

Scio Weekly Press.

SCIO.....OREGON

THE LOG RAFT BROKE

It Went to Pieces When Four Days Out.

OCCURRED OFF HECETA LIGHT

The Raft Could Not Stand the Force of the Heavy Gale—A Conservative Estimate Places the Loss at Least Eighty Thousand Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—All doubts as to the fate of the big log raft which recently left Astoria for this port in tow of the tug Monarch were settled this morning by the arrival in port of the tug minus her tow. Immediately upon entering the harbor this morning the Monarch went to her berth. According to the captain's story he had one of the roughest voyages ever experienced. In telling about the tow Captain Thompson said:

"We left Astoria at 10:30 A. M. on the 12th instant. The bay was as smooth as glass; so at 4 o'clock we were on our course for San Francisco. Shortly after that the wind began to rise, and at midnight it was blowing forty miles an hour from the southeast. At 4 A. M. last Saturday we saw Tillamook light, having thus made eighteen miles in about sixteen hours. The wind fell light after that for awhile, but in the afternoon it was again blowing a living gale. Half the time we could make out the raft only by the foam that was breaking over it. We could make no headway; so I headed the Monarch shore, and all that night the tug and the raft lay in a trough of the sea. Sunday morning at 4 o'clock the wind began to drop, and an hour later it was almost calm. There was a very heavy sea running, however, and when I put the Monarch on her course the strain on the hawser was terrific. Frequently the Monarch's stern was under water, but she always came up again like a duck. A better sea boat and better tug I have never been on. Had it not been for the storms that we encountered there would have been no difficulty in towing the raft to San Francisco. When daylight came on Sunday I noticed that piles were coming out of the raft both fore and aft. At 10 that night we were off Cape Mearns, and fifteen miles off shore. We had thus made about forty-six miles in eighty-three hours.

"All went well until Monday morning, when a thick fog came up accompanied by a heavy westerly swell. At 8 o'clock I sent two men in a boat to trim a light that was in a little frame house on the raft. The men succeeded in their task, and after some difficulty regained the steamer. They reported to me that the raft was working heavily and liable to go to pieces. About noon the wind came up again from the north, and by 4 it was blowing forty miles an hour. There was a nasty cross sea on, and at 8 P. M. the frame house for the light was washed off the raft. At midnight it was blowing fifty miles an hour, and on Tuesday morning the breakers were playing havoc with the piles. At 6 A. M. the raft began to break up, and an hour later there were only twenty-five feet out of the 525-foot raft left together. We were off Heceta light, and seeing that all further effort was useless, I cut the remains of the tow adrift. There were sixty tons of chain around the piles, and as the timbers slipped out of the chain the raft sank to the bottom, anchoring both tug and raft. After casting off from the raft we carried the gale to Cape Blanco, and from there it was calm to Crescent City. From that point we had a fresh southeasterly gale to San Francisco.

The raft was for the Southern Pacific Company, and had it reached here in safety the piles would have been used on the Oakland water front. It was 525 feet long, 54 feet broad, and drew 25 feet 5 inches of water when lying in the Columbia river. The first cost was \$50,000, but had it reached San Francisco in safety it would have been worth \$75,000 at least. The chains that bound the monster together cost \$1,000. Then there was the building of the cradle in which the piles lay, towage and interest on the outlay, so that a conservative estimate would make the loss at least \$80,000. The tug is very much chafed about her stern railing, where the hawser worked, but otherwise she shows no traces of her fight with the elements. The crew assert that they never again want to be at sea in a steamer towing a bundle of piles.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT AT ASTORIA. ASTORIA, October 21.—The news of the breaking up of the log raft received here with profound regret by all the citizens, with the exception of those interested in the saw mills. Latterly the price of logs has been exceedingly low, and saw mill men dislike the idea of any market being provided for loggers other than that produced by consumption in their own mills. It was believed by those owning timber lands in different portions of the county that the success of Messrs. Robertson & Baine's venture meant the creation of a demand for lumber which is at present inaccessible and worthless, and the disaster is therefore regarded as a serious blow to the interests of people owning timber claims.

