

CITY IS DOOMED

Americans and Insurgents Investing Manila.

DISSEMBARKING THE TROOPS

General Anderson's Forces Land Near the City—Boston Covers the Operation—Aguinaldo Getting His Artillery in Action Against the Suburbs.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 25.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field, near Parangue, and others will be transferred without loss of time.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of three guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by General Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the monitor Monterey is anxiously expected. The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila, June 7. She arrived at Honolulu June 24, and left there again on June 26.

The insurgents are gradually getting their artillery into action against Pineda, Santameso and Malate. The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside of Malate, and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the forts. The insurgents began to bombard Malate first, and struck the telegraph company's cablehouse.

It is said on semi-official authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba is a "vile English fabrication," that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, and that Admiral Camara's squadron coasted at Singapore and is expected here July 27.

SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

Terrible Execution by Dewey's Six-Inch Shells.

New York, July 23.—A correspondent of the Journal writing from Cavite, Manila, July 17, relates the result of the inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Cristina shows the most complete destruction. The cone of the Olympia's 8-inch shells can be clearly traced by the line of ruin extending from stern to waist. There are very few large shot holes through the hull, the principal ones being from six-inch shell amidships and from four-inch shells. The cruiser Castilla is less burned but terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore immense holes in the wooden hull. When the fire started, the weight of guns caved the hull inwards. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams—a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance. Three large shells entered the Don Antonio de Ulloa amidships, but the vessel did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by six-inch shells.

AGUINALDO THE DICTATOR.

Insurgent Chief Declares Martial Law Over the Philippines.

Washington, July 23.—The following cablegram has just been received at the war department:

"Hong Kong, July 25.—Aguinaldo declares a dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. I recommend Chinese ponies for cavalry use."

"ANDERSON."

General Anderson is senior army officer at the Philippines. The dispatch was sent from Manila probably several days ago. The reference to Chinese ponies means that General Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

General Anderson's message gave the cabinet food for consideration at its regular meeting today. There is no disposition to force an issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States government in the future treatment of the Philippine islands.

Dynamite Explosion in a Jail.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 25.—Great excitement was created last night by an explosion of dynamite in the county jail, the act of a number of desperate convicts awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. The rear end of the jail was wrecked, but the prisoners' escape was prevented.

As one important result of the capture of Santiago, the iron and steel mines are to resume operations at once. American companies will handle the output of the Cuban mines as was the case before their operation was suspended by order of the Spanish officers.

Shot From Ambush.

Cincinnati, July 25.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Harboursville, Ky., says: John Baker and a colored man were killed yesterday by unknown persons in ambush. Baker was out on bail and was accompanied by two negroes, whom he employed to guard him en route to Manchester. One of the negroes escaped. All connected with the White-Howard, or the Garrard-Baker factions are guarded when they travel.

ENGAGEMENT AT NIPE.

Particulars of the Battle on the North Coast of Cuba.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—Acting under orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, four American warships Thursday afternoon entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor. The vessels engaged were the Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden. In the course of an hour they silenced the forts, sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan and scattered the Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement. Captain Hunter then ordered the ships to go in. The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the quartette, led the way, followed by the Annapolis, white the Topeka, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear. The channel is very narrow, and on the bluff to the right was a fort and signal station.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point, the forts fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fire with her three-pounders. Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the forts, and the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but they, too, were quickly dispersed by the Topeka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time, another small fort to the left of the channel fired on the American ships; but it was silenced as easily as the other.

Meanwhile, the Wasp and Leyden opened a cross fire at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the south, in front of the town of Mayari. Her position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach, and behind her was the third fort. This fort opened on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up, the Spanish gunboat joined in the fighting, and a general battle followed. The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew up on either side and formed a semicircle. The Americans then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring in a destructive fire and on the forts behind. The Topeka sent four-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within 30 minutes.

When the firing became heavy, the officers and crew of the Spaniard put off in a small boat and made the shore under a heavy fire and escaped into the woods. Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun dropped squarely into the Mayari forts. The Spanish pennants disappeared and the white flag was run up. This ended a short but one of the most vicious battles of the war.

CHEERED THE ENEMY'S FLAG.

