EVACUATION OF PORTO RICO Passed Away at a Narragansett Plot

for Transports.

WILL LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS

Evacuation of Cuba Will Sequire About Five Months' Time-To Embark in Spanish Vessels.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 20.— The preparations for the embarkation of the Spanish troops are reported to be complete, although the American com-missioners have not been officially ad-vised to that effect. Two ships of the Compania Transatiantica are expected to arrive here on the 26th inst. Five vessels will be required to transport all the baggae and equipment. The Porto Rican troops are to be landed near Cadiz.

The United States commissioners the United States commissioners have agreed that such troops as desire to remain here may do so, and all the volunteers and some of the regulars, whose families and interests are here, will remain.

If the necessary ships were here, the island could be evacuated and formally in our possession within three

days.

The American commissioners are highly gratified with the spirit shown by the Spaniards. The unexpected has happened. Where it was expected that opposition and delay would be encountered, none has been found. In good faith, the Spanish commissioners have met the Americans and arranged with them the terms of evacuation. Our commissioners expect to see the American flag hoisted and the Spanish flag hauled down forever within three weeks.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Will Not Be Completed in Less Than

Havana, Sept. 20 .- Rumors that have been put in circulation to the effect that General Wade, president of the evacuation commission, is ill with yellow fever, may be denied absolutely. General Wade is looking the picture of health. The general health on board

the steamer Resolute is good.

An official meeting of the Spanish commission was held last night to consider the form of evacuation by the Spanish troops and with the object of acquainting the Americans with the positions and numbers of the Spanish soldiers, and the best method of em-

barking them.

This afternoon there were sent on board the Resolute scaled documents supposed to contain the statement of the results of last night's conference. It is understood that it is proposed to start the evacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the points of Gibara, Nuevitas, Cienfuegos and Ha-

The official statement of the number of Spanish soldiers in the island is said to place the aggregate at 100,000, and it is understood that it is proposed that the men carry with them their arms, ammunition, material and equip-

It is estimated that the end of Feb. phoid fever. mary will have come before the evacuation of the island is completed. The soldiers must embark in Spanish vessels. It is suggested that this will be the military commander in Crete, to Singapore, and he had never seen these an advantage to both countries, the United States having an opportunity to acclimate its men during the winter months, and it is proposed that the American government shall land troops to occupy each port simultaneously with its evacuation, not leaving any post unguarded at any time.

A difference of opinion between a Cuban and a Spanish officer in a prominent cafe here this morning resulted in an exchange of abusive language and a free fight followed. The disturbance was promptly quelled by the police, and the ringleaders were arrested. The disorder is said to have been provoked by the Cuban.

A secret meeting of the officers of the Spanish warships now in port was held at the governor's palace. The sbject of the meeting is supposed to have been consideration of the question of returning to Spain, which ves-sels and a portion of the armament should be taken and which left.

Eruption of Vesuvius. Naples, Sept. 20.-A state of gloomy apprehension prevails among the population regarding the cruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly becoming more active and menacing. Streams of lava are spreading in every direction. The most threatening of these flows through the Vedrino valley, which is almost filled. The observatory, which originally stood at a height of 610 meters, is now only 27 meters above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground. Seven new craters have formed around the central one, and this has not tended to diminish the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scoria similar to that which occurred in 1892.

Tourist and Guide Killed.

Chamounix, Sept. 20 .- An Englishman named Binns and a guide who accompanied him, while making the ascent of the Aiguille de Charmose, fell, and both were killed.

Chevalier M. Proskowitz. Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 20 .- Chevalier M. Proskowitz, acting chief consul of Austria-Hungary, at Chicago, lost his life in Fort Wayne tonight, while en route to New York. He was a passenger on the Pennsylvania limited. The consul was restless, and walking through the train. He did not notice he dining-car had been cut off. He stumbled headlong just as the baggage car was being pushed back on the train, and was ground under the wheels, both legs being frightfully crushed.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 20 .-Spaniards Are Only Waiting Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs.

Jefferson Davis, died at noon today at a hotel here, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the pier's secial season. She had been ill for several weesk.