Talk of an Upheaval. MINNEAPOLIS, October 21.—Dr. George von Schmidt, the German traveler claiming to have inside advice by mail as to the situation in Russia, said to-day that he had just received another cryptographic letter indirectly from St. Petersburg, indicating an upheaval when the czar dies. The student party, the army and the clergy are honey-combed with a conspiracy to set aside the czarowitz and place Prince George on the throne in spite of the czar's personal wishes. The czar is crazed with fear, and dares not employ Russian physics, and his army are connected with the conspiracy.

Cowardly Husband. NEW YORK, October 21.—The boiler of an illicit still in a tenement-house on Clinton street exploded this morning severely scalding Pauline and Jennie Rossek, mother and child, and John J. Rossek, 22 years old. The woman's husband, Herman, supposed to be the owner and operator of the still, ran away after the explosion, leaving his wife and child crying for help.

Child Declines China's Offer. LONDON, October 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago says that the Chilean government has decided to refuse China's offer to purchase six warships.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

It Is Imposed on the Seattle-Meeker Murderer.

SEATTLE, October 20.—Thomas Blanck, the murderer of Charles H. Birdwell and William Jeffery and the would-be murderer of Detective Cudihoe, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree and the death penalty imposed. This was not done, however, until he had made two desperate attempts to escape and forced the Sheriff to have him taken into court by main force. Blanck was ugly at the long-drawn-out trial, and was watching for the first opportunity to escape, which he thought presented itself while he was being taken upstairs to the courtroom between two guards. One guard had a pair of nippers around his right wrist and the other was walking at his side. Suddenly Blanck struck the man who had the nippers on the jaw, knocking him down the stairs. The other guard jumped after him and grabbed Blanck by the collar. A fierce fight ensued, in which the prisoner was finally felled by a blow on the right temple from a revolver in the hands of the guard he had first struck. Blood covered the marble floor at the base of the stairs, and the prisoner left a trail of blood on the way back to the jailer's office.

After he was ready to go again to court he became sullen and refused to move. Nippers were put on each hand, but he still refused to move. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, shot both hands out and then commenced to kick and bite at his guards. Jailor Munroe tried to grab him, but he threw him down. Blanck caught the jailer's finger in his mouth and bit off a large piece of flesh. The fight lasted three minutes, and it took five minutes to overpower him. He still refused to go to court, and it was only by the use of force that he was taken to the courtroom. His counsel presented no witnesses. This was a great surprise, as it was expected a strong fight would be made on the insanity plea. The jury was out thirty-five minutes, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and imposed the death penalty. Blanck's record before he commenced killing people here is still a secret, which he has not divulged even to his attorney.

CENTRAL PACIFIC'S DIVIDEND.

Because It Was Passed the English Shareholders Made Inquiries.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—G. L. Lansing, Secretary and Controller of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, when asked about the troubles which are now worrying the English shareholders, said: "As I understand it, these English shareholders are becoming anxious about the condition of the road. They have received no dividend for a year, and there is no prospect of another dividend in the near future. The reason is easily explained. The earnings of the road will not permit it. The last dividend was paid September 15, 1893. Owing to the general depression of business the semi-annual dividend, which was expected last spring, was permitted to lapse, and pending a settlement of the government indebtedness, no more dividends will be paid. Under the old lease the Southern Pacific was obliged to pay the Central Pacific shareholders an annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable semi-annually, whether the earnings of the road justified it or not. Under the new lease the Southern Pacific is bound by no such obligation, and as the Central Pacific's earnings will not permit a dividend, there is no dividend to pay." It is said the English shareholders may attempt to have a receiver appointed over the road, but Secretary Lansing insists that such a thing would be impossible. "Any creditor could take steps to have a receiver appointed," he said, "but the English shareholders are not creditors; they are in the company. They have no recourse."

DYNAMITE IN NEW YORK.

