TURN OF THE CALIFORNIAS

n Francisco People Went Wild With Joy.

RIVED ON THE SHERMAN

rge Fleet Met the Transport at the Golden Gate and Escorted Her Into the Harbor—A Grand Sight.

n Francisco, Aug. 26.—The water today was the most attractive por- of San Francisco. It was literally with people, from one end to the . Every pier was crowded with ed people, and Telegraph hill, h commands a magnificent view he Golden Gate and the harbor, crowded with spectators anxious to a glimpse of the Sherman as she ed the harbor. All eyes seemed to turned westwardly. From every ter of the bay yachts, launches, and bay craft of all descriptions their way through the water, all erging toward one point, the Sher-

e noise created by the steam s, calliopes, the ringing of bells cannon drowned all other noises nt to the occasion.

the Sherman approached the the land batteries belched forth tional salute and the bay steamers up the signal with their sirens. emonium reigned. Nearer and er the welcome vessel came, and at pushed her prow into the space for her, and such a scene occurred s never been seen on this coast be- Flags dipped, flags were waved, tles screamed, cannon were fired, pets were blown and megaphones magic glasses were turned on the hted boys who crowded the rigging e great steamer. The signal was g to the fleet of yachts and tugs to under headway just in time for to fall into the wake of the trans- which, of course, was given the of honor.

owly the fleet moved along with transport. It seemed as if every ing thing on the bay had been ed into service. The fleet gath- strength in numbers as it arrived inside the bay. It was a grand t, and one never to be forgotten. gallant Californians on the trans- seemed wild with delight over the tion given them. They cheered cheered, waved flags and handker- s and caps, and even their coats, eir excitement.

the fleet neared the transport the Iowa let go her batteries, and curling smoke, as it left the cen- mouths, presented a sight which of the watchers on land and water ever seen before. Just before the or of the Sherman was dropped, monore Spreckels gave the signal he escort to disperse, and the first l of the day's celebration was

e Sherman will lie off the trans- dock tonight, and tomorrow morn- she will be moved into her position side the pier and the boys will be n ashore for breakfast, after which will march to the Presidio, where will be given a furlough of 24 s.

HE PHILIPPINE BLOCKADE.

ect Now Under Consideration at the War Department.

ashington, Aug. 26.—The estab- ent of a blockade of the ports of Philippine islands, especially those uzon, is a subject which is receiv- the attention at the war depart- although Secretary Root says he ot as yet sufficient information to nt definite action in the matter. secretary says that he believes in g advantage of everything neces- to make a campaign successful, hat war cannot be made without g distress. At the same time, inks an absolute blockade may ore injury just now than good. considers that it would be a serious hip upon a peaceful community ut them off from means of sub- nce because a port that supplies is in the hands of marauders. her matter that has to be consid- is the fact that the merchants and ess men in Manila would be ser- crippled, and it might cause a deal of dissatisfaction should a blockade be maintained at the nt time.

e probabilities are, however, that the fall campaign begins, there be an effectual blockade main- d, and that commerce between the within the American lines and untry in the control of the insur- will be stopped. Meanwhile, all ble precaution will be taken to nt arms and ammunition from be- pplied to the insurgents.

Yellow Fever at Panama.

on, Colombia, Aug. 24.—Several w fever cases have occurred at ma, the disease, it is said, having imported from Guayaquil, Ecua- An urgent appeal was made to al authorities today in regard to ecessity of the immediate con- ion of a lazarette in Panama. It ointed out that otherwise the re- f increased traffic of the Isthmus Pacific ports must suffer a de-

IN THE YAQUI STRONGHOLD.

Indians Were Defeated in Several Sharp Engagements.

Potam, Mexico, Aug. 24.—Thursday General Torres gave the order to advance on Vicam. Three sharp engagements were fought before the troops succeeded in entering the stronghold. The Indians met the government forces first about half a mile from Vicam, and fell back. They rallied again on the outskirts of the Pueblo, and were driven in. The soldiers were advancing in the form of a half-moon, and when they reached Vicam it required a desperate struggle before the Indians were driven from their position.

In the three engagements two Mexicans were killed and 22 wounded, among the latter being two captains—Reynaldo Aportel and Aurelio—both of the Eleventh regiment. Forty Yaquis were killed, and the number of wounded is known to have been heavy.

The Yaquis retreated in the jungle to the southwestward, and were followed by General Torres, who overtook them again at a point two miles below Potam. The Indians numbered about 700, while the general's command was about 1,000 strong. The battle was fought August 13, and the Mexicans had two killed and 19 wounded. Twenty dead Yaquis were found in the holes from which they fought.

