

AN ENGAGEMENT

Spaniards Had Twice as Many Men as Americans.

ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK

Twelve Spaniards known to have been killed—Roosevelt's rough riders in the thick of the fight—Spaniards opened fire from thickets.

Off Juraguá, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 27.—This morning four troops of the first cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but left the following dead upon the field:

Rough riders—Captain Allyn K. Capron, of troop L; sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr.; Privates Tilman and Dawson, of troop L; Private Dougherty, of troop A; Private W. T. Elwin, of troop F. First cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe, Berlin, Lenock, Tenth cavalry—Corporal White.

At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve Spaniards, dead, were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders, several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thickets and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from their station, stormed the blockhouses around which they made a final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

The cavalrymen were afterwards reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry and the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold a position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The officers wounded were: Major Brodie, shot through the right forearm.

Captain McClintock, troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieutenant J. T. Thomas, troops L, shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

All the foregoing officers are rough riders.

Other officers who were wounded are: Captain Knox, whose condition is serious; Major Bell, Lieutenant George L. Bryant. These officers are of the first cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers who were wounded:

Rough riders—Troop M, Privates E. M. Hill, Shelly, Fisher, M. S. Newcomb, Fred Beale and Corporal Rhodes. Troop E, Corporal James F. Bean, Privates Frank Booth, W. Bert Chartley, Dailey, Halvers, E. G. Atherton, Clifford Beed and Sergeant G. W. Aringo. Troop C, Sergeant Joseph P. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Lowland, H. F. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reed, M. Russell. Troop L, Privates J. R. Heen, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calvers, Nathan P. Poe.

Tenth cavalry—Troop B, Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton, Wheeler. Troop I, Privates Ridd, Mayberry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least 10 in the list of wounded will die.

Hamilton Fish, jr. New York, June 27.—Hamilton Fish, jr., one of the killed, was a young New Yorker of good position and family, who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in this city.

Captain Capron. Washington, June 27.—Captain Capron, of Roosevelt's rough riders, who was among the killed, is a son of Allyn Capron, of the first artillery, and was well known in Washington. He was a second lieutenant of the Seventh cavalry, and was recently promoted to be a captain of volunteers.

A New York infant has just been condemned to stagger through life under the name of Walter Sampson Schley Dewey Cullen.

Lieutenant Bryan. Denver, June 27.—First Lieutenant George L. Bryan, of the first cavalry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, is about 44 years of age, and until about a year ago was military adviser on the staff of the governor of Colorado.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

DASH TO SPAIN.

Crushing Blow Fully Decided Upon If Cadiz Fleet Goes East.

Washington, June 27.—The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolishly enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the canal, an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, straight to the coast of Spain, to bring the war home to the Spanish people.

There is no doubt that Dewey can take care of himself against the Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be reinforced by ironclads long before Camara's ships sight the bay of Manila, and he will have the shore batteries with him, instead of against him, in the struggle. It has been concluded by the administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that which it is proposed to administer, if the Spanish persist in this last project.

After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will divide the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first, a flying squadron, to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed by another command, either under Sampson or Schley, composed of battle-ships, which Captain Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be counted on for the voyage across the Atlantic.

With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, all battle-ships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful vessels of the flying squadron, the Spanish coast would be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

MOVEMENTS OF CAMARA.

Probability That He Will Not Venture Beyond Port Said.

Washington, June 27.—That the Spanish Cadiz fleet is proceeding steadily eastward is no longer doubted here. Trusted agents of the government on the shores of the Mediterranean are watching every movement of the ships, and availing themselves of every reliable source of information. So when word came from one of these agents yesterday that the squadron was sighted off Pantellaria day before yesterday, the officials were bound to accept the statement as beyond question. The first report to that effect, which came through an Italian newspaper, was taken with some reservation, owing to the known efforts of the Spanish government to mislead our naval authorities by just such publications in friendly neutral newspapers. By reckoning of the naval officers, the squadron should be now nearing Candia, south of Greece.

At the rate they are progressing, the squadron should reach Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez canal, about Tuesday or Wednesday. Beyond this point it is not believed that the squadron will go, for it is confidently felt that the whole Spanish movement is nothing more than a spectacular display, gotten up to meet the irresistible demand of the Spanish populace and particularly the clerical party that something should be done to save the Philippines to Spain.

There is a question whether the canal authorities will allow the heavy Spanish armored ships to risk the passage of the canal, even if Admiral Camara is willing to undertake it. Their draught is so great that they might easily ground in the canal and thus obstruct it to navigation indefinitely.

But even if all these expectations are not well founded, the naval officers are confident of the ability of Dewey to successfully resist attack by the Spanish squadron. According to their calculation, the splendid double-turreted monitor Monterey is very near Manila, under convoy of the Brutus, and her arrival may be expected within two or three days. There is not an ironclad in Camara's force that would care to stand before her.