Highly Sensational Scene at the Reception to Edward Blake.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The World this morning says: The reception given by the English National Federation to Edward Blake, M. P., at Lenox Lyceum last night was productive of some results never dreamed of by its originators. In the heart of the meeting, and while all eyes were turned on Mr. Blake as he stood on the platform delivering one of his most impressive speeches, a shadowy, stout, but frantically dressed, bent old man walked swiftly around the back of the front tier of boxes until he reached the last one nearest the platform and to the left of the proscenium arch. In his hand he carried a small, bulky, green, cylindrical object. Outside the box he stopped, hesitated a moment and then entering took a chair in a corner near the stage. The old man left in a moment. A moment later there leaped out a gust of flame and smoke, and the following cry of "fire" and the simultaneous movement of 500 panic-stricken people to the door. Patrolman Lillie rushed into the box and violently danced on something with his feet. Then the voice of Mr. Blake rang through the big hall, and the audience began to keep their seats. Lillie had put out a burning fragment of gingham. Attached to it was a tube eight inches long. It was a first class nitro-glycerine bomb. Those in charge of the meeting tried to hush up the matter, but Blake's address was mainly a defense of the coalition of the policy lately adopted by the home rulers in reference to the Liberal party. Chief Justice Joseph Day presided.

Another Oil Strike. WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 20.—The fact has just been made public that the Standard Oil Company and the Eastern Pennsylvania Company have discovered large tracts of oil fields in Susquehanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties. Prospects have been at work a year, but the matter was kept secret and many farmers were induced to part with their land at low prices. In Huntington Valley, Luzerne county, the operations of prospectors aroused suspicion, and the farmers there are demanding fabulous prices for their land.

Another Newspaper Change. CHICAGO, October 20.—The Times announced this morning that at a stockholders' meeting yesterday afternoon Adolph Kraus, until that time a minority stockholder, had secured control of a majority of the stock and will assume control of the paper to-day. Preston Harrison and his brother, Carter H. Harrison, will still hold a large block of stock. Kraus was Corporation Counsel under the late Mayor Harrison, and was an intimate friend of his.

Refuse to Make the Reductions. ST. PAUL, October 20.—The general counsels of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern have notified the Railroad Commissioners of North Dakota that they will not obey the recently issued order to reduce freight rates in that State for the reasons that the present rates have been accepted by the Commissioners as reasonable rates, and that the earnings of the roads do not warrant reduction.

NOT REJECTED AS YET

China Wishes Peace Upon Certain Terms.

JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT IN SESSION

Great Britain Has Made Overtures to the Powers on a New Basis for Peace—A Majority of Them Are in Accord With Her.

LONDON, October 20.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow the semi-official statement: A day or two after the Cabinet Council China informed Great Britain that she was prepared to negotiate for peace on certain terms. Great Britain made overtures to the powers on a new basis, and asked Japan whether the terms suggested by China could form the basis of new negotiations for peace. Japan did not reply definitely, but has not rejected the proposals. The majorities of the powers are in accord with Great Britain, and there is a likelihood that others will assent. The intervention is purely diplomatic, and is offered to both combatants in the friendliest spirit.

A Times' Tien Tsin correspondent says China desires peace, because, though aware of her immense reserves of strength, she would willingly avoid the sacrifices, risk and expense of bringing them into action. Important matters, such as a long war resolutely, and will rally such forces as will render a Japanese conquest impossible, though the effort may exhaust both sides.

THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

HIROSHIMA, Japan, October 20.—A session of Parliament was held here to-day. The speech from the throne was delivered by the Mikado in person. The Majesty said he had decided to convene an extraordinary session and had given directions to his Ministers to submit for the deliberation of the Diet a bill providing for increased expenditure for the army and navy. Important matters were discussed. He declared that he was greatly pained that China should have forgotten her duties in regard to the maintenance of peace in the East in conjunction with Japan, and the Mikado added:

"But as she brought about the present state of affairs, and as hostilities have begun, we will not stop until we have attained our objects."

He hoped that all of his subjects in the Empire would co-operate with the government and restore peace by means of a great triumph for the Japanese arms.

FROM DIFFERENT POINTS.

LONDON, October 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Chinese government is making every effort to get the Japanese to offer 7 per cent interest. Several millions have been taken already.

The work of the fortifications at Wei Hai Wei is pressed forward with feverish haste. The old forts have been strengthened, new ones are going up, and all the weaker points are being covered with earthworks. Troops are concentrating there already, but many of them are indifferently equipped. The garrison is thoroughly alarmed for the safety of the port, and the Chinese are anxious as to an approaching attack are set aloft almost daily. The commander has good reason to expect a sudden attack from the Japanese soon.

A rebellion has broken out in the district around Foo Chow, and peaceable persons are coming into the city by hundreds. The fear of a Japanese attack has increased recently, and more torpedoes and mines have been laid in the bed of the Min. The river has been so carefully fortified that navigation has become dangerous. Wednesday a junk struck a torpedo, and was blown to pieces. Most of the crew were drowned.

