisoner with the crime. The witnesses for the people will be called in chronological order, the intention being to form a chain, the links of which will be testimony showing the movements of the murdered girl and the defendant on the fatal 3d of April.

The district attorney tried by various pretexts to ascertain the weight of Blanche Lamont at the time of her death, the object being to show that she was not too heavy to be carried by one man up into the belfry. All questions looking for this information were objected to by the defense as hearsay, and overruled. Finally, however, when Maud Lamont, sister of the murdered girl, was on the stand, the fact was elicited that last September Blanche was weighed, and her weight found to be 121 pounds. This was a point for the prosecution. The autopsy surgeon had testified on cross-examination that although the corpse had not been weighed, he considered the weight to be about 140 pounds.

The prosecution will now show that the surgeon viewed the corpse after the girl had been dead ten days, and that with mortification the corpse had become swollen so as to appear heavier than was actually the case. The defense fought the introduction of the evidence, but it was allowed by the court.

The first witness today was Mrs. Noble, aunt of Blanche Lamont. On cross-examination she denied that she had said to Durrant, when her niece first came from Montana: "Now, Theodore, I wish you would make it as pleasant and as agreeable as possible for these girls of mine."

The witness said the only occasion when Durrant had taken Blanche out was one afternoon. Then they had been to the park, and had remained away so long that Durrant voluntarily apologized, although the witness had not been anxious at their absence. The witness continued:

"After Blanche disappeared, Durrant came to my house with Dr. Vogel to consult about her absence. He turned to me and said: "Blanche was such a good girl. She believed everybody else was as good as herself, and in that way she might have been carried off."

Maud Lamont told about Durrant's attentions to her, and her sister, corroborating her aunt's testimony on that point. Maud positively identified the ring with the chip diamond as hers. She said she had exchanged with Blanche, each wearing the other's ring. This was one of the rings returned to Mrs. Noble wrapped in a newspaper, on the edge of which was printed the names of George King, the church organist, and Professor Scherstein, an elderly music teacher. This same ring was positively identified at the preliminary examination by a second-hand dealer named Oppenheim as one offered to him for sale by Durrant after Blanche disappeared. The witness identified the clothing found in the belfry as worn by her sister on the morning of her disappearance.

Maud is a rosy-cheeked girl, with auburn hair, and neat figure, dressed in deepest black. She testified that Blanche was born in Rockford, Ill. Thence the family went to Dillon, Mont. Maud came to San Francisco in June, 1894, Blanche was 21 years of age at the time of her disappearance. The witness is 20. She further testified that Durrant was a prominent member of the Christian Endeavor Society, at which meeting she and Blanche frequently met Durrant. The prisoner often escorted the sisters home from the meetings. Two days after Blanche disappeared Durrant came to the house at 8:45 and asked for Blanche. Witness, seeking to hide the fact of a sister's absence, told Durrant Blanche always left for school at 8:30. Durrant said he had a book for Blanche. He left a copy of "The Newcomes" for her.

Police Captain Lees waited anxiously in his office until a late hour last night, hoping that he would receive a telegram of great importance in the Durrant case. The chief of detectives expected either the confirmation or denial of a story which, if true, will add another link to the chain which binds Durrant. What he expected Captain Lees would not tell, but a telegram received from Downville at a late hour explains his anxiety.

At Downville another witness has been found who will be here to testify when he is needed. It is claimed that John Curran, of the Mountain house, in Sierra county, was on Market street in this city on the afternoon of April 3 and saw Blanche Lamont and Durrant on a Market street car going west. If this be true, the prosecution has secured another witness of the greatest value.

Mutual Separation Agreed Upon. Chicago, Sept. 13.—A Washington special to the Daily News says: Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," will hereafter live apart from her husband, Mrs. Burnett is now in London. Her husband admits that a mutual separation has been agreed upon on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

STATE BOARDS MEET.

Semi-Monthly Session of the State School Land Commissioners.