Loretta Villa, one of the chiefs who led the Yaquis in their 10 years' war against the government, and who knows every inch of the river jungles, is now fighting with Mexican army. He led the troops through a heath, and they were enabled to make a rear attack, badly worsting the Indians in the fight.

STORM AT HATTERAS.

Beach Is Strewn With Shipwrecks—Thirty Lives Lost.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24.—Thirty-five shipwrecked seamen, who had nothing in the world but a few tattered and torn clothes on their backs, some injured and all miserable, arrived here today from Hatteras, N. C. From them it is learned that the recent hurricane, which sent so many people to death and destroyed vast estates in Porto Rico, added another chapter to its horrors in a little stretch of beach from Kinnacoot to Hatteras, N. C. Thirty people are known to have lost their lives in that district, which is only 18 miles long, and the beach is strewn with spars, masts and other wreckage. The sailors say 11 vessels are ashore on the coast between Hatteras and New River inlet. No such damaging results have attended a storm on the coast in the past quarter of a century. Waves ran mountain-high, and the wind howled unceasingly for several days and nights at a 75-mile velocity. That not more lives were lost in the vicinity of Hatteras is considered by the survivors nothing less than a miracle.

MONTANA STAGE ROBBED.

Five Thousand Dollars in Gold Dust Taken From a Passenger.

Dillon, Mont., Aug. 24.—The stage between Salmon City and Red Rock was held up at noon yesterday, half a mile inside the Idaho line, 80 miles from here, by four men. H. T. Reilney, manager of the dredge company working on the old McNutt property, near Salmon City, Idaho, was a passenger. He had more than $5,000 in gold dust, which he was bringing to Dillon. The robbers took it. The robbers then mounted horses, which were concealed in the timber, and escaped. Sheriff Pile and Deputy Stoler have left for Bannock in pursuit.

The road makes a sharp turn where the robbery occurred. A deep gulch crossing the road made a good hiding place. There is heavy timber on the upper side. It is reported here that Reilney offers $500 reward. The chance for capture are very slim. The region is mountainous and uninhabited.

Dewey at Villefranche.

Villefranche, Aug. 24.—The cruiser Olympia arrived here this morning. The usual salutes were exchanged.

Admiral Dewey received visits from Vice-Admiral Bienaeme, Henry Vignaud, the United States charge 'affaires at Paris, and the United States vice-consul at Nice. Admiral Dewey is apparently in excellent health. He will stay at Nice for some time, and will take part in as few functions as possible.

The French cruisers Admiral Charnier de Vout and De Fraut, under command of Vice-Admiral Bienaeme, fired a salute in honor of Admiral Dewey. It is expected the Olympia will remain here a week.

Quick Trip to Dawson.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria, B. C., says: From London, England, to Dawson City, Klondike, in 17 days is the new record made by a mining engineer from South Africa. He left London for Southampton by train, caught an Atlantic liner, in which he crossed the ocean in a little over six days. The trip from New York to Vancouver was made in four days. From Seattle the trip to Skagway was made in less than three days.

Close connections were made with the White Pass & Yukon railroad and the lake and river steamers, and he was landed in Dawson 17 days from London.

EVIDENCE FOR DREYFUS.

Labori's Secretary Said to Have Found It at Great Slave Lake.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Seattle, Wash., says:

L. Leon Bureau, the private secretary of Maitre Labori, the leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle visiting the French vice-consul, Dr. Monod, has left for Paris. In an interview, M. Bureau admitted for the first time that his trip to the Northwest was for the purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He obtained it, and this accelerates his desire to reach home without loss of time.

"I have been to the Great Slave lake, in the Northwest Territory," said M. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to Labori before the case closes, but even if I do not, it will be still of value. I am unable to state the exact nature of the information I obtained, for you know we must guard against every contingency in the case, future as well as present.

"The impression that there was a conspiracy among the high army officers against Dreyfus prior to the time he was condemned is not in conformity with our belief or contention," said M. Bureau. "It is true that the proceedings by which he was degraded were illegal, but we do not think that any deep-dyed conspiracy has been hatched against him. It was a case of an innocent man being persecuted while the real criminal was in the background."

MACDUFF IN PORT.

End of Longest Voyage on Record Between Calcutta and Astoria.

Astoria, Aug. 26.—The long-looked-for British bark Macduff arrived in this evening, 192 days from Calcutta. She met with no accident, and was at no time in distress. Her delay was due entirely to the weather and the foul condition of her bottom, and the reported distress of those on board was a myth drawn from the imagination of soldiers on board the transport Warren. Captain Huelin was surprised to learn that his vessel was reinsured and that her non-arrival had affected the price of grain bags on the coast.