Mrs. Davis had watched unremittingly at her daughter's pedside, and she is now bowed with sorrow. The physicians of Mrs. Davis reports she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained of her health yielding to the

Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was born in the Confederate executive mansion, at Richmond, Va., in 1868. She was edpeated principally at home, owing to the troubles surrounding her father and the publicity which attended all movements of the Davis family. Miss Davis attained her maturity at Beauvoir, Miss. Here she assisted her mother in various ways and took her place in the many social functions of the place. She was her father's constant companion. She assisted him in all his work, and much of the information which was required by Mr. Davis in his writings was secured for him by his daughbeing unable to appear, Miss Winnie was brought before the thousands at the different points along the route, and introduced as the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

martyred Fifipinos."

The assembly then adjourned for the day. A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected, and accused the Spaniard of attention. the Confederacy."

TORAL'S ARMY GONE.

All But a Few Sick Spaniards Have

Washington, Sept. 20.—General Lawton reports to the war department tonight that all but eight of the Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Santiago to Spain. Following is the text of General Lawton's dispatch:

"Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 20 .- Adjutant-General, Washington: All the Spanish prisoners have been shipped except eight, one at Baracoa and seven at Guantanamo, sick with yellow fever. "LAWTON, Major-General."

Captain Allyn Capron Dead. Washington, Sept. 20.—Captain Allyn Capron, First artillery, died at the his home near Fort Myer, Va., today. When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago Capron accompanied it, and his battery did notably fine work in the battle of Santiago. During the first day's fighting before the city, Captain Capron's son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was killed. The death of the san never when the The death of the son preyed upon the father's mind, but he never swerved for an instant from his duty during the terrible days that followed. The seeds of disease were sown in his system during the Cuban campaign, and he returned to his home at Fort Myer, near this city, only to be stricken with ty-

accede to the demands of the British admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, for disarmament, thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the admiral.

A British detachment today occupied the entrance to the fort, and it is rumored that the Ottoman troops will be withdrawn and a British force will occupy the town.

Among the prisoners already handed over to Admiral Noel are two who are attack on the British camp.

The Spanish Peace Commission. Madrid, Sept. 20 .- The official gazette publishes the announcement of the appoinment of Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate; Senor Abarzuza, Senor Garniga, General Cerero and Senor Villaurrutia, as the

Spanish peace commissioners.
Senors Dn Bosc and Arangueren. formerly secretaries to the Spanish legation at Washington, have been transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna.

The supreme council of war has decided to suspend Admiral Montojo and Major Sostoa, director of the Cadiz areenal.

The Archbishop's Views. Manila, Sept. 20 .- In an interview

with a press representative, Bishop Dosal, of the Philippine islands, said: "I earnestly hope the islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible until after years of

the most cruel warfare." Chance for an Argument.

London, Sept. 20 .- The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long con-ference was held between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish peace commission today, which resulted in the decision that the peace commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philippine islands by Spain.

Cretan Imperial Guards.

Yokehama, Sept. 20.-Advices from Seoul say that nine Americans, nine British, five Germans, three Frenchmen and two Russians, who were engaged at Shanghai as imperial guards, have arrived there.

The Auglo-German Treaty. Berlin, Sept. 20 .- The Vossiche Zeitung declares that under the Anglo-German agreement, Delagoa bay was ceded to Great Britain commercially and not politically.

WANTS NO PROTECTORATE American Commissioners Take Their

Aguinaldo Declares for Absolute Independence.

PHILIPPINES FOR THE FILIPINOS

Claims That They Have Been Straggling for Freedom Many Years-Does Not Understand Autonomy.

Manila, Sept. 18.—The Philippine ployes individually.

Captain Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, was notified at the last minute that the last m Malo Los yesterday with great enthu-siasm. There were thousands of visitors from the provinces, and a great dis-play was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the convent recently occupied by the Spanish local government. It is an extremely plain room, adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom

The others were ordinary costumes. Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a deter. Her strong character was marked cree convening the members, who infrom youth. She was engaged to Mr. cluded several Spaniards. He next Wilkeson, of Syracuse, N. Y., but read a message eulogizing the army, shortly after her father's death the engagement was broken off. While no which had set the historic example of public explanation of rupture was liberty and had assisted a down-trodgiven, it is well known that it was for the purpose of maintaining her father's name. She received the name "Daughter of the Confederacy" in ciples" and invoked the "spirits of the

> undermine the constitution. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sin-cere republican, and that his own desire was the welfare of the country. Whereupon, the Filipino apologized, and the proceedings terminated. During the afternoon many Ameri-

cans and Europeans arrived, and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American consul.

