

THE PLAINDEALER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING COMPANY
W. F. BENJAMIN, Editor
C. Y. BENJAMIN, Manager

Subscription Rates:
One Year payable in advance \$2.00
Months " " " 1.00
Months " " " .50

AUGUST 29, 1895.

A PRACTICAL INSTITUTION.

The Oregon Agricultural College is thoroughly a practical institution. It aims to give its students a practical education—an education for use. It does not neglect the aesthetic nor the mental sciences, but everything that is taught is intended to have a direct bearing on the actual condition of life. The merits of the institution are not yet fully known throughout the state. That this is so is manifested in the surprise shown by visitors at the scope, equipment and thoroughness of the school. The various departments are presided over by more than twenty professors, all through masters of the different branches, and efficient educators. The buildings and apparatus are all of modern style and first-class in every particular.—Corvallis Gazette.

"A practical education for use." For farming, for the mechanics, for horticulture, for architecture, for teachers of our public schools? Not a bit of it. The Gazette fails to point out a single instance in the line of usefulness which its name suggests. Unwittingly however the Gazette admits its unfitness when it says "the merits of the institution are not fully known throughout the state." Its merits as a practical institution is not known throughout the state for the reason that it has no practical use, except perhaps to those who wish to enter the professions. That class is the only one which makes a practical use of the education they get at the college. This is doubtless the reason, and a good one it is, why the merits of the institution are not fully known throughout the state. It has no merit for practical use. This college has been in practical operation for several years, grinding out its grists of graduates for lawyers, doctors and preachers, but not a practical farmer or mechanic has ever issued from its walls. The name Agricultural college, is a misnomer, a fraud and a deception. Under the guise of educating farmers and mechanics for practical business in callings, it is practically a Latin, Greek, higher mathematics, grammar and philosophical institution, such as prospective professional men find useful to fit them for those professions. This is one good reason why its merits are not known. It has no merits for practical instruction for practical farmers or mechanics. It does however give practical employment "to more than twenty professors"—good for professors. It appears that visitors, after witnessing the grand arrangement of apartments, a display apparatus and equipments and hearing the lectures of this institution are not known—it is a wonder, truly! The farmers and mechanics throughout the state know nothing of its practical use except once every two years several thousand dollars are appropriated to it, and that once every year they have to pay a tax to help support it. That is all they know about it. And when a humble and unpretentious taxpayer complains or a newspaper has the courage to voice the sentiment of the taxpayers, condemning such useless expenditure of money they are ridiculed, vilified and named as "old fogies, moss backs and enemies of education."

These modern soi-disant, instructors of farmers and mechanics say to all who object to being taxed for the benefit of the few, "Oh! you old fogies, you moss back ignoramuses, you are opposed to education." Verily, the tyrants of old, in the holy name of religion, persecuted, even unto death the honest inquirers after truth. So today, in the holy name of education, the few tax eaters denounce, ostracize and vilify those who dare question the practical utility of such institutions. We ask who is benefited by them? We pause for reply. That our position on this subject be not misunderstood we emphatically assert that the state has no constitutional right to appropriate one dollar for educational use except to the public school where each and every child of a certain age has as near as practicable an equal opportunity to receive its benefit. Therefore, the legislature of this state has no authority to divert one dollar of the tax from the people of the state to this college, the normal school or the state university. The state authority extends no further in that direction than to the public schools.

Yet the school is a good one, as good, perhaps, as any in the state, and while it is fastened upon us, all who are able to do so should take advantage of the opportunity offered to get a college education at bed rock prices.

ROSEBURG ACADEMY.
Rev. H. E. Dilworth, principal of the Roseburg Academy, is endeavoring to put this institution upon a permanent basis. This is a worthy move and the people who can, will doubtless lend Mr. Dilworth a helping hand. They will be called on to

subscribe a nominal sum to assist him in this work. Persons residing in Roseburg having children to educate beyond what they can receive in the public school, ought to help Mr. Dilworth in this enterprise. It will be far more economical to establish a practical instruction here at home than sending their children abroad. The trivial sum of \$10 a year to aid this academy will be a trifle, compared with the expenses incident to sending them to Drain, Salem, Monmouth or elsewhere. Our business men too, will find it to their advantage in a business point of view, to subscribe to this fund.

