

A GENEROUS OFFER

Cuba Is Ready to Buy Her Liberty.

VALUE PLACED AT \$250,000,000

Offers by Spain of Anything Short of Independence Will Be Scorned
—Views of Gomez.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Herald prints the following letter from General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, dated "In the Field, December 26, 1897:"

"You ask me for my opinion regarding what effect the autonomous regime about to be implanted by Spain in Cuba, might have towards the pacification of the island. The Cubans in arms do not propose to give up, shall never yield, in their struggle with the metropolitans, until they have established their absolute independence. No matter what number of liberties is granted to Cuba by any Spanish government, even in case Spain should reserve for herself no other right than to keep the Spanish flag over Cuba as a symbol of nominal sovereignty, she will not succeed in ending the war.

"The Cuban people will admit of no other solution of the present conflict than that whereby Cuba shall be recognized as a member of the sisterhood of free nations. In this attitude of absolute radicalism we are sustained by two great motives, which, unified as one single force, impel the Cuban people as a whole as well as individuals to adopt the grand resolution of their existence—sentiment and interest; the former because the Cubans feel that they have been profoundly hurt by the horrible war methods employed against them by Spain, the latter because they are all firmly convinced that only as free men will they be able to enjoy peace and command the necessary credit to reconstruct their country, which had been devastated by Spain herself.

"In short, Cuba not only wishes, but needs to be free. It is about time that Spain should recognize that fact, and leaving aside all chaotic autonomy, should manfully confront the true problem. Let the Spanish nation acknowledge Cuba's independence which she justly claims, and receive a compensation which is right and equitable. And even let her claim from our government some advantages in the Cuban tariff to foster her own industries. Then, and only then, will the rainbow of peace lighten the horizon which is now reflected by the glare of the glowing fields and the firing of the cannon."

The Herald also prints an interview with Gomez at a date later than the above. The correspondent found Gomez in the best of health and spirits and fully convinced that the long struggle is drawing to a close.

"The intransigents of Cuba," said General Gomez, "have been the only ones willing to continue the struggle, because they feared that Cuban triumph would result in their prosecution and the confiscation of their property. They are utterly mistaken. I, Maximo Gomez, whose word has never been broken, assure them of absolute protection. I know these people represent the thrifty business element of the island, and believe they are destined to rank among the most valued citizens of the republic. The triumph of our cause will bring to them assurance and permission to follow their vocations in peace. There will be no revolution, either political or social. All we ask of them is to help build the fortunes of the island and repair the waste of war.

"I say the same thing, too, to the Spanish officers in the field. They have been fighting us not because they hate Cuba, but because they love Spain. They have proved themselves to be loyal sons of the motherland, and when they have laid down their arms we will gladly extend to them the right hand of fellowship. We will bury the bloody past and go forward shoulder to shoulder to build up Cuba's laboring classes, which have been almost destroyed, and we shall need them to till the soil. The rank and file of the Spanish army will fill the gap."

Speaking of terms on which Cuba might win freedom, General Gomez reiterated his statement that Cuba is still waiting to purchase her liberty. It is believed that \$250,000,000 would be an equitable amount now. He said he had no doubt that an arrangement would be made with American capitalists to form a syndicate, collect customs duties and pay Spain in installments. In this way the general said there would be a positive end to the war by the establishment of friendly relations with Spain.

"When peace is declared," he said, "we want to reckon on Spain as being among our friends."

Referring to the ability of Cuba to carry on the war, Gomez said his forces were ample, and declared that Cuba could continue the fighting even if the soldiers had to go naked; that the war cost the Cubans nothing, whereas Spain's life-blood was being rapidly drained by her enormous expenses. He spoke in terms of affectionate admiration of America, describing her as the light of Cuba, and said he would welcome intervention as affording an instantaneous solution of the problem, but deprecated annexation, although willing to accept a protectorate.

Minneapolis, Jan. 10.—A practical test of the long-distance telephone was made today between the Minneapolis office and Lowell, Mass. Charles Glidden, president of the Traders' National bank, of Lowell, was in Minneapolis, and presided over the meeting of the bank directors in Lowell. The line was made of three copper metallic circuits, and was over 1,500 miles in length.

LYNCHING IN COLFAX.

Chadwick Marshall Hanged to the Courthouse Wall.

Colfax, Wash., Jan. 11.—Chadwick Marshall, the suspected murderer of young Hayden, near Farmington, on the night of October 22, was taken from jail by a mob at 2 o'clock Saturday morning and hanged to the west wall of the courthouse.