Salem, Sept. 12.—The state board of school land commissioners held its regular semi-monthly session today. In a matter of an application by I. W. Case to purchase tidelands in front of Newport the legal points were presented and briefs filed by R. G. Morrow. The consideration of the applications for loans of the school funds was postponed until tomorrow. In the matter of collections, it was ordered by the board that the attorney's fees for the same should be stipulated in advance hereafter. The matter of collecting from persons delinquent on school moneys was discussed at length and it was unanimously agreed that the local attorneys of the board in the different counties be instructed to press collections, especially for interest due, and to institute suits if absolutely necessary. In the matter of lands held for cancellation by the commissioners of the general land office, it was ordered that applicants to purchase proved rights or those thereby affected be notified that they must take the necessary steps to protect their interests. Where the base used was said to be mineral its mineral character must be established by the occupant, and when rejected because of duplication of bases a new basis shall be furnished.

Sugar Bounty Ruling Appealed.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Controller Bowler has received a telegram from Senator Manderson, counsel for the Oxnard Sugar Company, giving notice that he would file an appeal to the secretary on the question of the controller's jurisdiction, holding that the controller cannot hold the sugar bounty claimants to court without their consent. It is assumed that Manderson's contention will be that the act of March 3, 1887, known as the Tucker act, which authorizes the department to send certain cases to the court of claims, "with the consent of the complainants," repealed section 1063 of the revised statutes passed June 5, 1868, under which the controller acted. This section does not make the consent of the complainant a condition of the reference to the court of claims. The controller, however, has not commented on this condition.

The Habit Is Barbarous.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Charles Sonntag, president of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, went out to Golden Gate Park yesterday afternoon and returned with the conviction that there is need for a big reform in the practices of some of the wheelmen. Mr. Sonntag noticed a number of bicycle riders spinning through the park with infants strapped to the handlebars of their wheels. He considers it a highly dangerous practice, and says he is determined to put a stop to it if the officers of the society have to be instructed to arrest every person seen carrying an infant on his wheel. Aside from endangering the life of a child, he says the practice of strapping a red-faced infant to a wheel and pushing it against the fog and wind from the ocean is barbarous.

Fraker Identified by His Sister.

Richmond, Mo., Sept. 11.—Mrs. N. J. McGruder, of Atlanta, Mo., sister of Dr. Fraker, arrived here and at once went to the county jail. If any doubt existed as to the identity of the man it was dispelled by his meeting with Mrs. McGruder. She recognized him at once. After the meeting in the jail, Mrs. McGruder was seen at her hotel, and said the prisoner was Dr. Fraker beyond doubt. Asked in regard to the money she had received from Judge Lincoln as a part of her share, she said the sum was about \$1,200, and it was now on deposit in a bank in Macon county. She is as yet undecided whether to pursue in regard to it, and denied the published statement that she had offered to turn it over to the insurance company.

Million-Dollar Mortgage.

Tacoma, Sept. 13.—A million-dollar mortgage was filed with the auditor today, being given by the Tacoma Land Company on its Tacoma property, valued at over \$5,000,000, to the Provident Life & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, to secure a loan of \$1,000,000. The proceeds are being used in the construction of a 20,000-ton wheat warehouse, the purchase and filling in of a portion of the Tacoma tide flats and dredging of waterways. The loan is evidenced by an issue of 1,000 \$1,000 bonds running for twenty years and bearing 6 per cent interest.

The General Lafayette Tree Split.

Seituate, R. I., Sept. 13.—One of the most terrible thunder storms experienced in many years has just visited this section and destroyed \$5,000 worth of property in the neighborhood of the former home of ex-Congressman Charles H. Hays. The famous General Lafayette tree was split in two. The tree is the only historical one in Rhode Island, and is the one under which the general ate his dinner while the Continental troops were marching from Rhode Island to Connecticut.

Indians Left in a Bad Flight.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 13.—A telegram received at the governor's office from the American consul-general at Quebec announces there are thirteen of Wisconsin's Indians stranded in that city that were engaged at Black River Falls by a Wild West show. The show has gone to pieces and left the redmen with their squaws and paposes without means of support. The department at Washington was notified.

Railroad Sold at Auction.

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—The Valley railroad was sold today at public auction under an order issued by United States Judge Ricks, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for \$3,070,000, \$570,000 more than the minimum figures set by the court.