FAILED TO SURPRISE THEM.

LONDON, October 20.—It is still doubted that the Japanese have landed anywhere in China. A Shanghai dispatch reports that the Japanese at the Yalu river tried to surprise the Chinese under cover of darkness, but failed and retired after desperate firing at long range. The Chinese assert that they inflicted loss upon the Japanese advance guard.

FORTIFYING PING YANG INLET.

Tien Tsin, October 20.—A dispatch from Port Arthur, dated October 16, states that the Japanese have abandoned Thornton Haven, and proceeded to Ping Yang Inlet, which they are strongly fortifying. It is reported in strong circles here that a big battle had been fought between Chinese and Japanese forces north of the Yalu river Monday, October 16. No details are obtainable. The Chinese authorities claim to have knowledge of such a battle.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS AS A FACTOR.

LONDON, October 20.—The Standard in a leader says: "We shrink from speculating upon the consequences that may result in Asia, as well as in Europe, when a life so valuable as that of the Czar dies. Seldom has there been a moment when the Czar's good or evil has been so potent a factor in the fortunes of the East. Without expecting the collapse of China the time must soon come when the problems of the far East must be taken into account. When that crisis arrives it will be a misfortune to the world if Russia is to be guided by any other hand than his."

NONE WILL BE LARGER.

Mammoth Tin Plant to be Built Near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, October 20.—The ground will be broken at New Kensington within a week for the foundation of a tin plant, which will, it is said, be by far the largest tin-plate works in the United States. The site of this big establishment is a piece of ground embracing ten acres adjoining the property of the Excelsior Glass Company on the Allegheny river front. The projectors of this new enterprise is the firm of Goldsmith, Loewenberg & Co. of Portland, Or., and New York city. When completed it is said the works will have cost over \$300,000. The output of the works, it is estimated, will be sixty tons of tin plates daily. The plant will be operated as a union of hand and machine, and will employ 100 men. The Pittsburg Tin Plate Manufacturing Company will, it is said, also erect a tin-plate mill at New Kensington at once, having a capacity of thirty tons daily.

Mexican Silver in Porto Rico.

MADRID, October 20.—Urgent telegrams have been received from Porto Rico, asking that the government take steps promptly to relieve the financial disorders caused by the enormous quantities of depreciated Mexican silver with which the island is flooded. The enemies of Governor-General Daban say that the silver is set off in his interest, and that he profits largely by the operation.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

A Large Registration Recorded in the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 19.—"Pshaw; it's simple enough. We were treated as Queens. The men were awfully nice everywhere." This was the verdict of nearly all of the courageous thousands of women who registered at the various booths in Chicago yesterday. For the first time they will vote in November for the trustees of the university under the new State law. Each party has a woman candidate—Mrs. Lucy Flower, the Republican, and Dr. Juliet Holmes Smith, the Democratic. The women turned out in great numbers. They went to the engine-houses, cigar stores, hotels, billiard parlors, shoe stores, clothing stores, livery offices and barns, but the universal report was that the men were "nice." They heeded nothing when the women entered the places. They also removed their hats, something they probably had not done before on registration day within their memory. In nearly all cases the women were ushered politely to the head of the line, and at one booth they received a rose in compliment of their maidenhood.

In certain wards, where the wealth and the fashionable districts of the North and South Sides, the registration lists showed the names of the most prominent women of Chicago. The same is true of the wards of the city, where the poor, the uneducated, and the ignorant live. In Evanston there was much interest and a comparatively large registration, and so far as the women voting in Cook county is concerned they represent the best class. The returns show that the disreputable women took no interest in the registering. In the worst precinct of the First Ward only one or two male women were registered, and that was not from choice so much as from persuasion by male companions. This alleviates the situation of a sincere dread. It was argued last week that the disreputable people would flock together and overawe the votes of the members of good society.

Another noteworthy thing is the enthusiasm of the colored sisters. In the West Side of the Second Ward, where the colored vote is most numerous, the women registered freely. There are several reasons for this. One is that the best one perhaps is that the colored male voter seldom fails to turn up on registration days. The records show that in comparison the colored people vote more nearly to the limit of their opportunity than any other class. The enthusiasm of the male voter has been apparently communicated to the women folk.