There was a suspicion that a mob was collecting, but the officers made no preparations to resist. The train from Spokane that night arrived an hour late, at nearly 1 o'clock. A few minutes afterward the prisoners in the jail saw a body of masked men march up Mill street east of the jail.

Jailer H. B. Treff, who was the only officer about the courthouse, was awakened and informed that an officer wanted a prisoner locked up. He dressed and came out, and was confronted by masked men with cocked revolvers. Treff was informed that the mob wanted to hang "Blackey" Chadwick Marshall and "Dakota Slim" McDonald, and demanded that Treff give up the jail keys. The officer led the way to the sheriff's office, opened the safe, got the keys and gave them to his captors.

Twelve members of the mob then entered the jail, taking Treff with them. They first went into the woman's wing, where "Dakota Slim" was confined. When the mob came to his cell door "Slim" protested his innocence, and said:

"Take 'Blackey,' who admits his guilt, and if he implicates me I will go."

The mob thought this only fair, and went into the east wing of the jail, the cell wing proper. "Blackey's" cell was unlocked and the inmate awakened. He had only time to say: "Don't hurt me. Before God I am innocent," when a member of the mob struck him a heavy blow over the head with an iron bar, stunning him.

A rope was then fastened around "Blackey's" neck and he was carried and dragged out of the jail and up the narrow stairs to the superior courtroom and to one of the west double windows, where a rope was tied around a standard between the windows and "Blackey's" body was pitched out head foremost at the end of an eight-foot rope and left dangling against the courthouse wall in plain view of the people on Main street.

While this was being done, part of the mob went to "Dakota Slim's" cell again. During their absence, the prisoner had stuffed the keyhole of the cell door with rags and fastened a sharp knife on the end of a broomstick. With this spear he kept jabbing through the barred door of the cell, preventing anyone approaching the door to pick the rags out of the keyhole. His cell had two doors, the inner one of solid steel and behind this he protected his body.

Finally, a member of the mob, catching a glimpse of "Slim's" shoulder, aimed and fired at him, the bullet striking the wall outside of the cell. The larger half of the bullet passed through "Slim's" sleeve, cutting the skin and striking the wall, splattered and rebounded, four small pieces striking him on the breast.

"Slim" fell to the floor, shoving the solid door to with his foot at the same time, and exclaiming "My God, they have killed me." One member of the mob was heard to say, "Let's be sure we've killed him." Another said "Let's give him another shot and finish him." Finally, the mob decided "Slim" was dead and left. "Slim's" injuries, however, were not dangerous. The mob was at the jail less than 10 minutes. They turned Treff loose. "Blackey's" body was not out down until about 3 o'clock. The mob's visitation was of the quietest character. Treff's family, with rooms directly beneath the jail, did not know of any disturbance until Treff told them after the body was taken down.

A coroner's inquest was held this afternoon, the verdict being that "Blackey" was killed by parties unknown to the jury.

SAID TO BE SETTLED.

Reported Agreement Between England, Japan and Russia.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, dated yesterday, says it is reported that England, Japan and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Corea. The details of the agreement are not known to the correspondent, but the dispatch says the British fleet is returning to Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, under date of January 6, says: A high Russian official has left Peking for Canton to discuss certain matters with the viceroy, who has been ordered to agree to his demands.

Will Sue For Peace.

Havana, Jan. 11.—It has been rumored since yesterday that General Fitzhugh Lee will accompany General Blanco when the latter takes the field. It is further reported that Senor Estrada Palma, the delegate to the United States of the Cuban insurgents, will arrive here shortly and accompany the captain-general and General Lee to the field, and that a conference with General Maximo Gomez will follow. The reports have caused a sensation in this city.

Six Buried in a Quarry.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 11.—News was received here this afternoon that six men were buried in a cave at Walter Beach's slate quarry, Slatintown, about 15 miles from here. Two have already been taken out dead, and it is believed that four more have lost their lives.

Vibrations of the earth, followed by a noise like a heavy distant explosion, disturbed the inhabitants of Exeter and other New Hampshire towns.

LATEST FROM DAWSON.

A Party Brings Advice From There Up to December 7.

Port Townsend, Jan. 10.—Thirty-five Klondikers arrived here today on the steamer City of Seattle, bringing advices from Dawson up to December 7. J. M. Keppner, John Burke and "French Curley" Delorge left Dawson on that date, and came through in record-breaking time, reaching here exactly one month after their start. The trip out was without special incident, other than the usual hardship of such a journey.