A good high school established in Roseburg will draw many pupils from the country here, that without such an institution here, will go elsewhere and draw large sums of money from them that would be spent here. Besides an academy here will be a credit to our city of which every citizen will be proud.

Twenty five or thirty years ago, Oregon was the "land of big red apples" because of the size and ruby color of that fruit. "Those big red apples" were as delicious in flavor as their exterior appearance was inviting to the eye, but seldom do we see such fine, luscious apples nowadays. The orchards of Oregon today produce no such magnificent apples as they did in the 50's. What is the cause? Is it in the lack of culture and care. The farmer of 30 years ago took an intelligent interest in the selection of his fruit and especially in its cultivation. Fruit culture is one of the great coming industries of Oregon and it will probably be the leading industry in the not very distant future. Southern Oregon will in time be one great orchard and garden. Its climate, soil and natural adaptability to the production of fruits and vegetables will make it such. There are plenty of counties that can raise the cereals, but only a few favored spots are adapted to fruits and vegetables, and none can surpass Southern Oregon in this particular.

Diversified farming, which includes the production of fruits and vegetables, is the goal to which the Oregon farmer is steadily progressing. We have here alluded to apples as not comparing with the apples of 30 years ago, but when it comes to peaches, big, luscious peaches, Southern Oregon can beat the world. We have noticed more than once the eye of the visitor to Roseburg glisten as he gazes upon the incomparable peaches exhibited in our market, and on sale.

In response to inquiries made of the S. P. Company by the miner's association of California if some amicable settlement of differences regarding lands claimed to be mineral lying within the limits of the railroad grant can be made, W. H. Mills, acting for the company, says that the company is willing and ready to submit the question to two commissioners, one to be chosen by the company and the other by the association, with the understanding that their decision shall be binding and irrevocable, provided, the association withdraws affidavits now on file antagonizing the company's application for patents.

Very likely the difficulties in Oregon could be settled in the same manner if there was an association of miners that would take hold of the matter and press it.

We learn from the Review that the Riddle Enterprise has dropped the PLAINDEALER from its exchange list with the remark that it does so "without a single tear of regret, as the PLAINDEALER is not much of a newspaper anyway." While the dropping of the Enterprise was purely accidental on the part of the PLAINDEALER, in revising our mailing list, we did not view the inevitable. Had not the Review kindly called our attention to the Enterprise's remark, we would have remained in blissful ignorance of the attempted retaliation.

A coal combine, controlling seven-eighths of the coal interests of the South, it is said, is being formed with a capital of \$50,000,000. Kentucky and Tennessee mines constitute a large part of the trust. The avowed purpose of the organization is to materially advance the price of coal. But how about the wages of the miners?

The Review, owned and controlled by the boss of the Roseburg Water Company, in the superabundant of its vainglorious spleen, incubated a new explosive for the PLAINDEALER in its Monday issue by dubbing us as an "anarchist." Why, the poor doped nut, it don't know what an anarchist is.

Christ has come again. He is now in New Mexico, performing miracles the same as when on earth before. He raises the dead, restores sight to the blind, assists the lame to walk, dispels fevers, etc., so says the New York Herald. That paper ought to send him a free pass to New York right away.

President Cleveland, while at Gray Gables, will touch the button that will set in motion the machinery at Atlanta, Ga., and to unfurl the flag to the breeze Sept. 18, 1895, in the Cotton State International Exposition building.

