

EMPEROR OF CHINA DEAD

Rumor of His Taking Off Confirmed.

HIS SUICIDE IS ANNOUNCED

Which Is Understood to Mean That He Was Assassinated—The Anti-English Feeling Is Spreading.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: The announcement of the death of the emperor is confirmed. The reports as to the means employed in his taking off differ. One story has it that he died of poison, and another that death was caused by strangulation, while a third states that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron being thrust through his bowels.

Another dispatch from Shanghai says: Telegrams furnished by the t'ai-fai, or local governor, to a Chinese paper allege that the emperor committed suicide September 21, after signing a decree which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it is added, is understood to mean that the emperor has also been announced semi-officially. All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office, it is further announced, have been banished.

The British foreign office today received a dispatch from her majesty's minister at Peking saying Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud. Later in the day, the dispatch adds, some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister at Peking, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad.

Execution of Alleged Conspirators. Washington, Oct. 4.—Minister Conger has cabled the following to the state department:

"Peking.—Six alleged conspirators were executed by order of the empress yesterday. Kang, the leading reformer and adviser of the emperor, escaped in a British vessel. Order and quiet prevail here. Trouble is feared at interior points."

DISORDERS IN PARIS.

Foreigners Are Preparing to Leave the City.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Dreyfus demonstration organized by M. Pressence, one of the leaders of the agitation, for this afternoon, was prevented by the closing of the Salle Wagram. M. Pressence and his friends tried to force an entrance, and an uproar resulted. The police then intervened and arrested M. Pressence, M. Vaughn, amid shouts of the Aurore, and Deputy Mory, and shouts and counter-shouts of "Vive revision!" "Vive armee!" "Vive Zola!" and "A bas les juifs!" and the crowd was dispersed. The persons taken into custody were subsequently released.

Disorders, most of them in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole, occurred during the evening. Many persons were slightly injured, though sticks were the only weapons used. Several arrests were made.

An ugly statement is made by the Petite Republique to the effect that Colonel Piquart, who had previously taken exercise in the courtyard of the jail, had not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. There is no means, however, of verifying the statement.

The disorders have created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, and it is probable that an explosion will occur, the guests fearing grave developments.

The working class, so far, has held aloof, but the leaders of the rival parties are doing their utmost to stir them up, and it is believed that the disorders will be repeated.

Le Matin publishes a dispatch from Cayenne stating that the French cruiser Dubordien is lying off the Salut islands waiting to bring Dreyfus away.

A SPANISH THREAT.

Troops to Be Sent to the Philippines to Protect the Visayas Islands.

Madrid, Oct. 4.—The cabinet has decided to authorize General Rios to grant reforms in the Visayas islands, on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Visayas.

The Spanish ministers also decided to protest to the government at Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Visayas, while it is claimed the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands, "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene."

The Spanish cabinet, it is added, will acquaint its Paris commissioners with these contentions, in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations.

Finally, it is announced that the government will inform the government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Visayas, and has ordered several batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready to start for the Philippine islands within 24 hours. In addition to this, the cabinet will repeat its protests against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands.

A Russian does not become of age until he is 25.

TORNADO AND FLOOD.

Coasts of Georgia and South Carolina Swept—Property Loss Heavy.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 4.—For 15 hours, from 3 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock tonight, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian tornado. During the day the wind blew steadily from 50 to 70 miles an hour.

While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy.

For miles in every direction around Savannah the towns along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the land from a small island near Thunder-bolt—but heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where such fearful loss of life occurred during the great tidal wave of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands, no news can be had from them until the water subsides.

For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake, with only the hummocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up on the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm, and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops. The loss to ricegrowers alone will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Of the entire rice crop along the Savannah river, valued at \$250,000, all but about 15 per cent was lost in this and the preceding storm.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the harbor, but was secured safely.

The wharves at the quarantine station, at the entrance to the river here, were partially carried away.

The telephone, police, light and fire alarm wires are down, and the city is in darkness.

On Hutchinson's island, opposite Savannah, and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, many negro families were rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell.

ANOTHER HORROR SHIP.

Surgeon Protests Against Overcrowding on the Obdam.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 4.—Surgeon-Major Seaman, of the transport Obdam, declares that there will be a repetition of the awful horrors that have characterized the voyage home of the other transports if more sick soldiers are sent on board the vessel for transportation to New York. He says that when the Obdam left Porto Rico many on board were sick, yet the first quartermaster refused to furnish wine for their use, but supplied them with hardtack and canned food, saying that he had no authority to furnish wine. Surgeon Seaman said he would hold him responsible should any deaths occur, and finally succeeded in obtaining suitable food for those who were ill. He asserts that the ship has every man that she can carry, and that if she reaches New York without any deaths occurring, she will be lucky.