"We passed between 200 and 300 men on our way out," said Mr. Keppner. "Parties will be coming in every day now. The situation at Dawson is practically unchanged. The food supply is better than it was two months ago, on account of the people leaving."

Delorge, in an interview, said: "I cannot say exactly how much dust was brought out. I think it will run over \$100,000, and will probably reach \$150,000. I know one man who brought out between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in dust. In drafts there was more represented. One man alone has a draft for \$100,000, and others I know have large drafts. Perhaps the drafts will total up to \$250,000. There was nothing new in the way of strikes reported when we left. All mines opened were being worked, and the output next spring will be a big one."

All of the returning Klondikers tell of meeting numerous parties scattered along the route, trying to push in. Some have dogs, while many are trying to drag their outfits on handsleds. Considerable scurvy is reported at Dawson.

T. B. Corey, of Seattle, said: "My party counted 25 boats and their passengers tied up in Lake Labarge, and twice as many on Lake Tagish. In places along the river they counted 20 more."

Mr. Corey speaks highly of the humane acts of the mounted police, who make room in their camps for men to sleep, feed them and sell necessary provisions at actual cost. They are located along the route at Big and Little Salmon creeks, Lakes Tagish and Bennett, and are making all possible efforts to get provisions into the Klondike. On Lake Bennett, the party met 14 sleds drawn by horses, carrying 1,000 to 2,000 pounds to the sled. It was their intention, if possible, to go as far as the foot of Lake Labarge, and from there send the supplies along by dog trains. Later, it was reported that 10 horses, with their loads, had been lost through the ice at Cariboo crossing.

Regarding the food situation, Mr. Corey was of the opinion that there was a shortage, but expressed no fear of starvation, as hundreds had gone down the river to Fort Yukon, and 100 or more had already come out over the trails. Before leaving, Mr. Corey visited the stores and observed that where the miners had put in orders for their year's supply of provisions, including 10 sacks of flour, but one or two sacks at most were allowed to each order.

Mr. Corey estimates that 800 pounds of gold dust passed his party coming out. He says rich quartz rock has been discovered on Deadwood creek, which is estimated to run as high as \$50,000 to \$75,000 to the ton.

J. B. and J. F. Graeber, formerly of Shamokin, Pa., who have been prospecting on the head of Hootalinqua, report that, October 8, a party of seven people left the head of Lake Labarge, since which nothing has been heard of any of the party. They also report the picking up of two deserted boats, one of which contained 100 pounds of provisions and the other 400 pounds. As near as they could make out by the marks on the sacks, they were the property of "Whitman and Parker," whoever they may have been. The owners are probably lost, although it may be possible that the boats had been lost by drifting away. They were found on Three-Mile river, between Hootalinqua river and Lake Labarge.

Napoleon Dupros and a party of six Frenchmen are said to have brought upwards of \$40,000 in dust with them. They also have a draft for \$100,000, the proceeds of a sale of some mining prospects.

In a race with the City of Seattle, the steamer George W. Elder, which runs between Portland and Skagway, set fire to her staterooms, Monday. The race occurred on this side of Fort Wrangel. The fire was extinguished. The present trip of the City of Seattle is the fastest ever made on the Skagway run. She has been gone just 10 days. She left Skagway on her down trip Monday morning, January 3.

Rate War Ended.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The Southern Pacific Company and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company have decided to advance passenger rates by rail and water between San Francisco and Portland.

At present, the Southern Pacific first-class rate between here and Portland is \$10, including sleeping berth. The new rate is to be \$11 with berth. The existing second-class rate is \$5, including a tourist berth. The new second-class fare will be \$11 with berth.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's present first-class rate by steamer is \$5. This is to be increased to \$12. The steerage is \$2.50. The new rate is to be \$8.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—The recent crusade to expunge from the pension list all persons who are not entitled to pensions may cause an upheaval in the police force of this city. It is stated on the best authority that at least 50 men on the police force are drawing disability pensions from the government and at the same time drawing their salaries as able-bodied policemen. The police board, it is stated by one of the commissioners, will investigate the matter.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