For Sale Cheap.
One Schuttler 3 1/2 wagon nearly new, also one set of double work harness. Inquire at this office.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

A Chinese Version.
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Sam Moy, a prominent Chinese merchant of Chicago, says that a Chinese paper he received gives the Chinese version of the attacks upon the English and American missionaries. According to this Chinese paper, the attack developed a serious state of affairs. It was found that the basements of the mission houses were closely guarded by the disreputable Chinese hangers on of the missions. No decent Chinaman will have anything to do with a mission. The missionaries cannot talk the language. The Chinese in the interior who can talk "pigeon" or any foreign language are almost always young men who have run away to avoid punishment for petty crimes or to shirk the support of their families, going to some treaty port instead of the mountains, as the fugitives from justice for more serious charges do. In time the petty crime is forgotten or compounded, and the fellow comes back, but is regarded as a social outlaw, and does not find or want to find anything to do in the way of work, more than enough to keep him alive. The advent of the missionary opens a new field for the unscrupulous element. The missionary has to have an interpreter. The outcast is ready to act and also to become a convert—anything for any easy life. He becomes a member of the missionary staff and household. The missionary wants converts; the hanger on wants some luxuries. There are only two ways to get converts in China. One is to hire them; then you have converts just as long as they are paid. The other is by buying or kidnapping children and keeping and teaching them. Hiring converts and buying children are expensive, but the better class of missionaries, well supplied with money, will understand the Chinese usages, and buy and show results.

Good missionaries don't allow any kidnaping, but most of the missionaries, while good people themselves, don't know how bad their native staff is. It is the native staff, under the lead of the tough interpreter, which does the kidnaping, and the missionaries are fooled. This is the way it is done: One of the interpreters sees a child, a girl, say 12 years old, and finds out she is not well watched and cared for; that her parents are poor or careless people not likely to make much fuss at her disappearance. He inveigles the child into a visit to the mission, and often force is used. The missionary sees the child, and is told some tale by the unscrupulous interpreter, that she wants to live at the mission and be instructed, or some other invention which seems plausible to the ignorance and zeal of the missionary, and something is added to show the importance of guarding the new candidate from capture by the relatives, who, the missionary is assured, would do so to prevent the perversion of the child's faith.

As the missionary cannot talk to the child he trusts his interpreter, who can, and the child—well, the less the original is followed here the better. The interpreter practically gets the girl. She is his slave for the time being, and he plays the missionary to keep her safely out of sight until he can sell her and get the money for her. Then the missionary is fooled again, and the process is repeated as frequently as possible. It is a great industry for the unscrupulous interpreter, who lives better, has more pleasure, and makes more money with less work under the protection of the mission, than most of the good people of their town.

The burning of the missions freed some of the girl captives, who told the story of their kidnaping, confinement and the indignities to which they were subjected. The stories spread and aroused the ferocity of all good people. This started the great riot, and the mob attacked the missionaries and interpreters indiscriminately.

The best people did not accuse the missionaries of any intentional wrong, and would not harm them, intending only to send them away so they could no longer be induced by the wicked interpreters to help them in kidnaping helpless girls.

All agreed it was right to kill the hanger-on staff of the kidnaping, because it is the law and custom that any one may do so in China. The governor of Cokien sent 1000 soldiers up the Min river to quell the riots and restore order, but the bandits joined with the ruffians and whipped the soldiers. The soldiers lost half their number and had to retreat. At the time the paper was printed it was said the whole section was in the control of the mob, and there was great fear that elsewhere, where the people hear of the state of affairs at Ku Cheng, there would be great trouble for the missionaries.

The foregoing is a free translation, not literal, but much abbreviated, and presents the Chinese view of the situation.

The Triennial Convale.
Boston, Aug. 26.—Knights Templar and ladies from every section of the United States and visitors from every nook and corner of New England have been pouring into the city today by the thousands.

A hundred commanderies, including over 2500 Sir Knights, arrived before midnight. Tonight 50 or more delegations will arrive. Among the delegations which came in today was the Oakland commandery of California. The railroads expect to bring in over 25,000 people, besides the parade starts tomorrow, besides those from suburban towns that make up greater Boston.