Hearing that a number of other sick soldiers were to be sent aboard her, the surgeon-major made a protest, and stated that he was informed by General Lawton that his protest showed lack of discipline, and that an officer had been appointed to see how many additional men the Obdam could carry. Surgeon Seaman says he will cable to Surgeon-General Sternberg a protest, disclaiming responsibility for whatever may happen.

Mayor McCleary, of Santiago, is endeavoring to compel the merchants to sell necessities of life at reasonable rates.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Serious Blow to the Town of Colorado Springs—Eight Blocks Burned.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 4.—This city had a visitation of fire this afternoon which threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business district. The wind was blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour from the southwest when the fire started at the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot, at the foot of Cucharis street, at 2:10 P. M., and the flames spread with great rapidity. A strip four blocks long from north to south, and two blocks wide from east to west, has been burned over, but at this hour the conflagration is believed to be under control. The flames are still leaping high over the burnt district, but the wind has died down, and there is no doubt that the fire engines, which have come from Denver and Pueblo in response to appeals for aid, will be able to confine the flames within the present limits.

The Antlers hotel, one of the largest in the West, three lumber yards and two blocks of business houses have been destroyed. In round numbers the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, and insurance at one-half of that amount.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 3.—The meeting of the military commission yesterday was private, and no news was given out regarding what transpired. The American troops now occupy fully two-thirds of the island.

New Steamship Line.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—The Canadian Pacific railway will establish another trans-Pacific line. The steamers Tartar and Athenian, of over 4,500 tons, will run between Vancouver and Vladivostok, the termini of the trans-Canadian and trans-Asian lines, respectively. The Athenian will sail first, loading here and then proceeding to Seattle and Portland, where grain will probably be placed on board for Russia.

SPAIN'S CONTROL MUST END

Entire Group of Philippines to Be Ours.

SENATOR HANNA'S STATEMENT

Undoubtedly Expresses the Views of the President—Question of a Government for the Islands Remains.

Cleveland, Oct. 3.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said Mr. Hanna, "but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris tomorrow, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer the consequences which such a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and, being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question first presented itself, there was a strong sentiment among conservatives, far-seeing and thinking men in this country, which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and it now appears that, for the most part, these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligation to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out, the Philippine insurrectionists became, in a certain sense, the allies of the Americans, and it is, therefore, our moral duty to see to it that they are assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Filipino our wards.

"During this transition period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive, or rather arbitrary, form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippine waters.

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is, of course, a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for congress to decide.

"It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident that we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Pana Looks for Another Bloody Battle Between Strikers and Deputies.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 3.—Last night was a terrorizing one for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each house occupied contained groups of families. In some cases, all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, terrorized and awaiting attacks expected to be made on their homes by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets or lay in ambush on house-tops and in alleys awaiting the coming of blacks from the Springside and Penwell stockades, who had announced their intention to march into the city and drive out the whites. But the deputy sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes within the stockades.

Many shots were fired in the vicinity of the mines throughout the night, but with what result could not be ascertained.

Many visiting miners, heavily armed, arrived today, and later, with 200 local miners, left the city for Shelby county, three miles east, to intercept a train said to be conveying 60 negro miners to Pana to take union men's places.

Sheriff Coburn, in wiring for the troops last evening, reported one black killed in Wednesday's riot, and several wounded.

Mayor Penwell, son of Operator Penwell, spent last night in the stockade. He said he was afraid of being mobbed by the miners, and his father and mother have left the city.

WILL COLLECT DUTIES.

Cisco Sam Will Take Possession of Havana Customs House.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted largely to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which will be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by October 15 danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to be decided to take possession of the customs-house there at an early date, and administer affairs under the regulations prescribed by this government.

There was also some consideration of the subject of mustering out a comparatively large number of general officers of the volunteer army, to meet mustering out of regiments already ordered.

Instructions were given to the two commissions now sitting in the West Indies to provide, it is stated, for the actual occupation of Porto Rico in advance of Cuba.

A Military Telegraph Line.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 3.—Captain Brady, of the United States signal corps, has been ordered to begin the construction of an overland telegraph line from Guantanamo, via Santiago de Cuba, to Manzanillo. The line is to be used principally for the transmission of government dispatches, although commercial messages will be accepted. The present cost of transmission of messages by telegraph from Guantanamo to Santiago is 20 cents a word up to 30 words, and 12 cents for each additional word.