Unconditional Surrender.

London, Sept. 12.—A Madrid dispatch says Campos has announced he would not accept proposals of any kind from the rebels in Cuba except unconditionally, and except when they had surrendered their arms.

A CONTESTED ESTATE

Dispute as to a Young Man's Identity.

GREAT MANY DEPOSITIONS MADE

Peculiar Case Involving Considerable Valuable Property in the State of Washington.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12.—The contest for the estate of old John Wyant, who was murdered near Spangle, this county, three years ago, has developed one of the most puzzling mysteries in the history of the West.

John and Joseph Wyant were Virginia boys, who came West many years ago. Joseph settled in Iowa, married and brought up a family of twelve children. John went to Missouri and the question of his marriage is now in dispute.

Several years ago John came to Washington and took up a fine farm near Spokane. There he lived alone until the night of his murder and the attempt of the murderer to destroy the evidence of his crime by firing the house. A young man who claims to be the son of the murdered man is here, claiming the property and the case is now before Judge Moore of the superior court.

The young man's story is that when his father came to Washington he left him with his Uncle Joseph in Iowa; that he grew up there and was thought to be Joseph's son, by others his nephew. Six years ago he ran away and came to the Pacific Northwest. Later Joseph Wyant, as a result of family difficulties, also came to this section. He visited his brother's grave, then drifted into the Northern mining country.

At Kaslo he found the runaway boy, advised him that he was the son of John Wyant and that an estate awaited him in this country. He came here, fell into dissipated ways, was arrested while drunk for breaking into a saloon, gave another name and serving out a short sentence in jail. While in prison he was recognized by a young man named Metcalf, a former schoolmate. In the trial of the case, Metcalf and his half-brother testified that they went to school with Wyant and that he was known as a nephew of Joseph Wyant.

A great many depositions have been received from Nebraska and Virginia, but they deepen the mystery. Some are sure Fred Wyant is the son of Joseph; others are equally positive that he is the son of John and therefore entitled to the estate.

The wife of Joseph says he is not her son, but her oldest son Warren sends his deposition from Virginia, and says that Fred is his brother as he remembers when he was born. He also attaches a purported letter from his mother, saying she had sent Fred out here to secure the estate. Other members of Joseph Wyant's family are sure Fred is not their brother. Some of the neighbors are quite positive that John Wyant was never married; others are equally positive that he was. A decision is not expected for some time.

CASE OF BUSTAMANTE.

Captain Johnson Upheld for Surrendering Ezeta's Lieutenant.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—In regard to the surrender of Florencio Bustamante, one of Antonio Ezeta's lieutenants, whom the United States refused to give up to President Guiterrez, of San Salvador, by the steamer City of Sydney, to the Salvadorean authorities at La Libertad, Alexander Center, local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in an interview today upheld the conduct of Captain Johnson. Center said that Johnson did not surrender Bustamante until forced to do so by the authorities at La Libertad. He considered it a question of international law to be solved by the authorities at Washington.

United States District Attorney Foote said that while the steamship company could not be held responsible for the surrender, no foreign power had any right to go upon a vessel flying the American flag and take away any person for a political offense without that person's consent. When a person is on a shipboard under the American flag, theoretically, he is on American soil. Foote continued:

"The proper course is through diplomacy. It would be the business of the American minister at San Salvador to stay any execution of the prisoner Bustamante until the United States government could investigate the matter and see whether any treaty obligations had been violated. It was for refusing to interfere in the Barrundia case that Lansing B. Mizner was removed from the office of minister. Barrundia was taken from an American ship and shot, and Minister Mizner did not interfere to protect him."

General Antonio Ezeta is little concerned about the fate of Bustamante. Ezeta does not think that Bustamante will be harshly treated, because of his former friendship with Guiterrez, but even if "the monkey," as the captured exile was known, is put away in his hole in the ground forever, Ezeta does not think it will matter much after all.