At the headquarters of the California commanderies elaborate preparations are being made to entertain guests. California, No. 1, of San Francisco, in particular, will outdo all their efforts at former convales. Their rooms at the Parker house are beautifully decorated with potted palms and flowers of all kinds. Wednesday morning a distribution of souvenirs will be begun, and 10,000 bottles of wine to be given away. Golden Gate commandery, of San Francisco, is holding open houses at the Columbia hotel. Sir Knights have stretched long banners across Washington street high above the trolley wires, proclaiming their whereabouts, and everybody is invited to pay respects to the cinnamon bear, who has the distinction of being the youngest Knight Templar in the world, being only six months old. Oakland commandery is entertaining friends at the Hotel Barlow, whose headquarters are decorated tastefully.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Aug. 26.—At 2 o'clock this morning a mob of about a dozen men took Harrison Lewis, a negro, who murdered Joe Brooks, also colored, on Friday night, from jail, and hanged him to a tree in the courthouse yard. The mob procured sledge hammers, and after three hours' work succeeded in battering down the jail door. Lewis begged piteously for his life, but with a rope around his neck was dragged to the nearest tree and strung up. It is the opinion of many that the mob was composed of colored men. Friday night Lewis went to Brooks' house and calling him to the door shot him down on his own threshold without warning. Lewis was a brother of Mattson Lewis, who narrowly escaped lynching here two weeks ago for an assault upon Mrs. Murray Childs, and was taken to Louisville for safe keeping.

Unprovoked Murder.
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Charles Lloyd, a negro desperado, last night met two white boys, W. B. Welch, and John Hough, both about 17 years old, near the Hailer mine, Lancaster county, and with the declaration that it was time for negroes to begin to kill white men, opened fire upon the boys, who were unarmed. Welch was first shot through the body, and when he begged the negro not to shoot again, he placed his revolver to Welch's head and shot him dead. Lloyd then fired at Hough, but only succeeded in breaking his right arm. Lloyd took to the mountains, but a posse of white men are after him for the purpose of lynching him as soon as captured. Welch and Hough are members of prominent families.

Same Old Story.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—In Judge Murphy's court this morning the opposing counsel concentrated all their efforts to securing the 12th juror to try Theodore Durrant. After a number had been excused for cause there remained about 40 names in the jury-box from which it was hoped to complete the panel. The morning was spent in a fruitless attempt to get an impartial citizen to serve. Durrant looked on the calm and imperious demeanor which has characterized him from the beginning, and even from the time of his arrest. The young man's perfect control under all circumstances is beginning to attract some admiration, he is innocent or guilty. He passed most of the session in the perusal of a document which was believed to be a new affidavit for a change of venue based on the difficulty of obtaining a jury, which, the defense will argue, indicates an overwhelming feeling in the community against the prisoner. It is understood that when the 12th juror is obtained, court will adjourn at least one day to allow District Attorney Barnes time to prepare his opening address to the jury.

Durrant's proof of an alibi in the Minnie Williams case, so unexpectedly built by Marius Burnett and Edward McPherson, has been shattered. Judge G. C. Groesinger, upon whom the young men depend for corroboration, declare positively that it was on the night of Thursday, April 11, and not on Friday, that the young fellows saw Durrant. "I am positive," said Judge Groesinger, "that I did not meet Burnett and McPherson on Friday night, April 12. It was the day before that I met them. I did not wish to be dragged into this case, certainly not as a prop to the defense in this way. In the first place, Burnett and McPherson have not given a true account of what happened when I met them. I have known them for some time, having been connected with the militia. About 9 o'clock Thursday night I met them on Market street, near Powell. It was very near the Baldwin annex, and not in front of the Elite gallery, as they have asserted."

Quartz's Death.
LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 27.—Captain Simon Horsely, a man who served with distinction under General Forest, died at the home of his brother, Roger, this state, yesterday. Intimate friends have known for some time that he knew of the killing of the noted Confederate, Quantrell, but the facts did not become generally known until his death.