Schools were opened today. The attendance will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers at a salary of \$60 a month each, and the superintendent, at \$125 a month, have been engaged.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

Thirty Men Miraculously Escape Death in Idaho.

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 3.—Thirty men working the night shift in No. 4 tunnel of the Morning mine had an almost miraculous escape from death early this morning, when 850 pounds of dynamite in a magazine exploded. The first report to reach here was that eight dead and wounded had been recovered, and that smoke was still too thick to permit the rescuers to get farther back, where it was feared the imprisoned men were all dead, either from the direct results of the explosion or from the gases generated by it. Later it was learned that not a man had been killed or seriously injured, the only casualty being the killing of a horse used to haul out the ore. Most of the men walked out, although some of them were so stunned by the explosion or overcome by smoke and gas that they had to be helped. A number of them were stunned by the concussion, and one, Captain Woods, fell onto his candle, burning his face severely before he recovered consciousness sufficiently to get from over the flame. It is not known what caused the explosion, no one being near the magazine at the time. That no one was injured was purely a piece of luck.

BRUTAL CRIME IN TEXAS.

Woman, Aided by Her Paramour, Murders Her Old Husband.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 3.—Word has been received here of an atrocious murder recently committed on Porter's creek, near El Campo, Tex. The murdered man was Otto Harnes, an old German farmer, who, it is claimed, was murdered by his wife and Julius Harnes, his nephew.

The information comes that Julius became infatuated with Mrs. Harnes and they decided to put the old farmer out of the way. It is said Julius hit him on the head with an ax one night when he was sleeping, and, assisted by Mrs. Harnes, dragged the body to a cornfield, piled brush over it, and started a fire.

The story further says that Julius and Mrs. Harnes returned the next morning to find the fire had gone out and Harnes was alive, but unconscious, and that they then piled cornstalks over him and burned him to a crisp, after which they buried his remains. Both have since been arrested.

Terrific Storm in Japan.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The steamer Gaelic, from China and Japan, brings news of a terrific storm, which swept over Japan September 6, doing much damage to shipping. Heavy rains fell, and the rivers became raging torrents. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 164; houses overturned, 1,195; partially wrecked, 1,460; houses inundated, 15,577; river banks broken, 78.

The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kofu. This section also showed other losses greater in comparison with any other, but Aichi prefecture suffered greater loss of property.

Coming of the Obdam.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The following was received at the war department: "Ponce, Oct. 3.—Obdam sailed today with 191 convalescents, 104 discharged soldiers and teamsters."

"BROOKE"

Shot and Killed by a Friend.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 3.—Wednesday night Jack Weaver shot and killed William McKinnon, aged 21, at Burns. McKinnon and his companion had attempted to play a joke on Weaver by leading him out of a saloon as though he needed to be escorted home. Just as they reached the door, Weaver, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and shot McKinnon, who was a brother of Sheriff McKinnon, of Harney county. Sheriff McKinnon, with a posse, is in close pursuit of Weaver.

CHAMPIONS THEIR CAUSE

Miles Takes the Part of the Volunteers.

DISEASE THEIR WORST ENEMY

State Troops Did Not Suffer Through Their Own Fault—A Gross Insult to 250,000 Brave Men.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Daily News' Washington special says that General Miles, at the reception given at his house last night to his comrades of the Medal of Honor Legion, denounced as false the claim that volunteer officers and soldiers were themselves responsible for the sickness in the camps.

"The volunteer troops of the United States in the war with Spain," said he, "were as brave and as patriotic a body of soldiers as ever took the field in any campaign the world has ever seen. The battles they fought were won as gallantly as any recorded in history. And yet the peril which our soldiers had most cause to dread was not bullets but disease, which swept over our camps and destroyed hundreds where bullets killed one. Our soldiers entered into the fever-stricken camps as they went up the hill in the face of the enemy—with a courage and devotion that must open to them the glorious pages of history.

"Those who say that these men sickened and died because they wished to those who blame the soldiers and death that devastated the camps and thinned the ranks; those who assert that our soldiers suffered through their own fault, insult 250,000 of the bravest men that ever carried arms beneath the sun.

"These men did not suffer and die because they liked it, and whoever says they did insults our army and the men who offered it. It is an affront to reason. I have nothing to say of the blame for the death of those brave men."

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

First Division to Garrison Cuba Has Been Formed.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The public order forming the First division for the occupation of Cuba does not designate the major-general who will command it, but states that the division will be temporarily commanded by the senior officer on duty until a permanent division commander is chosen by the president. The division is of three brigades, as follows:

Cavalry brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States cavalry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter, United States volunteer.