The Macduff came round the south coast of Australia and met some severe weather and one cyclone off New Zealand. One heavy sea made Captain Huelin think that his rudder had been carried away, as with full sails the vessel would not answer her wheel. It was probably an earthuake, as within a few minutes the wind carried her ahead and no damage was done. Captain Huelin has with him his wife and 10-year-old son, and they look strong and healthy, as does every one aboard excepting the first mate, J. Tippet, who is ill with neuralgia in the face.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Five Miners Blown to Atoms and a Concentrator Demolished.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 26.—Five miners were killed by an explosion of dynamite this evening at the Margaret Mining Company's mill, near Carterville. The dead are David Sinclair, R. J. Robbins, Henry Gilbert, William Messmore and Frank Huddleson.

While Gilbert was engaged in the preparation of a blast a stick of dynamite which he held in his hand exploded and the concussion exploded a box of dynamite which stood near by. The big concentrating plant was demolished and the five men at work there were blown into bits. Portions of their bodies were found hundreds of feet from where they had been working. The shock of the explosion was felt at Oronogo, three miles away. The plant, which was a new one, owned by Henry Gilbert, one of the men killed, stood on the old Hannum and McElroy tract of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company's land.

One of the victims, David Sinclair, of Duluth, Minn., was investigating the mine in the interest of a Boston syndicate, which was negtoiating for its purchase. Robbins was a Sedalia, Mo., real estate agent, who accompanied him. Both of Sinclair's legs were torn off, and his head was all but severed from his body. Gilbert's body was cut in two and the legs were found 200 feet from the trunk. The only persons on the premises who escaped death were two miners working in the shaft.

Preparing for Reception.

Nice, Aug. 25.—Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of the Olympia now at Villefranche, near here, are already anticipating their New York reception, and are preparing for their part in it. The admiral has received permission from the authorities to land the Olympia battalion at Villefranche for drill purposes during the remainder of the cruiser's stay there.

M. Grenet, prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, visited Admiral Dewey today. The former expressed the pleasure of the French government at the admiral's visit, adding his assurances of personal admiration. It is expected that Admiral Dewey will come to Nice tomorrow and return the prefect's official calls.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Otis today reported the arrival of the transport Newport at Manila.

VALLEY FARMERS.

Livestock and Dairying Industries Offer Them Great Opportunities.

State Food and Dairy Commissioner Bailey, after having made a full and careful inspection of the dairying and stock industries of the Willamette valley, is convinced that no other branches of agriculture offer better opportunities for the farmer to realize, with proper effort, handsome profit, from his labors as do these. Willamette valley farmers, Mr. Bailey says possess advantages for the raising of thoroughbred stock, not equaled anywhere in this region. Not only are all the conditions for growing this stock ideal, but a market on the ranges of Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, stands ready to take all that is offered, and at prices that leave no doubt as to the profits.

"Within the past week," says Mr. Bailey, "there have been buyers in Portland for breeding stock who came prepared to buy an unlimited number. From $10 to $15 each was paid for spring lambs and at these figures less than 100 could be had and the parties will now be obliged to go East for the balance of their stock.

"To show how much it costs to raise these lambs, I have only to tell you that on a recent visit to one of the valley farmers, I was shown a band of 100 Cotswold lambs that will average in weight 140 pounds each. These lambs were raised on grass on summer fallow land which probably cost 30 cents an acre to sow. And as each and everyone of these lambs is good for a $10 bill it will not take much of a mathematician to figure out the profits.

"The same proposition holds good in regard to Angora goats. I have on my list many inquiries for goats and while five cents per pound is freely offered, there are none to be had.

"I want to tell you right now," continued Mr. Bailey, "that this valley is destined to be the mohair center of the world, for nowhere does the Angora goat thrive and put on that lustre of mohair as in the hills of the Willamette valley, and I am pleased to note that increased interest is being taken in these industrious animals. Within the past 10 days a car load of pure bred goats have been received in the valley. These goats originated in the district of Angora and are bred in the purple. The value of this shipment to the goat breeders of the Northwest cannot at this time be estimated.

"If the farmers will only quit this vicious habit of summer fallow and instead raise clover, rape and vetchis upon which to pasture sheep, goats and hogs, it will be the means of raising every mortgage on the farms within our borders.

"The question of dairying is a serious one. The dairymen were anxious to have a law passed protecting their interests, but are making no special effort to supply the demand for butter and cheese that is sure to come this winter. Already there is a shortage of good dairy products, while within 35 miles of Portland, located on the line of a railroad are to be seen two creameries with the notice 'for sale or rent' on each of them. These creameries are situated where there is every possible advantage for dairying, and upon investigation I find that they were not closed because the patrons did not do well, but because one fellow thought some other fellow was doing better or making more than he should out of the concern.