Horsely was sent as a recruiting officer by General Forest into Kentucky, and he stopped in the vicinity of Barstowen at the request of citizens there waiting on Quantrell and asked him to assist, but Quantrell would not listen to the demand. He was warned to make no more raids on the property of Kentucky Confederates, and the two men separated. He made another raid, and during an engagement with a detachment of Kentucky troops, Quantrell was killed.

Horsely was an honest and reliable citizen, and confided secrets to some of his Masonic friends that they would not divulge as long as he lived. Now that he is dead, they are willing to supply this missing link in the history of the lost cause, and throw all possible light on the tragic end of Quantrell's career. It had been generally believed that Quantrell was killed by Federal troops.

Fitzsimmons in Training.
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Fitzsimmons has commenced training for the coming championship fight with Corbett, at his little cottage on the shore of Coney Island.

His course differs from the training of the average fighter. He trains himself and regulates his own diet and work. He will rise at dawn, take a salt bath and then a walk. After taking something to eat, he will play with his lion and then punch the bag. He announces that in his present training he will not follow certain worn-out rules of old trainers.

The New Captain-General.
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—J. Henriques, formerly United States consul at Cardenas, Cuba, has received a letter from Santiago which reports that the people there are greatly stirred up by a report that the 25,000 Spanish troops to be sent to Cuba in October will be commanded by General Camilo Polavieja. When the 10-year war began Polavieja entered the army as a sergeant. He was promoted for bravery until he became general, and before the close of the war he was made governor of Santiago province.

It was while governor that he gained reputation for excessive cruelty.

After the revolution, General Polavieja was made captain-general of Havana, which office he occupied until three years ago, when he returned to Spain. The only time he was in the United States was about seven years ago when he came here to marry a Havana girl. She refused him, saying she could never consent to be the wife of a man who had been so cruel to her countrymen. It is believed that on his arrival in Havana he will succeed General Campos as captain-general of Cuba, and will be second in command of the army. Campos, it is expected, will then be free to take a more active part in the field.

Tragedy at Astoria.
ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 27.—About 5 o'clock this morning, Francis Feakes, the keeper of a small luncheon shop in the lower portion of town, without known cause or provocation, and while in a temporary fit of insanity, it is supposed, fired two shots out of a revolver at his wife, and then deliberately placed the revolver at his right temple and blew the whole top of his skull off. The attention of neighbors was attracted by the children of the couple, six in number, who escaped from the house by jumping out of the window. When the house was reached Feakes was found dead on the floor, and his wife was unconscious from the effects of two wounds in the head.

The house where the tragedy was enacted is situated in the extreme eastern section of the city, and the particulars so far ascertained have been given before. The woman has been removed to the hospital, but physicians say she cannot recover. It is said the couple did not get along well together, and have lately met with financial reverses, which may account in some measure for the husband's desperation.

Attempted Train Wreck.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 27.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the westbound Northern Pacific train 50 miles west of Houston.

The engineer discovered ties across the track, luckily soon enough to bring his train to a standstill without damage to the train or anybody aboard it. It is thought the design was to wreck and rob the train.

The Eviction of Squatters.
PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 27.—Contention has been caused in this and adjoining counties by the appearance of an army lieutenant and a squad of men with instructions to evict the government reserves to vacate before September 15 or to be removed by the troops. The move is the outcome of the recent order of the war department. It is conservatively estimated that 1500 settlers will lose their homes.

State Agricultural College.
The scientific equipment of this institution is the best in the state; 22 instructors; 261 students; 209 graduates; four courses of study—Agricultural, Mechanical, Household Economy, and Bachelor of Science; military training by United States officer; tuition absolutely free; no incidental fee; expenses including clothing about \$141 per school year. For further particulars address

JOHN M. BLOSS, President,
Corvallis, Oregon.

All Free.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle. Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Booklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life, Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. C. Marsters & Co.'s Druggery.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shilo's Vitalizer saved my life. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c.