NO CHEERS FOR THE KING.

Session of the Spanish Cortes Suspended by a Decree.

Madrid, June 27.—The queen regent signed the decree suspending the cortes, which adjourned tonight.

The decree of the queen regent was read in the senate this evening.

Prior to the reading of the decree in the chamber of deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Senator Salmeron, the republican leader, declared that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official report of yesterday's proceedings. The president said the omission must be attributed to the uproar which had probably prevented the reporters from hearing the remarks.

The chamber then adjourned, without the customary cheers for the throne.

Not in Fort Morro. Off Santiago de Cuba, June 27.—This morning a flag of truce was taken in by Assistant Chief of Staff Stanton to ascertain the whereabouts of the Merrimac prisoners. He was met by Captain Conna, who stated that Hobson and his men were confined in Santiago town, and were all well.

The University of Chicago expended more than \$1,000,000 in the year of 1897. Of this \$309,000 was in the salary of the faculty.

CUBAN BLOCKADE

It Will Be Tightened by Sampson on the Southern Coast.

BLANCO'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF

The Complete Investment of Santiago de Cuba by Land and Sea—Blockade Runners Have Landed Under the Lee of the Isle of Pines.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 25.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and sea but few days off, the admiral has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast westward of Santiago.

For three weeks the south coast, west of Santiago de Cuba to Cape San Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been simply on paper, in name only, with the result that it is known that quite a number of ships have run the blockade, and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions, etc., have been taken in small boats to Batatabano, whence the railroads run to Havana, only 30 miles distant.

The admiral has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape de Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

REPORT FROM MADRID.

As Usual, a Glorious Spanish Victory Is Claimed.

Madrid, June 25.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated June 25, says:

The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated a landing force in front of Punta Berraço, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast.

Another official dispatch from Havana says:

The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment and is trying to disembark at Daiquiri and at Punta Berraço. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded.

Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

MORE SOLDIERS.

New National Guard for Oregon Ordered by Governor Lord.

Portland, Or., June 25.—The Oregon National Guard will be reorganized and placed on a war footing at once.

Orders to that effect were issued yesterday by Adjutant-General Tuttle by direction of the commander-in-chief. The orders are as follows:

"The Oregon National Guard, pursuant to G. O. No. 13 c. s., this office, consists of four independent organizations, as follows:

"Battery A, troop B and separate companies A and K.

"The organization of the Oregon National Guard, as authorized by the military board, contemplates for the infantry, one regiment, to consist of three battalions, each of four companies, the companies to have a minimum enlisted strength of 50 and a maximum of 72 in peace, and in war a maximum of 106 or such number as may be prescribed by the war department for the volunteer army, to be designated Third regiment, Oregon National Guard.

"One battalion will be organized in each military district, that is, one in Eastern Oregon, one in the Willamette valley and one at Portland.

"The organization contemplates a practical military one, based on the requirements of actual war, as regards physical qualifications, etc., that the organization may be available as a whole for muster into the service of the United States.

"On account of the expense relative to equipping companies with the necessary lockers, gunracks, targets, desks, etc., places where companies were located prior to the consolidation to form the Second Oregon volunteers, having these articles, will be given preference in accepting new companies in the reorganization."

Refugees From Havana. Kingston, June 25.—It is understood the British warship Talbot, which brought 34 refugees from Havana five days ago, sailed from Porto Rico yesterday for Havana, to bring away the British consul and any British subjects who are desirous of leaving the Cuban capital.

London, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail says: Senator Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies today that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines. Senator Salmeron, in a bitter attack on the government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that has happened, and he warned the ministers that if they suspended the cortes, justification would be afforded for the use of other means. His speech roused a tempest and the sitting was suspended.

WHERE THE TROOPS LANDED.

Description of the Country Around Santiago.

Washington, June 25.—Army officers were intently scanning the map of the country around Santiago today with a view of locating the troops and fixing their formation on the eve of the advance. Daiquiri is about 15 miles east from the mouth of Santiago harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from Daiquiri to the entrance of Santiago harbor, and thence along the harbor to the city of Santiago. Besides this road, a railroad starts a few miles west of Daiquiri, running along the coast up to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

Juraguá, the other point mentioned in these dispatches, is midway between Daiquiri and Santiago harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing, and the railroad appears to take its start along the coast from that point.

Back of this railroad and highway, the maps show a mountainous formation, which would make the progress of an army difficult. It seems evident, from an examination of the army map, that General Shafter's troops at Daiquiri and Juraguá will move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad and approaching Santiago from the southeast.