Theodore Durrant Executed in San Quentin Prison.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 8.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows Friday morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he gave an exhibition of coolness and nerve as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the last that something or some one would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold this morning and made his little speech protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assembly of friends upon some ordinary topic of the day. His face was pale, and his eyes were red, but his voice was firm and he stood as solid as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence of the law. The noose was adjusted, the trap was sprung, the stout rope held and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of over five feet and 15 minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In despite of the exciting event of last night, when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents till 11:30 P. M., he rested easily during the night and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good morning. Warden Hale had provided a neat suit of dark material for the occasion and those clothes Durrant quickly donned. He noticed the absence of collar and necktie, however, and knowing full well the reason for this omission, he asked for them; explaining that a turndown collar would not interfere with the noose. Then he sat down to an excellent breakfast and ate heartily. During the early morning hours, Durrant did not have much to say beyond expressing a desire that no newspaper men should be allowed to see him. This request was complied with.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. But he died, accepting at the last moment the comforts of the Catholic church, instead of the Baptist church, in which he was reared. Rev. Mr. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say that he thought Durrant innocent, and the condemned man declined his services until Rader professed belief in his innocence. Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Catholic church for consolation, and called upon Father Lagan, the priest who had frequently visited him in prison, to attend him. Father Lagan responded promptly and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant remained in close consultation with the priest and seemed to be deeply interested in the impressive ceremony.

As the hour of the execution approached the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant clasped his son by the hand and the young man turned to comfort his mother, who cried hysterically. Durrant said: "The hour has come for us to part," and put her gently away. The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room where she remained until after the execution. The father, however, went to the execution room and, supported by two friends, saw his son meet his death.

Warden Hale did not attempt to hurry matters, but allowed all possible time for the supreme court at Washington to take some action. Finally, when word was flashed across the continent that the supreme court had declined to interfere, the warden ordered the programme of the day carried out. At 10:34 o'clock, Durrant, accompanied by Father Lagan, appeared at the door of the execution room. He was followed by his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards. The father and his friend walked around the gallows to the front, while Durrant and his keepers climbed to the gallows platform. Instantly on arriving at the gallows, his legs and arms were pinned and the rope was placed upon his neck.

The hangman was about to adjust the black cap when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given and the doomed murderer spoke as follows:

"I desire to say that although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity toward those who have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not, except it is the sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors, but I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God who is master of us all, and there I also expect to get the justice that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

The words were delivered slowly and distinctly and without emphasis. The eager crowd of spectators groped closer to the wooden framework that they might not lose a word of what was being said. Durrant finished and had barely ceased when the black cap was placed over his face.

At the same instant, Hangman Lunt raised his hand, the trap was sprung, and with a rattle, Durrant's body shot through the opening. There was a sound as of a stout rope drawn taut, and a broken-necked criminal swayed to and fro for a moment. Then the body became motionless.

COTTON FOR THE NORTHWEST.

New Crop to Be Tried East of Cascades. Other Plants Will Be Tried.

Oregon and Washington will raise cotton next season. Their cotton crop will probably not "bear" the market the first year, but there is no telling what effect cotton will have on the industrial conditions of the future. The cotton production of this year will be under the fostering care of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which has just opened an industrial department that will experiment with various things to develop the country reached by its transportation lines. This is a far-sighted scheme of President Mobler, H. C. Judson, who has had considerable experience in such matters in the East, has been put at the head of the department. He will be guided to a great extent in his operations by the agricultural colleges of Oregon and Washington.

Cotton is successfully grown in the pan-handle of Texas, at altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea, where frosts occur in April. In some parts of Eastern Oregon frost has been absent through the entire year. Portions of Umatilla county are especially favored in this respect. The experiments with cotton will be made in the arid and semi-arid sections of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington—in Wasco, Sherman, Morrow and Umatilla counties, of Oregon, and Whitman and Adams counties, of Washington. While the cotton plant will stand a great deal of moisture, it can also endure drought. It sends roots deep into the ground. In many places where wheat is not a reliable crop, or cannot be grown at all on account of the lack of moisture, it is believed cotton will flourish. If so, it will solve the irrigation problem for those sections. A thorough test will be made the coming season.

Among the other things in view by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's industrial department is the introduction of tobacco raising. A considerable colony of Cubans in Florida are negotiating to come out to the Pacific Northwest to raise and manufacture tobacco, and the parts of Oregon and Washington lying east of the Cascade mountains are believed to possess all of the conditions suited to the business. The destruction of the trade in Cuba has turned the attention of these people to other fields of operation, and they have sent agents here to look the matter up. Martinez, the great cigar man of Key West, examined the country east of the mountains recently, and he did not doubt that tobacco of a superior quality could be produced in the vicinity of Blalock, in Gilliam county.

The production of forage plants in the Inland Empire will also engage the attention of this move for industrial development. Incidental to this will come a thorough investigation of the possibilities of dairying and raising livestock under different conditions than now prevail—conditions that will admit of a fuller development of the country. A number of new trees will also be experimented with, to see if they will not have the effect of precipitating moisture, so as to make arable areas now arid. Among the exotics is a tree that is said to have redeemed a portion of France from desert conditions ages ago—a gum tree that is a native of Assyria. It is reasonable to suppose that the tree would be valuable in the dry sections of the Inland Empire, and it will be given a trial there.