The social prominence of many of the women who registered must not be recorded, and they were obliged to discard the Christian names of their husbands. This was something they had not counted upon and almost invariably they had to be requested to give their own Christian names. Several women of nearly 80 were in line to-day. Said one of them:

"All things come to those that wait."

Harriett Hosmer, the sculptress, went to the registration booth at No. 248 Goethe street soon after it was open, and was pleased with the courtesy shown by the officials.

CENTRAL PACIFIC DEBT.

English Stockholders to Send a Representative to This Country.

NEW YORK, October 19.—President C. P. Huntington of the Central Pacific Railway Company, when interviewed on the action of the English in London, which appointed a committee to protect the interests of English stockholders of the company, said:

"There are a good many shareholders in Europe, and they have been making many inquiries as to what is to be done with the first mortgage and the claim of the government, a small portion of which was paid by the company. I suggested to them that they had better send a committee of some one over to represent the European shareholders. I understand they have appointed Sir Rivers Wilson for that purpose. He is a gentleman I do not know personally, but I consider him to be a very able man, who will thoroughly comprehend what is for the best interests of the company, and will assist materially in making terms with the government and in securing a new loan on the issue of a new set of coupons, secured by the old first mortgage, and new securities will be sold either to the present stockholders or to others, the old bondholders having the preference. This much has been under discussion, and seems now to have assumed a definite shape."

MRS. SPRINGER INDICTED.

Findings of the Jury in Chicago's Sensational Bribery Case.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Mrs. Warren Springer, wife of a Chicago millionaire, was indicted this afternoon for attempted jury-bribing during the trial of a suit for the condemnation of some of her husband's property brought by the Metropolitan Elevated road. The witnesses before the grand jury, on which testimony the indictment was found, were George Marman, the juror whom it was sought to corrupt; Josephine Marman, his wife, to whom the unlawful propositions are alleged to have been made by Mrs. Springer, and Mrs. Louise Snyder, who was at Mrs. Marman's house on the occasion of one of Mrs. Springer's visits. The grand jury was convinced that the attempt to bribe, though unsuccessful, was a crime. Mrs. Springer is a pretty young woman. Her maiden name was Ferguson, and she comes from an old and well-known family in Newark, O.

Not a Legitimate Business Concern.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The Federal grand jury this afternoon reported a true bill against Governor Beveridge, President J. F. Arnold, Vice-President, and Samuel Bidwell, Secretary of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company. It charges the defendants with using the mails to further the business of a lottery. It is alleged the concern is in its essence a lottery.

Further Signs of Improvement.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—The agreement reached yesterday between the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies' directors will, it is announced, be in the early reopening of the Maryland Company's big mill at Sparrow Point. The works, which employ 3,000 men, have been virtually closed for twenty years.

For a Treaty of Commerce.

MADRID, October 19.—Negotiations have been opened between Spain and Japan for a treaty of commerce. The government intends to start a line of subsidized steamers to Japan, calling at Formosa. The new treaty is intended to promote the trade of Japan with Spain and the Spanish West Indies.

MILITIA OPENED FIRE.

A Desperate Mob Intent on Lynching a Fiend.

THREE KILLED; MANY WOUNDED

The Mob Threatens to Blow up the Courthouse and Additional Troops Have Been Sent—Negro Pleads Guilty to Outraging a White Woman.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, O., October 19.—Although Jasper Dolby (colored) pleaded guilty to outraging Mrs. Mary C. Boyd in order to be rushed off to the penitentiary for protection, he did not start in advance of the indignant mob. People were swarming into the town all day. The Sheriff could not go from the jail to the depot after the prisoner had been sentenced. A little after 6 o'clock the first rush was made on the courthouse. A crowd of determined men attempted to break in the south door, while another party charged on the militia at the north door. Some one threw a stone at Colonel Coit, and he cried out that at the next stone thrown he would order the men to fire. The crowd at the door was unable to effect an entrance. The militia fired, and the time was filled with people and cries of "Give us the nigger" and curses against the militia filled the air. The crowd grew in size every minute.