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of General Shafter's force will land west of the harbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest. The dispatches state that a demonstration was made against Cabanas, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago harbor, and not more than two or three miles from the mouth. Further to the west is Aceraderos, where General Rabi and General Garcia have a large force of Cuban troops. It is clearly expedient for this Cuban force to make an inland circuit clear around Santiago and form a junction with General Shafter to the east of Santiago harbor. Their natural base, therefore, will be to the west at Aceraderos, cooperating with such of General Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Aceraderos to Cabanas. No road is shown along the west line of Santiago harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making the assault on the west side of the city may be slow and laborious, through the tangled tropical underbrush, swamp and rock.

BOUND FOR MANILA.

Monitor Monadnock and Collier Nero Sailed From San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 25.—The coast defense monitor Monadnock sailed for Manila via Honolulu this afternoon. The Collier Nero, which will accompany the Monadnock, went out first.

The warship followed in a few minutes. The men on the Monadnock think that the ship will make the trip to Manila in about 23 days.

The Monadnock has sufficient coal to carry her to Honolulu, and will make that port under her own steam. From Honolulu the Nero will tow her to Manila, and the best appliances for that purpose have been put on both vessels. The Nero has at least 5,000 tons of coal. The vessels were given an enthusiastic send-off, all the steam vessels on the water front blowing their whistles, and the crowds on the docks cheering and waving adieus.

REINFORCEMENTS HURRIED TO SANTIAGO.

Newport News, Va., June 25.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sailed from Old Point at 6 o'clock for Santiago. The troops, 1,600 in number, are in command of General Dunfield, Colonel Boynton, of the Thirty-third, second in command. The men arrived from Washington early this morning. A large crowd assembled to see the troops embark, and when the Yale weighed anchor and headed for the cape, a mighty cheer went up from the soldiers and civilians on the government pier.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard will leave Old Point for Santiago Monday or Tuesday, with another expedition.

ON WORKS BURNED.

Philadelphia, June 25.—The extensive plant of the Philadelphia Oil Refining Company, at Point Breeze, in the extreme southeastern part of the city, was destroyed by fire tonight. Through the efforts of the fire department, the flames were held in check and the loss held within \$300,000.

Two barges made fast to the dock burned to the water's edge and one ship, the County of Damfrics, was slightly scorched. Within the dock buildings containing paraffine, valued at \$38,000 and 2,000 cases of crude oil, valued at \$20,000, and 80,000 barrels of lubricating oil. The company carries its own insurance.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Indianapolis, June 25.—Complete returns officially announced today at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union show that Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York Typographical Union, No. 5, is elected president over W. B. Prescott, the present incumbent by a majority of 3,000.

OCCUPATION OF MANILA.

London, June 24.—The Daily News publishes a statement, alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of crews of foreign warships is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives.

The river Jordan makes the shortest descent in the shortest distance of almost any stream.

CUBAN INVASION

Shafter Has Landed a Short Distance From Santiago Bay.

MET WITH SLIGHT RESISTANCE

Baiguiri. The Debarking Point, First Shelled by the Warships—New Orleans, Detroit and the Smaller Ships Did the Work.

Off Baiguiri, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 24.—As 9 o'clock, the hour supposed to have been fixed for commencing the disembarkation came and passed, the expedition was in suspense, but the ships lay rocking complacently outside the little bay.

About 9:15 A. M. the bombardment of the hills surrounding the village of Juraguá, some six miles off, suddenly began to distract our attention from our affairs. Then, steam pinnacles, trailing strings of empty boats, began speeding to and fro among the transports, and gradually, though imperceptibly, filling with troops.

At 9:45 Cuban scouts appeared west of Baiguiri, and immediately the New Orleans, Machias, Detroit, Suwanee and Wasp began bombarding. Forty-five rounds were fired into the bushes during the first quarter of an hour, and many rounds from the quick-fire guns. Not a shot was fired in response.

At 9:45 the first boatload, containing the men of the Eighth and First infantry, started for the shore, followed by the Twenty-fifth (colored), Tenth and Twelfth infantry at 10:10.

Prodigious cheering from the shore, caught up by the nearest ships and flying from vessel to vessel through the squadron, announced the momentous fact that the army had begun a landing on Cuban soil, the honor of setting the first foot on the land falling to a detachment of the Eighth infantry, which was towed ashore by the tug Wampatuck.

This important operation thus quickly completed without loss of life or attack, the troops on land formed and moved up and away to quarters without confusion. A force of mounted Cubans, which had been under the fire during the bombardment, now arrived and congratulations were exchanged. The inhabitants of the village, assured that the worst was over, came out, colored women and children creeping into eight from subterranean shelters.

A 11:30, a detachment of the Second Massachusetts volunteers started for the shore and by noon probably 8,000 men had landed. Other detachments were following as rapidly as the steam launches could be made available.

The sea was calm and the sky clear. A cool breeze was blowing. The troops were in the highest spirits, and strains of "Yankee Doodle" were greeting every string of boats coming in.