Still a Methodist.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Rev. E. G. Leonard, pastor of the Hyde Park M. E. church, who attended the convent of the sacred heart Sunday and received the papal benediction from Monsignor Satolli, had a lively experience in being interviewed all day yesterday. The pastor was kept busy all day denying the rumor that he intended to join the Romish church. His trustees were satisfied of his good standing, but the pastor was far from at ease.

Zip Wyatt, the Outlaw, Is Dead.

South End, O. T., Sept. 10.—Zip Wyatt, alias Dick Yeager, the noted outlaw, train and bank robber, died at noon today in the End 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.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

The Claim Hastened by England's Action at Corinto.

New York, Sept. 13.—Further particulars of the latest movements for a Central American Union have been obtained from Senor Jose de Gomez, the Nicaraguan statesman, who, as the special minister from the president of Nicaragua to the Central American states, conducted the preliminary negotiations which lead to the understanding now arrived at. Senor Gomez arrived in New York several days ago. From here he will go to Washington in a few days to pay his respects to the Nicaraguan minister. He says that he is in the United States solely on private business. In an interview he said:

"The confederated arrangements to which Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras have just committed themselves, and which it is hoped Guatemala and Costa Rica will also assent to," said Senor Gomez, "is primarily in the interest of maintaining peace throughout Central America, and promoting civilization and progress in the five republics. The substantial and intelligent citizens in all these countries are heartily sick of revolutions, which have been so frequent in the past and have retarded development, wasted our resources and discredited us in the eyes of the world. Everybody who has visited Central America, or made a study of the conditions, knows that ours is materially the globe, which ought to compare favorably with any other for population, prosperity and advancement. But the population of the whole of Central America is not much in excess of 13,000,000, including natives and other inferior races; and its backwardness is lamentable in various material respects."

"But what hastened the agreement for union and was probably the determining factor in bringing it to pass at this time was the arbitrary action of England in the Corinto affair several months ago. That is a striking object lesson of the weakness of the Central American states when confronted by foreign aggression; and the union for defense which we are now inaugurating is the direct outgrowth of it. Last year I was sent by the president of Nicaragua as a special minister to present to their governments propositions in behalf of a treaty of union. I received fair encouragement, but before my mission was completed, the events growing out of England's claim on Nicaragua transpired, and I was summoned home. President Zelaya thereupon decided that the time was ripe for immediate action, and without waiting for the results of my negotiations to develop in the ordinary course, he issued an invitation to all the Central American presidents to meet at Amalpa, the capital of Honduras. General Bonilla, president of Honduras, and General Guiterrez, president of Salvador, responded favorably and the three presidents accordingly met in conference at Amalpa in July. The result of their deliberations was the treaty, the details of which have already been printed."

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Observations of a Priest Recently Returned From Missionary Work.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—Rev. Father Zeenus Barnum, who has recently returned from the interior of Alaska, where he spent four years in missionary work among the natives, gave to the Baltimore Sun an interview relating to the boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

"The claim made by the British government at the instance of Canadians," said he, "embraces a valuable strip of land, a portion of which is the key, to a vast extent, to the interior of Alaska, and which possesses rich mineral resources. Another portion would give them control of fine natural harbors, and in a third place they would give one of the most magnificent scenic regions of the world, Glacier bay, which is now beginning to be visited by thousands of tourists from all over the world during the summer months.

"Although the immense value of this land cannot be accurately determined, a knowledge of its geographical position on the coast shows that great commercial advantages should accrue in the future from its possession by this country. It is a long, narrow slice running the whole length of the narrow circular district of Alaska that is nearest this country. It is most temperate in climate, and the only part of the territory that is settled by any considerable number of white men.

"One important effect of Great Britain's claims, if they should be allowed, would be that Great Britain would have control of the route which is the key to the gold fields on the northwest corner of Alaska. These fields pan out about \$100,000 each year, but it has been stated there are rich prospects there yet unworked, as well as other mineral resources which, when they become well known, will likely cause considerable immigration there."