How Spanish Prisoners Thanked Uncle Sam for His Kindness.

New York, July 26.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn today. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, and just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord, the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn bridge, and could be heard on Governor's island. It was the best they could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while prisoners. The Hesperia left at 3 P. M. The prisoners were a happy lot, and their appearance showed that they had been well treated while in enforced idleness. Among the prisoners were six officers. They have saloon accommodations, while the others are in the steerage.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

Examination of Cervera's Ships Proves It Was Due to an External Cause.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—"Any doubt that may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside bomb is dispelled by an examination of the destroyed Spanish ships," said a member of the board of survey that examined the remnants of Admiral Cervera's fleet. "Of the four ships examined, three were blown up by their magazine exploded and every torpedo in addition, yet on none of them was there the same effect produced as by the explosion on the Maine. There was no upheaval of the keel, and little bulging of the plates, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was nearly altogether upward, in some cases the protected deck being lifted; but outside of the springing of a few plates, the hulls were intact."

The examination of the wrecks of the Spanish ships was made first for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery, and second, to find the effect of an internal explosion. Both subjects bore upon the Maine incident, as noted above.

Out of Harm's Way.

London, July 26.—Lloyd's agent reports that two Spanish gunboats have entered the harbor of Figueira, at the mouth of the Mondego, Portugal.

More Klondike Gold.

Seattle, Wash., July 26.—One hundred and thirteen Klondikers, who arrived at Victoria this morning on the steamer Garrone, reached here this afternoon. The most conservative estimate places the amount of gold they brought at half a million dollars. Dr. D. W. Ward, of Portland, says there are many who have large amounts, while on the other hand, many are coming out broke. All are reticent.

ANOTHER DEFEAT

Five Spanish Gunboats Destroyed at Manzanillo.

THREE TRANSPORTS RUINED

As Usual, There Were No Losses on the American Side—Spanish Losses Were About 100 Killed—Care Taken Not to Damage the City.

Playa del Este, July 23.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo, modestly told by Commander Todd, of the gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18, the vessels on the blockade in this vicinity, the Wasp, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola, the mid-channel, and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of these vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment. At 7:50 the fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purissima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and storehouse, probably for ammunition was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and a third was driven ashore, and is believed to have been disabled.

"The fire was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparative short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out as I understood them, that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field batteries of the forts.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done. The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Delgado, Guantnamo, Ostralia, Continola and Guardian."

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Probably 40,000 Will Be Ordered From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 23.—An afternoon paper asserts, on the authority of an unnamed army officer, that 40,000 troops will be sent to the Philippines from this city. The assertion is based on the surmise that the insurgents will give the United States trouble, and that it will require at least that many United States soldiers to preserve order in the Philippines. Preparations are being made to rush the available transports, and nearly 4,000 soldiers will be dispatched in two weeks. The transport Arizona, recently purchased by the government, and which arrived from Puget sound today, will be fitted out immediately, as will also the transport Scandia. No troops have been designated to go on these vessels, but they will be selected and fully equipped before the steamers are ready to receive them. Their exact capacity cannot be learned until the bunks are in place. The St. Paul and the Tacoma with cavalry horses will be dispatched at the earliest possible day. The government is still looking for available troopships, and one or two now at Puget sound ports may be added to the list.

The fifty-first Iowa volunteers have in all likelihood been selected to go to Manila in the transport Arizona. Today, a detail of men was ordered to take the rations, proceed to the steamer for the purpose of guarding it and preventing any of the Chinese crew from going ashore.

On the Rio, which will sail Saturday, 15 officers, 520 enlisted men, and 10 civilians, a total of 906, will take passage. Of these, 731 comprise two battalions of the South Dakota regiment, 53 are men of the signal corps, and 104 recruits for the Utah light artillery. Brigadier-General H. G. Otis will be in command.

Many Bodies Were Sighted.

Chester, Pa., July 23.—The tank steamer Oilfields, which arrived today from Shields, England, reports having passed a large number of bodies of persons while off the Newfoundland banks, a few days ago. Captain Sawyer stated that there were fully 200, and he supposes they were those of the victims of the La Bourgogne disaster.