"Yes, there is as yet much to learn but the farmers have learned one lesson and that is that there is no money in raising 15 bushels of wheat to the acre and for which 45 to 50 cents is all that can be had, and they are now giving more thought and study along other lines."

Sugar Factory Will Start.

Joseph Barton, manager of the Oregon Sugar Company, is making preliminary arrangements for starting a factory for the seasons's run. The factory will start about the 15th of September. About 100 men will be employed at the factory, as the factory will have a much larger run this season than last, in fact there is a certainty of having more than twice the amount of beets to work. A great deal of labor will be required in harvesting the beet crop, which will commence within a very short time. There will consequently be a strong demand for labor in that vicinity during all the fall season.

Successful Bidders.

Roberts Bros., capitalists of Spokane, were successful bidders for the Davenport water works bonds, the firm offering a premium of $1,000 for the issue of $14,450. There were several other bidders represented at the council meeting when the bids were opened. The first offers were all rejected as being too low. New bids were called for and Roberts Bros. secured the bonds.

Call for Bond Bids.

The treasurer of Baker county has issued a call for bids for the $15,000 bond issue to build a schoolhouse. These bonds are to draw interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, and the bonds will be issued in denominations of $1,000 each. They are payable in 20 years, or payable at pleasure of district in 10 years. All the bonds will be sold together.

TRADE GAINS STRENGTH.

Heavy Exports of Wheat—Fewer Business Failures Reported.

Bradstreet's says: The trade gathers strength as summer wanes. Reports of expanding fall demand arrive, accompanied by very cheerful advices as to the outlook in most parts of the country. In manufacturing lines production appears to be at a minimum, and the price situation retains most of its old strength. Notable in the matter of added strength are most of the cereals and iron and steel in many forms. The impetus given to wheat prices by the government report last week has been further reinforced by less favorable crop advices from other countries, notably India, and export business is reported as somewhat improved.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,040,009 bushels, against 3,616,154 bushels last week, 3,988,348 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,316,803 bushels in 1897, 2,991,693 bushels in 1896, and 2,389,140 bushels in 1895.

Since July 1 this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 26,165,065 bushels against 22,346,076 bushels last year, and 21,43,344 bushels in 1897-98.

Business failures for the week number 172, as compared with 156 last week, 195 in this week a year ago, 221 in 1897, 264 in 1896, and 192 in 1895.

Bonding at a Low Rate of Interest.

Some of the counties of Montana are reducing expenses by bonding their indebtedness at a low rate of interest. Beaverhead is about to issue 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $40,000, and Gallatin county offers $137,000 in bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57½@58c; Valley, 59@59½c; Bluestem, 60@61c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.25; graham, $2.65; superfine, $2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@43c; choice gray, 38@42c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $17; brewing, $18.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $17 per ton; middlings, $22; shorts, $18; chop, $16.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, $8@9; clover, $7@8; Oregon wild hay, $6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c; store, 22½@27½c.

Eggs—18@18½c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4.50@5 per dozen; hens, $5.00@5.50; springs, $2@3.25; geese, $4.00@5.00 for old, $4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, $5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@13½c per pound.

Potatoes—75c@$1 per sack; sweets, 2½@3c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, $1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, $1 beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 75c per box; green corn, 12½@15c per dozen.

Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c; lambs, 3¾@4c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $5.00; light and feeders, $4.50; dressed, $6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@$4.00; cows, $3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7¼c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, $1.25@1.50 per sack.
Potatoes, new, 1@1¼c per lb.
Beets, per sack, $1 10.
Turnips, per sack, 50@65c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, $1@1.75.
Cauliflower, 40@60c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California $1@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Cherries, 75c@$1.
Peaches, 75@90c.
Apples, $1.25@1.75 per box.
Pears, $1.75 per box.
Prunes, $1 per box.
Watermelons, $2@3.
Cantaloupes, $2@2.50.
Blackberries, $1.55@2.
Butter—Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy 17@20c ranch, 12½@17c per lb.
Eggs, 24c.
Cheese—Native, 10@12c.
Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 16½c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, $7@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $14.00.
Corn—Whole, $23.50; cracked, $23; feed meal, $23.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $21; whole, $22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.50; blended straights, $3.25; California $3.25; buckwheat flour, $3.50; graham, per barrel, $3.60; whole wheat flour, $3; rye flour, $4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $15; shorts, per ton, $16.
Feed—Chopped feed, $20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, $22; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.