Before the firing Colonel Coit made a speech asking the crowd to disperse, but it was received with jeers. The prisoner was prostrated from fear, and lay crying and moaning. Up to this time Dolby and his guards had been kept prisoners in the courtyard by the mob, who now made an attack. The militia replied to them without firing at first; but another onslaught was made, and the south door was forced open. This door opens upon the street, which was filled with men, women and children. The detachment of the guard finally succeeded in dispersing the mob. None of the latter were hurt, but a dozen or more persons in the street were struck. Two were killed outright, and four more were fatally wounded, one of whom has since died. Following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Smith Welch, aged 18, son of a prominent grocer, shot through the head; Jesse Juddy, aged 25, a mechanic, shot through the heart; G. W. Johnson, shot through the stomach.

Wounded—William Sauer, aged 35, a mechanic, shot through the abdomen; will die; Theodore Ackerson, aged 22, artisan, shot in the right thigh; Dan Parrott, aged 30, a farmer, cousin of the outraged woman, shot in the right foot; Frank Niederhaus, aged 65, shot in the leg, will die; John Korn, badly shot in the foot; Ernest Ellis, thumb shot off; Frank Smith, injuries unknown; John McHugh, shot in the foot, will probably die.

It is believed many others were wounded, and a diligent search is in progress to find them.

Upon the firing the mob dispersed in all directions, but soon gathered again. Immediately all the places of business in the city were shut. Mayor Creamer promptly closed all places where liquor is sold. Every street was filled with people. No time was lost in carrying away the dead and wounded. Business houses and the engine-house were converted into hospitals. The city surgeons in the city were called into service. Mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts crowded around the dead and wounded, and added fuel to the rage of the mob by their lamentations.

The feeling against the military is bitter, vicious and vehement. It pervades all classes. As time passed the mob grew in size and fury. All over the country by telephone, telegram and telegraph wire the news was spread. All the roads leading to the city were filled with men on horseback, in wagons and on foot, hurrying with all speed to the scene of bloodshed. Meanwhile in Washington Court House a search was going on for arms, ammunition and dynamite. Shouts were heard:

"Down with the military!"

"Blow up the dogs with the black flag!"

These shouts but feebly expressed the pent-up passion of everybody, for everybody was in the street, and all were members of the mob as far as personal feeling was concerned. Men moved about as if bent on business, but said nothing. There is no doubt of the purpose to blow up the courthouse. Of this the military are aware. A full moon lights up every approach to the courthouse. If military reinforcements do not reach here before the moon goes down, there is danger of further bloodshed. The mob between an organized armed mob and the militia, and in case the mob succeeds there is danger that many of the militiamen will share Dolby's fate. Additional troops have been ordered from Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and other points.

Dolby's crime was committed one week ago at Parrott's station. Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, aged 55, was his victim. He was brought into court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. An angry mob gathered about the jail yard yesterday afternoon after Dolby had been identified by his victim, and Sheriff Cook called to his assistance the local militia company. This action increased the fury against Dolby, and Governor McKinley was appealed to for additional assistance. A steady stream of militia companies, and troops from Columbus were sent here this morning. Colonel Coit was in command. The mob surrounded the jail and courthouse and attempted to take Dolby from the building where he was removed from the jail to the courthouse for trial, but they were kept at bay by the use of bayonets and clubbed guns.

Henry Kirk, a brother-in-law of the assaulted woman, was thrown down the steps of the courthouse and badly bruised. Another was bayoneted through the finger, while a bayonet was thrust through the clothing of another. Deputies guarded their prisoner in the court yard. Dolby cried like a baby, and kept looking around for help. Soldiers were marched in to keep the crowd quiet. After the sentence the prisoner was taken to the grand jury room. A mob gathered about the courthouse, and the officers were powerless to take him from the courthouse, either to the jail or to the train, and Sheriff Cook wired the Governor to send more troops. At midnight the courthouse yard was cleared, but the angry mob remained in the square still uttering threats.

Another Pension Decision.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has decided that section 1,716 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the payment of accrued pensions, is applicable to pensioners under the act of July 27, 1892, and that pensions to the survivors of certain Indian wars should be paid. The section authorizes the widow of the deceased soldier to prosecute his pending claim under that act and receive the accrued pension to the date of the soldier's death. This reverses the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions May, 1893.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

The movement in merchandise, provisions and groceries is of average volume, and few changes are recorded. The only important fluctuations in the latter markets was a decline of 1/2 cent per pound in package coffees. The fruit market was slow and unchanged. Dairy produce rules steady. Receipts of eggs are larger, and game is coming in abundantly. Poultry is in good supply, but sales are slow and the market is weaker.