American Vessels Bombard Tower.

Madrid, July 23.—A dispatch from Havana says that the American warships before Manzanillo separated yesterday, five proceeding to a point off Cape Cruz, where they bombarded a signal tower, causing damage.

Gibraltar, July 23.—Three Spanish trans-Atlantic steamers have arrived here from Cadiz, fearing that the squadron of Commodore Watson will attack that place and destroy all the shipping in port.

WATSON'S FLEET TO GO.

Preparations for the Descent on the Coast of Spain.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Long said tonight that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterrupted, but that the departure necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for conveying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was more mischievous at this time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threat from European sources that a European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain. Neither the state nor navy departments look for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula.

During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

Had the army troop-ships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy the Watson squadron could have got away in a few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday. But as the Massachusetts and the cruisers Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary as a patrol for the Miles expedition, this changes the plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to the conveying of the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by the diplomatic corps best informed in the affairs of France as fantastic speculation, unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

ARCTIC WHALERS SAFE.

They Were Not Threatened With Shortage of Food.

Seattle, July 23.—A member of the Bear relief expedition writes from Point Barrow, under date of March 27, confirming the news received from Captain Tuttle that the imprisoned whalers had been reached, and that they were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having subsisted on fish and wild reindeer.

There were 100 men quartered at Cape Smyth, 76 in the old Kelly house and the remainder divided up between Charlie Brover's and the old refuge station now occupied by Professor McIlhenny. They were in want of clothing and food, which were at once supplied.

Lieutenant Jarvis, who led the land expedition which arrived at Point Barrow ahead of the Bear, made nearly 2,000 miles in 102 days, and his arrival put an end to the troubles of the ice-locked men. He first boarded the Belvidere and was greeted by Captain Millard, who at once informed him of the condition of the fleet. The arrival of the tame reindeer and the Bear party put an end to the fears of the men, and there is no danger of further distress.

Cervera to Stay in America.

Annapolis, Md., July 23.—A rumor, which cannot be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here today to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a Spanish prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared. The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city today by members of the first contingent of prisoners and seem well satisfied with their quarters.

Captain Eulate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole. He is gloomy and morose, associating little with his brother officers.

Aguinaldo's Cabinet.

London, July 23.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that General Aguinaldo's cabinet took the oath of office at Bacoor on Sunday, in the presence of 6,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Aguinaldo is restless under American restraint, and wishes to capture Manila. United States Consul Williams, who is at Cavite, has written to Consul Wildman here, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and reason with General Aguinaldo, with whom he has great influence. Mr. Wildman starts at the end of next week.

Many Shots Fired.

Denver, July 23.—A special from Fort Worth, Tex., to the News, says: The south-bound Santa Fe passenger train, due here at 1:30 tonight, was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north of here, by masked men. The robbers ordered the engineer to run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city. A sheriff's posse, city police and armed citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine. A report here had it that some 75 shots were exchanged between robbers and officers.

LOWEST BIDDER

A Spanish Steamship Line Will Take Prisoners.

MADE A REASONABLE RATE

First Vessels Will Be at Santiago in Nine Days—Company Accepting the Contract Has Many Steamers in Spain's Auxiliary Navy.

Washington, July 23.—Arrangements were practically concluded by the government tonight for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York.

The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$55 for each commanding officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army rations as provided for in the government's advertisements for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from tomorrow, two in 17 days from tomorrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 31 days from tomorrow.

Two days ago, Colonel Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster-general's department of the army, went to New York to consult shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. Bids which he had previously advertised for were opened at the army building in New York today. Colonel Hecker returned to Washington this evening. Tonight he had a conference at the war department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster-General Ludington and Adjutant-General Corbin. The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made.

On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the government \$535,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned probably entirely by Spanish crews. It was remarked tonight, as one of the curious developments of the war, that the United States government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

THE ROW AT SANTIAGO.

Cuban Junta Patches Up the Troubles—Instructions to the General.

Washington, July 22.—Senor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban junta have been in consultation with officials of the war department today. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba, so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if the Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States, it arose from a misunderstanding of the president's proclamation and of the intentions of the United States government in the premises. The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought that the action of General Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field they would acquiesce in the action of the Americans and render the United States army heavily supported.