The first infantry brigade, composed of the Fifteenth United States infantry and the Fourth United States volunteer infantry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Simon Snyder, United States volunteer.

Second infantry brigade, composed of the First United States infantry and the Sixth United States volunteer infantry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General B. E. Williston, United States volunteer.

These troops, with the exception of the Fifteenth infantry, are under orders to go to Huntsville, Ala., and the Fifteenth will probably be expected there soon. It has been generally supposed that the division would be commanded by General Wade, who is now in Cuba as chairman of the military commission.

The following is the order as issued today:

"Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Oct. 1.—By direction of the secretary of war, the Fourth United States volunteer infantry detachment from the Seventh army corps will be placed in readiness for immediate service in Cuba, pursuant to general orders 149, current series, from his office, and proceed, fully armed and equipped, to take station at Manzanillo, the commanding officer reporting his arrival by telegraph to Major-General Wade, United States volunteers, Havana, who will give instructions as to its duty and disposition.

"By command Major-General Miles.
"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

Newfoundland's Troubles.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 1.—The British commissioners, Sir John Bramston, Sir James Erskine and Lord Westmeath, to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland, have completed their inquiry into the operation of the French treaties on the northwest coast of the island. At Bonne bay they will begin an investigation of the trouble arising in connection with the lobster and herring fisheries. They report that extreme distress exists among the fishermen on the northeast coast, owing to the failure of the fisheries.

Rear-End Collision.

Seattle, Oct. 1.—A rear-end collision between an extra freight and a work-train occurred this morning on the Northern Pacific at Maywood siding. Engineer Beaumont, of the freight train, was killed.

America's Friendly Offer.

New York, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says: It is officially stated here that the United States minister offered to Uruguay the protection of his government for the maintenance of neutrality in case of a war between Chile and Argentina. An American syndicate established here for the exportation of cattle has announced that an American commission will soon arrive to study various questions, principally the Montevideo harbor.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

There have been of late some announcements tending to direct anew attention to the very large wheat supplies, a fact which was being supplanted by the small stocks and the good shipping demand. The official estimate on the French crop was one of these, a yield of 369,000,000 bushels, compared with 248,000,000 bushels in 1897, and the largest since 1874. Berthelohm's figure on the world's crop, 2,640,000,000 bushels, was another in the same line, the highest figure ever made in the world's wheat production. They together suggested that perhaps a new set of wheat influences might come to play for a while, turning the market from a bull to a bear one. The Russian news has been an inspiration to holders of late, but the trade always considers it very largely guess work, and the great wheat people at Liverpool, who should know most about it, because their interests are so much at stake, take issue with the claimants of Russian shortage. Famine in one section of Russia does not necessarily mean shortage in that country generally. With the lack of transportation facilities, crop failure in one province might result in great distress, although Russia as a whole might have a great surplus. The final Russian wheat shipment the year of the great famine and of the prohibitive edict demonstrated this.

Outside wheat speculation so far has not increased appreciably. Sentiment has, however, changed to the extent that another dip in prices would probably broaden the market. At the outset of the crop the incessant talk of a great yield here and abroad in connection with the Leiter failure created an intensely bearish feeling. Outsiders were as confident of very low prices as the professionals. The conduct of the market during the first three months of the crop year has modified this view. The best of the talent, who talked 55 cents 60 days ago, would be glad now to get long wheat at around 60 cents.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 60c per box.
Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz.
Onions, 90@1.00 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$12@14.
Beets, per sack, \$1.
Turnips, per sack, 65c.
Carrots, per sack, 65c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Beans, green, 2@3c.
Green corn, \$1@1.25 per sack.
Cauliflower, 60c per doz.
Hubbard squash, 1c per pound.
Cantaloupes, \$1.25 per box.
Celery, 40@50c.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 50c@81c per box.
Pears, 50c@81c per box.
Prunes, 40c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound.
Eggs, 23c.
Cheese—Native, 11 1/2@13c.

Poultry—Old hens, 18@14c per pound; spring chickens, \$3@4.

Fresh masts—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8 1/2@7c; cows, prime, 6 1/2@6c; mutton, 7 1/2@6c; pork, 5@6c; veal, 5@6c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$18@19.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$20@22.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23@24; whole, \$23.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

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

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

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

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley and Bluestem, 61@62c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.55; graham, \$2.55; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

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

Barley—Feed barley, \$21@22; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$13 per ton.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2@13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.50; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@13 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—45@55c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack.
Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c 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, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@6c; small, 6 1/2@7c per pound.