The press correspondent had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries, and that they now be lieve that their object has been attained. Against professed entire incorance of the autonomous system in ignorance of the antonomous system in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates and of American autonomy. He said he was unable to understand He said he was unable to understand the idea, and only understood "ab-solute independence." Personally he believed a protectorate for the Phillp-pine islands was unnecessary, but he feared that the people would be disap-pointed in this. He had not studied political economy and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate.

Continuing, the insurgent leader said there was no need of protection for the Philippine islands, because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never The Sultan Gives In.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 20.—

The sultan has ordered Edhem Pasha, tion of the garrisons at Hong Kong and troops on parade.

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American army and protested his un-dying gratitude to the Americans. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task, it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanaccredited with being ringleaders in the ity, and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nations should protect and aid any young nation, instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast.

Further conversation was prevented by the strains of a brass band, but General Aguinaldo was interviewed also by a dozen American journalists.

A Spaniard, supposed to be an officer, ununiformed, traversed the town, sneering at and denouncing the principles of the Filipinos. On his resenting a friendly remonstrance, he was placed under arrest.

Several Filipinos assured the correspondent that they have personally witnessed horrible tortures at lioilo; the feet of natives held to a candle flame for hours, electric currents applied to the most sensitive parts of the body and various unnameable atrocities —all intended to extort confession. This is surcely credible, but there are numerous alleged witnesses of such outrages, and several who show sores of recent origin and unhealed. Some say they escaped only through bribing the Spanish officials. It is natural that there should be a yearning for revenge upon the Spanish prisoners at Malo Los, but these are not maltreated.

The Captured Mausers.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The war de-partment has directed that the Mauser rifles, about 5,000 in number, which were brought to New York, having been captured from the Spanish troops in Cuba, be turned over to the ordnance department. The latter in turn, ordered them shipped to the armory at Springfield, Mass. They will thoroughly overhauled and if possible prevail that the United States will be-placed in order, either for the use of come pitiless and press its advantage our own troops or for sale.

OFF FOR PARIS.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The peace commissioners left Washington this afternoon without any ceremonies. The commissioners were accompanied by a considerable staff of attaches, and Savoy, the faithful and trusted messenger, who has stood guard at the doors of the secretaries and assistant secretaries of state for many years, and who in Paris will still be on guard at the doors of the rooms which the com-missioners will take up as their head-quarters. Before leaving the state de-partment Secretary Day held a recep-tion and said favorable to all the

was notified at the last minute that the president desired his attendance upon the commissioners at Paris in the capacity of an expert, for no one in the United States navy is so well informed as this officer as to the needs of the navy in the matter of coaling and naval stations. He will follow the commissions of the navy in the commissions of the state of the navy in sioners on the next steamer.

Spanish Peace Commission.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—The Spanish peace commission has been appointed. Senor Montero Rice, president of the senate, will preside. The other names are withheld until the queen regent has given her approval. Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, and

dovar de Rio, the foreign minister, and Senor Moret, ex-secretary of the colonies, are engaged in drafting the instructions of the committee.

The queen regent has signed the joint bill passed by the cortes, authorizing the dession of national territory under the terms of the protocol.

General Angustin, ex-cantain-can

Sight of Spain's Returning Army In-furiated the People of Vigo.

Vigo, Spain, Sept. 19.—About 700 people besiged the house of General Toral today, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba on board the Spanish steamer Leon XII be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quay, charging the troops and were with difcheering the troops, and were with dif-ficulty dispersed by the soldiers of the garrison. Afterwards a crowd of about ,500 returned to the quay, and when they saw the soldiers landing barefoot-ed and nearly naked, they became in-furiated and surrounded General Toral's house, hissing and stoning the building. Eventually, the Spanish general succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this, the mob gathered on the dock and stoned the steamer for half an hour. The Leon was obliged to leave the place where she was anchored.

Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers, with the archives and munitions of war from Cuba, but it is believed it will take four months and cost 80,000,000 pesetas to bring the troops back to Spain.

News From Dawson.

Pert Townsend, Wash., Sept. 19.— The steamer City of Seattle arrived from Skagway with 15 Klondikers, who left Dawson September 2. The amount of dust brought out is variously estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,-

Leonard Winbolt, purser of the river steamer Landa, committed suicide by taking morphine while the steame was on its way down the river. was a native of London, England, aged

The following deaths occurred at St. Mary's hospital, Dawson:

A. Butan, Canada; Thomas Tennett, London, England; James Sheehy, Virginia City, Nev.; James Keys, San

The recently organized Miners' As ociation held its first meeting August 29 and drafted a letter to Sir Wilfred Laurier, appealing to him for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to inquire into the manner in which Gold Commissioner Fawcett has conducted his office, and also making specific charges against him and other

The Salvation Army has just comleted large barracks at Dawson, and has already commenced the work of taking care of the sick and relieving their distress.