Turkish Annoyances.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.—The Turkish authorities at various ports of Asia Minor, notably at Beyrout and Sassaun, are again subjecting packages sent by the American Bible House, of this city, for the mission stations to fresh examinations and delays at the port of arrival, notwithstanding the fact that all packages are carefully examined by the customs authorities at Constantinople. Not only are these of frequent occurrence, but the customs officials at Beyrout have stopped a consignment of 16,000 Bibles and other books duly authorized to circulate in the empire, on the pretext that each book has to bear the stamp of the ministry of public instruction, this being quite contrary to the contract on the subject between the United States and the ports. Mr. Terrell, the American minister, addressed a note to the ports, protesting against the violation of the contract and demanding the release of the consignment.

Mrs. Talmage's Will.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11.—The will of Mrs. Talmage, wife of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, was admitted to probate today. The estate is valued at \$160,000, and is left to her husband.

A Soldier Killed.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Private Thomas Coffee, of the Fifteenth regiment of the United States army, was shot and killed by the sentinel, J. M. Kress, at Fort Sheridan today, while attempting to escape from the guardhouse.

RESERVE STILL LOWER

No Apprehension, However, Felt for the Future.

OVER A MILLION IS WITHDRAWN

The Treasury Officials Have No Doubt the Syndicate Will Very Soon Make the Losses Good.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The gold reserve today was further depleted by the loss of \$1,200,000 withdrawn for export from the New York subtreasury. This left the reserve, at the close of business, \$97,710,773. The treasury officials have received no information of contemplated gold deposits by the New York banks, as reported, yet they have no doubt that the syndicate very soon will make good the losses below \$1,000,000. For this reason, when questioned, they say they have no apprehension for the future. As to the real purpose of the syndicate with regard to speedy action, they have no official or reliable information.

The relations between the congressional library and the treasury department have assumed a normal condition. The regular disbursements of the library for August were made by the treasury department on requisitions of Librarian Spofford. The report of the copyright payments for August will be rendered to the treasury this week. The settlement of old accounts has not yet been completed, but it is expected that the librarian will be ascertained soon, and a report of the same made to the secretary of the treasury.

Two hundred Chinese, recently landed at Vancouver, B. C., have made application to the collector of customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for entry at that port. It is stated these Chinese are actors, en route to the Atlanta exposition, and while there is no good reason known for their rejection, the government has taken the precaution to instruct the collector to Ogdensburg to make a very thorough examination into the matter before permitting them to enter.

Latest reports from Seal Islands indicate that the North American Commercial Company has taken about 15,000 skins, the maximum limit imposed during the season closed August 1. Reports received early in the season led to the belief that there was an unusual scarcity of seals on the islands, and that the Commercial Company would not be able to take more than a fraction of its quota, but subsequent reports show no material decrease in the number herding on the island since last year.

The Indian office has received no intimation of trouble at the Roseburg agency. Recently the agents were instructed to reduce the prices paid for hauling supplies, etc., to a fair price, it being held that they were three times as high as they should be. If the Indians did not care to do the work at the lower figures, the agents were instructed to contract with white men for it. Hollow Horn Bear, who is the leader of the malcontents, is well known as an agitator. It is said that he always coils down soon, and no real trouble is anticipated.

It is probable that the Oxnard sugar bounty case will not reach the court of claims for some time. Mr. Ham, who was associated as counsel with Senator Manderson, has requested Secretary Carlisle not to send the case to the court until the senator has had time to read Controller Bowler's decision, and take whatever action thereon he saw fit. The request was granted, and the papers will remain in the secretary's possession until Senator Manderson is heard from.

Two Sealing Schooners Seized.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 11.—The sealer Beatrice arrived this morning, having been seized for alleged violation of the Behring sea regulations. She reports the seizure of the schooner Ainoko. The Beatrice was boarded by the Rush August 20 and four seal skins, marked as if by buckshot, were found aboard. Although no guns were found, she was seized on a charge of having used firearms in the sea. She was towed to Unalaska and turned over to the British ship Pleasant, by whom she was ordered to report to the naval authorities here. The Ainoko was seized on a charge of being inside the sixty-mile protective zone after seals. The Ainoko left Unalaska before the Beatrice, but is not yet here.

Both vessels will be tried in the Admiralty court. Their value with fittings is about \$9,000 apiece. The Beatrice reports a light catch of seals. The high line schooner had only 700.