War Ended in Ecuador.
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A special from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says:

The war in Ecuador is virtually ended. Quitto has pronounced for Alfaro. Belizario Albornoz Merizana has been appointed temporary military and civil chief of the city. "The forces of the conservative government fled in fearful disorder at the approach of the patriots. The first act of these on their assumption of the government was to liberate all political prisoners. The phases of the conquest succeeded one another quickly. The patriots, under Colonel Luis Alfaro, defeated at Girón 700 troops under Colonel Vega. Among the 100 prisoners taken the greater number were young men of Cuenca and officers. The victors made a triumphant entry into Cuenca July 26.

"Guayaquil's government has issued a decree making responsible for all the war expenses those who insisted on sustaining the conservative government. In a battle at Fortete about 100 men were killed. Among the most eminent of them were Colonel Hector Bravo and Abel Landino."

To Buy the Panama Canal.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Philip Weigel, a hardware merchant, was asked today as to the correctness of the following statement which appeared in the issue of August 24 of the Mercantile and Financial Times of New York: "Philip Weigel is virtually the head of a project involving \$100,000,000, which will be public property and an assured thing within the next year and a half. In the stupendous undertaking no one but inhabitants of Jersey soil will be employed."

Mr. Weigel said that three men in this country, of whom he was one, had planned to buy the entire interest of the Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, taking up the work where it had been left off and prosecuting it to a successful end. According to Mr. Weigel the syndicate will begin work within the next 15 months. By that time, he said, the privileges and grants held by the present Panama Company will have expired, and arrangements having been made with the United States and other govern-

ments to extend these privileges, the work will go with vigor.

Mr. Weigel said the agreements, releases and other accessories to the transfer have been drawn up, and the new company has simply to deliver the contract to be in full possession. When the reporter suggested the public would be likely to look upon the venture as chimerical, Mr. Weigel replied he had every confidence in the plan, and had no doubt of its ultimate success. He said he had in his office copies of all agreements that have been drawn up, together with maps of the country, engineering plans, estimates of cost of construction and numerous other data. Mr. Weigel has been working many hours daily in his office for several years, and has a reputation here for energy and enterprise. His capital is far from adequate to take one-third share in the alleged \$100,000,000 enterprise. His financial standing and business judgment are considered good.

It Will be Wide-spread.
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The World says today:

The strike of clothing makers at Rochester for the union rate of wages threatens to develop into a strike that will affect 20,000 workers. The United garment workers of America, who have a general executive board in this city, have received information that the contractors and wholesalers at Rochester who are affected by the strike are sending their goods to this city to be made up. Auditor Henry White, of the garment workers, said last night:

"The Progressive Tailors' Union, which belongs to the Knights of Labor, has undertaken to make the clothing from Rochester. There are thousands of non-union people working in the shops with the progressive people, and if they continue the strike in Rochester will be broken up in a few days and the union scattered to the winds. The Brotherhood of Tailors, which has a membership of 3000, will be called upon to strike in all the shops in the city where work is done for the firms which have contracts with the Rochester contractors. About 5000 workmen will be ordered to strike here if the Progressive Tailors' Union refuses to send back the Rochester work."

"If the strike is ordered it will spread to Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Buffalo and scores of towns in this state where the union scale is not paid. The 12,000 clothing workers of Chicago will also strike. About 20,000 workers will be affected."

State Agricultural College.
The scientific equipment of this institution is the best in the state; 22 instructors; 261 students; 209 graduates; four courses of study—Agricultural, Mechanical, Household Economy, and Bachelor of Science; military training by United States officer; tuition absolutely free; no incidental fee; expenses including clothing about \$141 per school year. For further particulars address

JOHN M. BLOSS, President,
Corvallis, Oregon.

All Free.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle. Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Booklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life, Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. C. Marsters & Co.'s Druggery.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shilo's Vitalizer saved my life. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c.