The Cubans assured the war department officials that nothing was further from their desire than a rupture with the United States forces and authority. It also became known that the junta had sent dispatches to Cuban officers that their course at Santiago was not approved by the junta, and if persisted in would result in serious injury to the Cubans. It is believed that the representations made will bring about a better understanding between the Cuban officers and the Americans.

Denounced Army Canteens.

Baltimore, July 22.—The annual state convention of the prohibition party met at Prohibition Park Glyndon today.

The platform adopted, after reciting the usual evils of the liquor traffic, has this to say relative to the army canteen:

"We believe that the so-called army canteen, as an adjunct to military camps, is one of the most dangerous and destructive phases of the great curse of strong drink, and should be prohibited by the United States."

Gold on the Lakme.

Seattle, Wash., July 22.—The steamer Lakme arrived today from St. Michaels with 100 passengers, with dust estimated at \$250,000, in addition to drafts representing a large amount.

Madrid, July 22.—Advices received here from the Philippine islands say that the natives are ill-treating 4,000 Spanish prisoners, but it is hoped that the friendly offices of the French government will rescue many of the Spaniards.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 211 to 213 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The wheat trade has dropped into a condition where no one except scalpers and a few professional traders, exporters, and elevator people are touching it. There is a promise of carrying charges in the near future, and as elevator people have no stock, they are commencing to buy the daily arrivals. Millers are buying a little, and exporters who have made good sales abroad for near shipments are also competing for the arrivals. The big speculators are mostly on the short side. They sell whenever the market has an upturn, and their offerings are sufficient to prevent bulges of material length. On the breaks of 1 to 2 cents they covered part of their line, taking their profits, only to put the wheat out again at the same price to possibly a shade better. They are working on the crop report. Their advices from the Northwest are favorable. A private statistician estimates the spring crop wheat at 800,000,000 bushels. Placing the winter wheat yield at 400,000,000 bushels, it would make an aggregate crop of spring and winter of 700,000,000 bushels. This is the largest on record. Conservative people place the crop at 600,000,000 bushel, and the government figures made the yield 615,000,000 bushels, or 39,000,000 bushel less than a month ago. Statistician Snow makes the spring wheat acreage 18,000,000 acres, which exceeds that of the government. The acreage of the department of agriculture this year is nearer the actual seeding than at any time in its history, and possibly when the final report is made it will show that the crop is about as reported, as it is able to get nearer the correct figure than ever before.

Present prices are about the same as last year, but then farmers did not have a taste of \$1 wheat, and where anxious to sell. Having been treated to a dollar wheat, most of them think that they should have higher prices again. Should the corn crop be materially damaged and sell at high prices, it may help wheat a little, but the outlook is not particularly favorable. The exports for the year ending June 30 were 216,000,000 bushels of flour and wheat, against 145,000,000 bushels the preceding year.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60@62c; Valley and Bluestem, 64c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel.

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

Barley—Feed barley, \$21; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18.

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

Eggs—Oregon, 16@17c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 32½c; dairy, 25@32½c per roll.

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3; geese, \$3.00@4.50; ducks, young, \$3@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@35c per sack; new potatoes 50@65c.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

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

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 8c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5½@6c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$1 per 100 lbs; natives, \$8@10; California potatoes, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Beets, per sack, \$1.00; turnips, 75c; carrots, \$1.00; hothouse lettuce, —c; radishes, 12½c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$3.50; seeding oranges, \$1.50@1.75; California navela, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; strawberries, \$1.50 per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20c; ranch, 7@12c; dairy, 12½@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 20c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11½c; Eastern cheese, 11@11½c.

Meats—Choice dressed best steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7c; pork, 7@7½c; veal, 5@5c.

Hams—Large, 10½c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11½c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 18c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 8@40c; steelheads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; founders 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, \$25.

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

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

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

Flour—Patent, \$4.10, bb; straight, \$3.85; California brands, \$5.50; buck-wheat flour, \$6.50; Graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$4.25.

Millet—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Eggs—Paying 18@18½c, selling 20@21c.