Tale Not Half Told.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 19.-The recent hurricane was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century. Two hurricanes swept along the island chain from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered mostly from the rain, which destroyed crops and roads as it did at St. Lucia and other islands, while the center of the storm swept over St. Vincent and Guadaloupe. Details received from St. Vincent show that great destruction of life and property took place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed, and 20,000 injured and rendered homeless.

Bloomfield, Neb., Sept. 19 .- A distinct earthquake shock, lasting several seconds, was felt here this morning, at about 4 o'clock. The shock was accompanied by a deep rumbling.

Fear of An Indemnity.

Madrid, Sept. 19 .- A painful impression has been caused here by a statement made by the Pais saying the United States intends to demand \$20,-000,000 indemnity in behalf of American citizens who have suffered through the insurrection in Cubs. The Spanish peace commissioners will strongly oppose this, it is claimed; but fears

WILL BE SENT TO MANILA

Washington. Sept. 17. — Captain Robley D. Evans called at the navy department today and had a long talk with Secretary Long, the immediate result of which was the issue of an order relieving him from command of the battle-ship Iowa, which is now being repaired at the New York navy-yard. This was done at Captain Evans' personal request. He served more than the period of time required by regulations and practice for a captain to command. Secretary Long has decided to assign Captain Evans to duty as a member of the naval inspection board, and he will assume his new duties after a brief vacation. a brief vacation. The next commander of the Iowa

will be Captain Silas Terry, of the re-ceiving ship at the Norfolk navy-yard. He will take the ship around South America and over to Honolulu in com-America and over to Honolulu in company of the Oregon and some colliers. It is said at the navy department to-day that the orders to the battle-ships have not yet been issued, and that when they are, they will ultimately proceed to join Dewey's fleet at Manila, if it should be deemed expediant to reinforce him. But as the journey around South America will pocure around South America will occupy nearly four months and many changes in the situation as to the Philippines may be expected to occur before the expiration of that period of time, it cannot be certainly forecold whether or not the Orergon and the Iowa will ever reach Manila.

When attention was called to the possibility of the dispatch of reinforcement to Dewey being regarded as a technical violation of the truce now pending, it was said at the navy de-partment that that matter would proba-bly be adjusted before the ships reached Honolulu by the action of the peace commission at Paris. Should this not be the case, however, it will be easy to intercept the ships at Honolulu by a dispatch boat, which could make the run from San Francisco in a week.

American and German Porces New York, Sept. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: So far as Germany is concerned, the au-thorities say there is nothing in her at-titude to cause the belief that she proposes to interfere with any disposition of the Philipinnes this government may see fit to make. It is appreciated, however, that it will be the part of wisdom of the United States to put in the Pacific a force so formidable as to discourage even this suggestion of interference.

Germany's force in the Pacific consists of the armored cruisers Kaiser and Deutschland, the protected cruisers Kierin Augusta, Irene, Princess Wiihelm, Geifon, Cormoran and Falke.

The displacement of Rear-Admiral bage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauli-

mander reaches 87,881. Rear-Admiral Dewey's ships, however, are better armed than the German men-of-war, and their men have the advantage of having been under fire.

The monitors Monterey and Monadnock are mainly serviceable for work | 25c per pound. in smooth water, and if the German ships abould start for the Pacific coast, as would be the case in the event of war, Rear-Admiral Dewey would have only his protected cruisers and gunboats to depend upon. With two bat-tle-ships at his disposal, increasing the tonnage of his squadron to 52,859 tons. he would have a most formidable torce.

WITHDREW FROM MANILA.

Insurgents Generally Complying With Otis' Order.

Washington, Sept. 17. - General Otis has cabled the war department as fol-

"Manila, Sept. 17.—Affairs are much more satisfactory. Our demands for the withdrawal of the insurgent forces were complied with, and all were

withdrawn or are withdrawing today except small forces in the outlying districts, which are not obeying the in-surgent leader. Againaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments, and punish their commanding officers. Over 2,000 have already withdrawn. No concessions have been granted the insurgents, but strict compliance with the demands of the 8th inst has been exacted.