War Ended in Ecuador.
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A special from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says:

The war in Ecuador is virtually ended. Quitto has pronounced for Alfaro. Belizario Albornoz Merizana has been appointed temporary military and civil chief of the city. "The forces of the conservative government fled in fearful disorder at the approach of the patriots. The first act of these on their assumption of the government was to liberate all political prisoners. The phases of the conquest succeeded one another quickly. The patriots, under Colonel Luis Alfaro, defeated at Girón 700 troops under Colonel Vega. Among the 100 prisoners taken the greater number were young men of Cuenca and officers. The victors made a triumphant entry into Cuenca July 26.

"Guayaquil's government has issued a decree making responsible for all the war expenses those who insisted on sustaining the conservative government. In a battle at Fortete about 100 men were killed. Among the most eminent of them were Colonel Hector Bravo and Abel Landino."

To Buy the Panama Canal.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Philip Weigel, a hardware merchant, was asked today as to the correctness of the following statement which appeared in the issue of August 24 of the Mercantile and Financial Times of New York: "Philip Weigel is virtually the head of a project involving \$100,000,000, which will be public property and an assured thing within the next year and a half. In the stupendous undertaking no one but inhabitants of Jersey soil will be employed."

Mr. Weigel said that three men in this country, of whom he was one, had planned to buy the entire interest of the Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, taking up the work where it had been left off and prosecuting it to a successful end. According to Mr. Weigel the syndicate will begin work within the next 15 months. By that time, he said, the privileges and grants held by the present Panama Company will have expired, and arrangements having been made with the United States and other govern-

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, August 28.—The following prices were current in the produce markets yesterday:

Flour—\$2.85 @ \$2.95 per barrel.
Oats—Good white are quoted weak at 27¢ @ 28¢ per bushel; milling, 28¢ @ 30¢; gray, 25¢ @ 26¢.
Hay—Overstocked; timothy, \$9 @ 9.50 per ton; chest, 4.50 @ 4.75; clover, No. 1, 4.00 @ 4.25; No. 2, 3.50 @ 3.75; No. 3, 3.00 @ 3.25.
Barley—Feed barley, 62¢ @ 65¢ per central; brewing, 80¢ @ 85¢, according to quality; chop, 41¢ per ton.
Potatoes—New Oregon 35¢ @ 55¢ per sack.
Butter—Firm; fancy creamery, 12¢ @ 14¢ per pound; fancy dairy, 10¢ @ 12¢; fair to good, 8½¢ @ 10¢; common, 6½¢ @ 7¢.
Onions—New California, 1.25 @ 1.50 per ctt.
Poultry—Chickens, old, 43¢ @ 3.25 per dozen; young, 41¢ @ 2.50 per dozen; ducks, 2.20 @ 2.50; geese, 4.00 @ 4.25; turkeys, live, 10¢ per pound; dressed, no demand.
Eggs—Oregon, 14¢ per pound.
Cheese—Oregon, full cream, 10¢ @ 11¢ per pound; half cream, 7¢ @ 9¢; skin, 4¢ @ 6¢.
Oregon vegetables—Cabbage, 1 @ 1¼¢ per pound; radishes, 10¢ @ 15¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen; Oregon wax beans, 2¢ @ 3¢; cucumbers, 7¢ @ 8¢; cauliflower, 1¢ per doz.; fresh fruit—Apples, 50¢ @ 42¢ per box; cherries, 50¢ @ 60¢; peaches, 40¢ @ 60¢; plums, 40¢ @ 50¢; oranges, 40¢ @ 60¢.
Berries—Blackberries, 2¢ @ 3¢ per pound; raspberries, 4.50 per crate.
Wool—Valley, 11¢ @ 13¢, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 8¢ @ 11¢.
Provisions—Oregon: Smoked hams, 11½¢ per pound.

THE WHEAT MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$3.00 @ 3.75; light and leaders, \$3.25 @ 3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.
Veal—Gross, small, 56¢ @ 60¢; large, 3¢ @ 4¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50 @ 3; fair to good steers, \$2.50 @ 2.60; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 46½¢ @ 51¢.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, 1.75 @ 2; ewes, 1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢.