

PROVE DREYFUS GUILTY

Million System Introduced by the Prosecution.

PERFORMANCE FELL FLAT

At the recent, the Prisoner's Council will call on Germany for the documents—Berthillon Excited.

Aug. 25.—After M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, who is at the head of the anthropometric department of the prefecture of police, had concluded the first installment of his so-called demonstration of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, a prominent Dreyfusard referred to him as "le siecle Cagliostro." The Dreyfusards refuse to regard him as anything but the prince of quacks. They laugh at his remarks with ridicule and regard the admission of his fanatical theories as a disgrace to France.

"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."

EVIDENCE FOR DREYFUS.

Laborer'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 of 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."

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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 insured 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 earthquake, 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 Cartersville. The dead are David Sinclair, K. J. Robbins, Henry Gilbert, William Messmore and Frank Huddleston.

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 negotiating 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 are now at Villefranche, near here, are already anticipating their New York ready reception, and are preparing for their part in it. The admiral has received permission from the authorities 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.

CUP CHALLENGER LEAKING.

Accident and Towing Believed to Be the Cause.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Tribune says: Men whose opinions and yachting knowledge are respected and esteemed declared yesterday that the Shamrock was twisted in the midship section and that towing had caused a strain which has "worked her plates." One yachting expert who has built yachts and has docked hundreds of ships told a Tribune reporter last evening that in the afternoon he was surprised, while looking at the English cup challenger, to see that she was badly twisted in the midship section.

"The warp is quite apparent," he continued, "to any one who knows anything about the lines of a yacht. I fancied that I detected the twist yesterday afternoon. I am sure of it today, as by lightening, the Shamrock is much higher out of the water today than she was yesterday. Naturally towing caused the straining and made the plates draw and on that account I believe the theory of a leak is quite probable. If the yacht came over on the port tack the tendency would be to strain the hull to starboard, and such a strain would undoubtedly cause the plates on the port quarter to spring."

Others believe that the leak or strain probably was the result of the accident which happened to the Shamrock when she ran aground in her trial trips with the Prince of Wales' Britannia.

A GIGANTIC COMBINATION.

Trust to Control the Retail Dry Goods Trade of the Country.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Herald says: Arrangements are maturing for the organization of a \$50,000,000 dry goods corporation in this city to control and operate dry goods and department stores throughout the country. The Mercantile Reorganization Company has recently been incorporated in Trenton, N. J., as a preliminary to creating big corporations.

Men well known in the dry goods trade have been working on the plan for six months, it is said, and have interested financiers who will back the enterprise. It is expected that the corporation will be launched in time for the fall trade. It is proposed to buy retail stores in cities having a population of 20,000 or more. The company expects to control from 500 to 2,000 stores throughout the country. Many merchants, it is said, have already signified their intention of joining the combination.

Former proprietors of stores absorbed by the corporation will be retained as managers and will have interests in the stores. They will become stockholders in the company. It is proposed to control the output of certain mills and purchases will be made in immense quantities.

Anarchy at Manila.

London, Aug. 28.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of 100 miles there. Around the town of Ilo Ilo they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is said, is in the hands of the Filipinos. The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus. The Saturnus, of the Campania, coasting under the American flag, was beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando and burned August 2.

California Boys Landed.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—The California regiment landed from the transport Sherman today and marched to the Presidio. As this was San Francisco's home regiment, the demonstration today exceeded in enthusiasm the reception accorded other regiments. People came from all parts of the state to see the show and this morning there were fully 100,000 strangers in town.

The troops landed at 7 o'clock and were given breakfast at the ferry building. Then they marched to the Presidio, escorted by the Third artillery, Colorado regiment and the national guard. An immense crowd lined the streets for miles and gave the volunteers a royal welcome home.

Black Flag Hoisted.

Paris, Aug. 28.—All was quiet in the vicinity of Rue Chabrol, throughout the night, but at 4 o'clock this morning a black flag appeared in the attic window. Some days ago, M. Guerin stated that in event of his death, the party would hoist the black flag. It is known that two of the party have been ill, one seriously from congestion of the lungs. Communication with the house is strictly forbidden, even bearers of ordinary police passes not being allowed to approach. M. Guerin resumed watch on the roof at 5 A. M.

Deep Navigation.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The secretary of war has approved the recommendation of the chief of engineers that \$7,500 be expended for a survey of the Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, with a view to securing a 25-foot channel, and \$2,500 for an examination of the mouth of the Columbia, with a view of obtaining a depth of 40 feet over the bar.

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 carload 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 cannot at this time be estimated.

"If the farmers will only quit this vicious habit of summer fallow and instead raise clover, rape and vetches 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' 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.

BEST TRADE EVER KNOWN.

Astonishing Increase Over That of Last Year is Shown.

The R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Nothing is more eloquent than the facts. Actual payments through the principal clearing-houses were 23 per cent larger than last year and 66.2 per cent larger than in the same week in 1893. For the month thus far, the daily average of payments is 26.3 per cent larger than last year and 56 per cent larger than in 1892.

Iron works which supply Pittsburg are sold up far into 1900, and can do nothing, though prices much beyond what they received are paid by those who must have iron this year. The enormous demand for more railroads and more rails and cars, more vessels, warehouses and buildings in progress cannot be met as quickly as men would like, and work of all sorts is delayed, from the biggest war vessel to the smallest factory.

Western receipts of wheat no longer keep up with the extraordinary movement a year ago, falling 1,800,000 bushels behind for the week, but for four weeks have been 15,367,414 bushels, against 14,354,621 bushels last year. Atlantic exports were slightly larger than last year, and in four weeks, 11,421,322 bushels, flour included, against 11,737,285 bushels last year, while Pacific exports have been 332,024 bushels for the week, and in four weeks, 1,683,363 bushels, against 1,531,954 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been 163 in the United States, against 179 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 26 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 59@59½c; Bluestem, 60@61c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@42c; choice gray, 37@41c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16½@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, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2@3.00; 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@81 per sack; sweets, 2½@3c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 7c; 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, 7½c 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@7½c per pound.

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

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Potatoes, new, 1@1½c per lb.

Beets, per sack, \$1 10.

Turnips, per sack, 75c.

Carrots, per sack, 90c.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1@1.75.

Cauliflower, 75c per doz.

Cabbage, native and California, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds.

Cherries, 75c@81.

Peaches, 75@90c.

Apples, \$1.25@1.75 per box.

Pears, \$1.75 per box.

Prunes, \$1 per box.

Watermelons, \$2@2.50.

Cantaloupes, \$1.50@2.75.

Blackberries, \$1.50@2c.

Butter—Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy 17@20c ranch, 12½@17c per lb.

Eggs, 26c.

Cheese—Native, 12@13c.

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 straight, \$3.25; California \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; 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.