Wheat Market.

Walla Walla, 61 1/2 @ 62 1/2 per cental; Valley, 70c per cental; new, 70c.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$2.30 per barrel; Walla Walla, \$2.75; Goldrop, \$2.75; Snowflake, \$2.45; Benton county, \$2.20; Graham, \$2.15 @ 2.40; superfine, \$2.

Oats—No. 1, \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$0.95; No. 6, \$0.90; No. 7, \$0.85; No. 8, \$0.80; No. 9, \$0.75; No. 10, \$0.70; No. 11, \$0.65; No. 12, \$0.60; No. 13, \$0.55; No. 14, \$0.50; No. 15, \$0.45; No. 16, \$0.40; No. 17, \$0.35; No. 18, \$0.30; No. 19, \$0.25; No. 20, \$0.20; No. 21, \$0.15; No. 22, \$0.10; No. 23, \$0.05; No. 24, \$0.00.

Barley—Feed barley is quoted at 65c per cental. Brewing is worth 80 @ 85c per cental, according to quality.

Miscellaneous—Beans, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.35; chop feed, \$1.15 @ 1.17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 60 @ 65c per cental.

Hay—Good, \$10 @ 11 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25 @ 27 1/2c per pound; fancy dairy, 20 @ 22 1/2c; fair to good, 15 @ 17 1/2c; common, 12 1/2c.

Cheese—Oregon fair, 8 @ 10c per pound; fancy, 10 @ 12 1/2c; young America, 9 @ 10c; Swiss, imported, 30 @ 32c; domestic, 14 @ 15c.

Oysters—Oregon, 1c per pound; yellow, 1 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—40 @ 60c per sack.

Poultry—Old chickens are quoted from \$3.00 @ 3.50; young are in over supply, \$2.00 @ 2.50; ducks, \$3.50 @ 4.00; geese, \$7.50 @ 8.50; turkeys, 10 @ 12 1/2c per pound.

Fresh Fruit—California grapes, 75 @ 80c per crate; Concord, 50 @ 60c per basket; Oregon apples bring 50 @ 75c per box; peaches, 10 @ 15c; plums, 10 @ 60c; quinces, Oregon, 80c @ \$1.00; quinces, California, \$1.25 per large box; watermelons, \$1.25 @ 1.50; casavas, \$2 @ 2.25.

Eggs—Oregon 22 1/2 @ 25c per dozen; Eastern, 22 @ 24c.

Vegetables—Lima beans, 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, \$1.65 per cental; string and wax beans, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; cucumbers, 10 @ 15c per dozen; egg plant, 3 @ 4c per pound; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 25c per box; Oregon cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$5.50 @ 6.50; Sicily, \$6.50 @ 7.00; bananas, \$2.25 @ 3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$1.75 @ 2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.00 @ 3.50; sugar loaf, 45c; Mexican oranges, \$3.75.

Wool—Valley, 7 @ 8c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7 @ 8c; Eastern Oregon, 6 @ 7c.

Hors—Dull and nominal at 5 @ 7c, according to quality.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 14 @ 15c per pound; hams, picnic, 11 @ 12c; breakfast bacon 14 1/2 @ 15c; short clear sides, 12 1/2 @ 13c; dry salt sides, 11 @ 11 1/2c; dried beef hams, 14 @ 15c; lard, compound, in tins, 9 1/2 @ 10c; lard, pure, in tins, 12 1/2 @ 13c; pig's feet, 8 @ 8 1/2c; pigs' feet, 4 @ 4 1/2c; kils, 12 @ 15c.

Game—Receipts were large and sales good; Chinese pheasants are quoted at \$3 @ 5.00 per dozen, and quails at \$2.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$2.25 @ 2.35; fair to good steers, \$2.00; cows, \$1.75 @ 2.00; dressed beef, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c per pound.

VEAL—Dressed, small, 5c; large, 3 @ 4c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep wethers, \$1.75; ewes, \$1.60 @ 1.65; lambs, 2c per pound; dressed mutton, 3 1/2 @ 4c; lambs, 4