The mechanical device of a Boise man for raising water from streams for irrigating purposes will also be thoroughly tested. It consists of a cylinder, on the outside of which are buckets that fold automatically, and the contrivance is said to work well in a current so slow even as two miles an hour.

The excitement over gold in Alaska will bring thousands and thousands of men, many of whom will for the first time see the great natural advantages of the farming country and not go to the Yukon at all, stopping to plant their own vines and fig trees, under which they will repose in comfort and happiness, while the goldhunters suffer the hardships and uncertainties of the chase for sudden affluence.

In speaking of the proposed enterprise a prominent business man said recently:

"Many will go up the Alaska coast and return to Oregon and Washington to make their homes. Still others will go to the gold fields and then return to engage in more sober pursuits. Practically all will have to pass through the Northwest country, and the trip will educate them. A new era is opening for these states, and the far-seeing and energetic ones are preparing to meet the new conditions. Prosperity and progress are not in the dim distance, but are at the door, and it is common sense and business sagacity to take these steps for opening and developing the resources of the country."

Northwest Notes.

A Coos county paper says that there are a number of Chinese pheasants in the vicinity of Remote, in that county.

The close of 1897 witnessed an improvement in Olympia trade of at least 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1896.

Garfield has shipped more than 20 carloads of apples to the mining camps this season, besides large quantities of pears and other fruits.

Professor F. L. Washburn, biologist at the university of Oregon, has for some time been in correspondence with the commissioner of fish and fisheries at Washington, D. C., to secure an additional lot of Eastern oysters for aquaculture, and has just received word from Commissioner Brice to the effect that no more oysters can be supplied until further developments are made in the plant already located. Professor Washburn is of the opinion that the oysters already planted will thrive, and feels in no way discouraged.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 713-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

Exports of flour and wheat from both

coasts last week were 4,595,000 bushels, or 700,000 bushels more than the previous week, and double the same week last year. Receipts are expected to fall off. We have now reached the time where the exports generally decrease; at least they have in the past years, as the first six months of the crop year generally marks the largest export business. There is every indication, however, of a good export movement from now on, as liberal engagements have been for wheat, corn and oats. Foreigners continue to buy moderately when the market gets weak, so that the outward movement will gradually cut into the wheat stocks, which are none too heavy if the exports are to keep up large. Argentine news favors an exportable surplus of about 35,000,000 bushels, but some good authorities make it only 3,000,000 bushels. This is used as a club by the bears and consumers to prevent an advance here. There will be no Argentine wheat available in European markets before the latter part of March. In the meantime their light stocks will be reduced, and they will have to come in as buyers. The American visible supply of wheat increased this week 47,000 bushels, and now totals 38,863,000 bushels against 53,872,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago. Although the movement of corn for 1897 was 116,747,000 bushels, and the shipments 97,427,000 bushels an increase in the receipts of 34,000,000 bushels and in 10,000,000 bushels in the shipments, they were less than the arrivals of oats, receipts of the latter being 1,338,000 bushels in excess of corn, while the shipments were 7,000,000 bushels greater, aggregating 104,668,000 bushels. The feeling in corn and oats is bullish. There is a strong disposition on the part of many local traders to keep on the long side. The Trego-Smith people have accumulated a big line, and they are getting quite a following. Exports of corn for the week were heavy.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72@73c; Valley and Bluestem, 76@77c per bushel.

Four—Best grades, \$4.35; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@13; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—18@20c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.25 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.25 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.00 per sack.

Hops—5@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4½@6c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 30c; ranch, 16@18c.

Cheese—Native, Washington, 13c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20.

Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 7@8c; rock cod and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; flounders, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, navel, \$2.75 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Novada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound.

Hops—12½@16c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.25@2.50 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 22@24c; ranch, 25@28c; Eastern, 15@19c; duck, 16c per dozen.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.50@2.50; Mexican limes, \$4.00@4.50; California lemons, choice, \$1.50@2.00; do common, 75c@1.25 per box.

Hay—Wheat, \$13.50@15; wheat and oat, \$13@14.50; oat, \$11@13.50; best barley, \$11@13; alfalfa, \$11@11.50; clover, \$10.50@12.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@70c; peaches, 50c@81c; pears, 75c@1.00; plums, 20@35c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 26@27c; fancy dairy, 26c;