Further Outrages Reported.

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Kars, Armenia, says the entire district of Kennack is surrounded by Turkish troops, dispatched by Zekki Pasha, under the plea of arresting Armenian revolutionists. The villages of Carni, Triggenner, Torton, Boropol and Mariga are reported to be completely sacked, and the population aggregating 5,000, were severely dealt with. The men were tortured, and the women and children were ravished. The four monasteries were sacked and the altars and images destroyed. The excitement and alarm is universal. Authentic information from Moscow is that an anti-Christian society of Turkish officials has been formed there and at Bitlis with the intention of slaughtering Christians in the event of the acceptance by the ports of the scheme of reforms presented by the powers. It is declared that Consul Hampson is to be the first victim.

Increase of Cholera.

London, Sept. 11.—An Odessa dispatch to the Daily News says: There has been an increase of cholera at Volkma, and 250 deaths are occurring daily in the government of Podoria. Ezeroum is also seriously affected.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade in produce continues quite active. It was not very good weather for melons and summer fruits, but dealers succeeded in maintaining prices. Chickens are in demand at improved prices, and eggs are firm and expected to go higher. No changes are reported in groceries, provisions or other lines.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is quiet, and prices ruled weak. Export quotations are as follows: Walla Walla, 44c; Valley, 47c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.75 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.85; Snowflake, \$2.75; Benton county, \$2.75; Graham, \$2.35; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 22c; milling, 28c; gray, 20c. Hulled 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.

Milk—Creamery, \$1.00; shorts, \$1.50; middlings, \$1.15@1.16; rye, 75c@80c per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22c; fancy dairy, 22c; fair to good, 15c@17c; common, 12c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 35c per roll.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 35c@40c per sack.

Onions—Oregon, 85c@1 per cental. Potatoes—Chickens, old, \$3@4.00 per dozen; young, \$1.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$4.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 12c per pound; dressed, no demand.

Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 15c per dozen.

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

Onions—Vancouver—Cabbage, 1 1/2c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 1c per dozen; Oregon wax beans, 2c@3c; cucumbers, 7c@8c per dozen; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 50c@60c per box; corn, 8c per doz.

Berries—Blackberries, 4c per pound. 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, \$4.65 per dozen.

California Vegetables—Garlic, new 60c@8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2c@2 1/2c per pound.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, good, 75c per box; prunes, 40c@50c; peaches, 50c@60c per box; Bartlett pears, \$1.15@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, 10c@11c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7c@9c.

Horns—Nominal.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 9c@11c per pound; paper shell, 12c@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11c@12c; standard walnuts, 10c@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12c@14c; pecans, 13c@16c; Brazil, 12c@13c; filberts, 14c@16c; peanuts, raw, 5c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8c@10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11c@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8c@9c; breakfast bacon 11c@12c; short clear sides, 8c@9c; dry salt sides, 7 1/2c@8c; dried beef hams, 12c@13c; lamb, compound, in tins, 7 1/2c; lamb, pure, in tins, 9c@10c; pigs feet, 8c; \$3.50; pig feet, 40c; \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 11c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lamb, 5-pound pails, 9c; 10s, 9c; 50s, 9c; tierces, 8 1/2c.

Hides—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 13c@14c; dry kip and calfskin, 11c@13c; culis, 3c less; salted, 9c and over, 8c@9c; 50 to 60 lbs, 7c; 80c, \$3.50; pig feet, 40c; \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 11c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lamb, 5-pound pails, 9c; 10s, 9c; 50s, 9c; tierces, 8 1/2c.

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, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 5 1/2c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 5c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15c@16c per pound.

COFFEE.—Costa Rica, 22c@23c; Rio, 20c@22c; Salvador, 21c@21 1/2c; Mocha, 25c@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26c@28c; Lahat Java, 31c@25c; Arbutle's Mokka 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, \$5.50@11.00.

BRANDS.—Small white, No. 1, 3 1/2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 3c; Lima, 5 1/2c.

CORDAGE.—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

BAGS.—Calcutta, 4 1/2c.

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, \$3.25@3.60.