"Manila is quiet and business is progreesing favorably. No difficulty is anticipated. We have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within the limits of the walled city."

Missionaries for Cuba. Kansas City, Sept. 17.—The annual convention of the National Colored Baptist Association decided to maintain a missionary station in Cuba. It was decided to appoint two members of the church to go to Cuba before the year is out and make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

Barbadoes Hurricane.

Trinidad, British West Indies, Sept. 17.—A steamer which has arrived here from near Barbadoes reports that fear-ful havoc was caused there by the nurricane Saturday night. The destruction of property was immense. It is believed over 150 persons were killed throughout the island, and numbers were rendered homeless and destitute. The shipping suffered seriously. Many local vessels were wrecked or blown out

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., oard of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of emmerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The Battle-Ships Oregon and lowa to Reinforce Dewey.

CAPTAIN BOB EVANS RELIEVED

Assigned to Naval Inspection Board—Captain Silas Terry Will Be the Next Commander of the Iowa—Washington. Sept. 17.—Captain Robley D. Evans called at the navy department today and had a long talk with Secretary Long, the immediate result of which was the issue of an order relieving him from command of the battle-ship Iowa, which is now being remained at the New York nave vard. Perhaps the government figures are not high enough, and likely as not the acre-age has been underestimated, but that makes no particular difference. If that makes no particular difference. If that is true this year, it has also been true in other seasons and need not upset the satisfaction over the fact that this year's American wheat crop is not "a record breaker." Private statisticians have been reducing their early wheat estimates, which is also confirmatory of the claim that there has been a "shading of crop figures" all around. "shading of crop figures" all around.

It has not been going on alone on this continent. Europe is now disputing as to whether Russia has a good or bad yield, having dropped the early claim as to a vast one. France alone has about fulfilled its early promises. In reference to supplies from every source, the trade is now talking conservatively the trade is now talking conservatively rather than in the extravagant terms of June and July. Argentine shipments have stopped absolutely, after contributing a total of less than 28,000,000 bushels. Russia is shipping a third as much each week as a year ago, and, according to Liverpool is canceling early Sentember contracts. These ing early September contracts. These look like bull statements and will naturally suggest all those other significant facts which are of the other sort and which ought to be presented if any fair argument were to be attempted.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@50c; Valley and Bluestem, 60@61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.85; graham,

\$2.85; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 85@36c; choice gray, 88@34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$20; brewing,

\$21 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; mid-dlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$18 per

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; ctover, \$9 @10; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@550; seconds, 19@450; dairy, 40@450 store,

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@120; Young America, 12%; new cheese,

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$1.50 (2.50; geess, \$5.00(6.00 for old, \$4.50(5.50)) for young; ducks, \$4.00(5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10(6.50))

12 %c per pound.
Potatoes—45@50c per sack; sweets,

Dewey's present force amounts to 30,- flower, 750 per door, parsnips, 75c 832 ton, while that of the German comper sack; beans, 3c per pound; cesery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per

box; peas, 8@8%c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75c@\$1 per sack. Hops—8%@10c; 1897 crop, 6c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; me

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wether and ewes, 3 %c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7%c 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, 8.50@\$3.75;
cows, \$2.50@8.00; dressed beef,

5@sic per pound. Veal—Large, 5%@6c; small, 6%@ 7c per pound.

Seattle Markete Onions, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$12@14. Beets, per sack, \$1, Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parenips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2@3c. Green corn, \$1@1.25 per sack. Cauliflower, 60c per dos. Hubbard squash, 1@11/10 per pound. Cantaloupes, \$1.35 per box. Celery, 40@50o. Cabbage, native and 1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 50c@\$1 per box.

Pears, 50c@\$1 per box. Plums, 80c. Prunes, 25@40 per box. Butter-Creamery, 25c per pound; airy and ranch, 15@20c per pound.

Eggs, 23c. Cheese—Native, 11%@12c. Poultry—Old hens, 13@14c per pound; spring chickens, \$3@4. Fresh meats-Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6%@7c; cows, prime, 6%c; mutton, 7%c; pork, 5@6c; veal,

Wheat-Feed wheat, \$19@20. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$20@33. Corn-Whole, \$28.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$28.50.

Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton,

\$23@24; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.65; straights, \$8.50; California brands, \$3.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; Graham, per barrel, \$3.10; whole wheat flour, \$8.50; rye flour, \$4.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14;

shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.
Hay—Paget Sound mixed \$0.50

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@ 10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13.