The press correspondent, going ashore at 1:10 P. M., found that the Spaniards had done little wanton mischief. A roundhouse, a locomotive, a few cars and railway offices had been destroyed, but the bulk of the village was left standing intact.

The firing on Juraguá still continues as this dispatch is filed, but it is desultory and is directed over the first line of hills to clear the country beyond.

LANDING OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

Washington, June 24.—Official dispatches received tonight by Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicated that the landing of troops near Santiago is progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Baiguiri this morning and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

"Playa del Este, June 24.—To the Secretary of War, Washington: Off Baiguiri, Cuba, June 24.—Landing at Baiguiri this morning. Very little if any resistance. SHAFTER."

Shortly after Secretary Alger received this dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este, at 6:50 this evening. The text of the dispatch, translated from the navy department cipher, is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Baiguiri. There is little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Suwanee and Wasp shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. The submarine mines have been recovered from the channel at Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo. 'SAMPSON.'"

A one-legged knife grinder in Philadelphia has taught a Newfoundland dog to turn his grindstone.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MASSACRED.

London, June 24.—Reports from Manila, says a special correspondent in Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augustin, wife of General Augustin, and her children, have been massacred by the rebels on the Bulacan.

It is thought, according to the same advices, that this is the reason for the unwillingness of General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British consul to start to rescue them.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

The End of the Remarkable Letter Wheat Deal.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 713 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

Leiter's wheat deal has become a thing of the past. It was a big one while it lasted, but, like its predecessors, came to an untimely end, leaving a corpse in the shape of 14,000,000 bushels of cash wheat and over 10,000,000 bushels of futures. Of the cash wheat 7,000,000 bushels is in this country, nearly 5,000,000 bushels being in the Northwest. The greater portion of it has been turned over to Armour to liquidate, while the foreign holdings and those afloat are being attended to by Alexander Geddes. The \$5,000,000 in profits have disappeared, and with them a possibility of losses of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The latter cannot be determined until the wheat is liquidated and all accounts are adjusted. Some think that L. Z. Leiter will not have to put up very much money in final settlement. The latter, who has taken a hand in the liquidation, says the losses will not be as large as the trade expects. He is a close figurer and is in a position to know what he is talking about. The trade may never know what the losses really are. Prices have reached a point where buyers need not be afraid of being badly hurt by the bull side. September was down to 66, a drop of 29c from the high point. It is now the price where it should be attractive to buyers were it not for the fear that there is more liquidation to come. In the past seven years September wheat has sold in June between 55c and 87½c; the highest was in 1893, and the lowest in 1890. Last year the range was 60 1-8c and 66½c. In 1896 it sold from 55c to 64 3-8c, and in 1895 at 70 5-8c to 82½c. The trade has lost its bull leader and is completely demoralized. Liquidation by longs, combined with short selling by large professional traders, has more than equaled Leiter's holdings, so that they have liquidated his line for him in one sense. The selling fever has taken hold of the speculative crowd and it will have to run its course just the same as the buying mania did. Prices are liable to be carried too low, and when it comes to covering, there will be a big rally. There is one thing against heavy advances; it is the absence of a leader to absorb the surplus and take it off the market.

SEATTLE MARKETS.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11 @12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; California potatoes, \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Beets, per sack, \$1.25; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.25; bothouse lettuce, —c; radishes, 12½c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$3; choice, \$2.50 @2.75; seeding oranges, \$1.50 @1.75; California navels, fancy, \$3 @3.25; choice, \$2.50 @2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25 @2.75 per bunch; strawberries, 60c @ 75c per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 7 @12c; dairy, 12½ @15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11 @12c; Eastern cheese, 12 @12½c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7½c; cows, prime, 7c; mut-ton, 7½c; pork, 7 @7½c; veal, 6 @8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50 @3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 9 @4c; steel-heads, 7 @8c; salmon trout, 9 @10c; flounders and sole, 3 @4c; herring, 4c.

Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3.50; per gallon, solid, \$1.50.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$24.

Flour—Patent, \$4.25, bbl; straight, \$4; California brands, \$5.50; buck-wheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$5.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17 @21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8 @10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60 @61c; Valley and Bluestem, 63c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.00; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40c; choice gray, 35 @39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$22; brewing, \$24 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$11 @12; clover, \$10 @11; Oregon wild hay, \$9 @10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 12½ @14c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35c; fair to good, 32½c; dairy, 22½ @30c per lb.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11 @12c; Young America, 12½c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00 @4; geese, \$3.00 @5.50; ducks, young, \$3 @4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11½ @12½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80 @85c per sack; sweets, \$1.75 @2 per cental.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5 @12½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4 @6c.

Wool—Valley, 15 @16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 @12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 9c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00 @4.00; dressed, 5.50 @6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 5.50 @3.75; cows, \$2.50 @3.00; dressed beef, 5 @6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5c; small, 6c per pound.