

TO OBIVATE DIFFERENCES

Washington and Oregon Fishing Industries.

JOINT MEETING AT TACOMA

Measures of a Common Interest to Be Recommended to the Two Legislatures for Enactment.

An unanimous agreement has been reached by the joint legislative committees of Oregon and Washington touching fishing industries of mutual interest to both states. They formulated resolutions making such recommendations as will, it is thought, obviate differences between the two states arising from conflicting laws.

Among the points of agreement reached may be mentioned the following:

Changes relative to the close season for salmon-fishing on the Columbia river; the Sunday close law is to be done away with; the Washington law is to be made to conform with the Oregon law regulating the fall salmon close season; the gill-net license is to be left at \$2.50, with the addition of an individual license fee of \$1 each for all fishermen, as at present provided for in the Oregon law; the set-net license fee is to be raised in both states from \$1 to \$2.50; concurrent laws relative to sturgeon lines on the Columbia river are to be enacted; the appointment of a joint commission to establish the proper boundary lines is to be asked.

The agreements were reached at Tacoma Saturday. The Oregon commission consisted of Fish Commissioner McGuire, Senators Reed and Daly, and Representatives Myers, Curtis and Farrell. That of Washington comprised Fish Commissioner Little, Senators Megler and McReavy, and Representatives Colwell, Sims and Daniels.

It was concluded to recommend the close-season proposition should begin at noon, March 1, and close at noon, April 15. It was recommended to make the Washington fall season concurrent with that of Oregon—from August 10 to September 10.

No settlement was arrived at on the boundary-line question. Both states will probably appoint two citizens each, who will select an engineer, consider the matter, and submit drawings and profiles at the next biennial session in each state.

American-Canadian Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Prospects for an agreement between the British and American joint high commission on questions affecting Canada and the United States have greatly improved within the last week, and it is expected now that a complete agreement on all points will be reached early in February.

Reciprocity has been the stumbling block in the way of the commission. The principal point of friction was in regard to the duty on lumber imposed under the Dingley law. Canadians demanded concessions on this that the American commissioners were not at first willing to make.

This question has not yet been settled, but it is understood that both sides are more conciliatory, each being anxious that the entire negotiations should not fail on account of one point of agreement.

New Railroad to the Yukon.

New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Several Iowa men have asked congress to grant a subsidy of \$16,000 a mile for a railway and telegraph line to the Klondike. Representative Curtis, of Iowa, introduced a bill in the house Saturday to carry out the wishes of the syndicate.

These men have organized the Copper River & Yukon Railroad Company, and they ask congress to grant them rights to incorporate for 50 years, to give them right of way for a railroad and telegraph line from Valdes inlet.

This company is to be capitalized at \$30,000,000. It is to have the right to bond and mortgage the line at not to exceed \$30,000 per mile, but this mortgage is to be subsequent to the claim of the United States for the \$16,000 per mile advanced by the government.

Cruelty to Spanish Prisoners.

New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The Spanish civil prisoners have not yet been released. Tales of suffering, hunger and dishonor come from the provinces. Young Spanish girls are forced to live in open with low born natives. Their parents, being powerless, appealed to Aguinaldo. His reply was a letter from a dishonored child—saying she is happy and contented. Ladies have suffered dishonor to save their husbands from cruel treatment. Five priests have died in one province from hunger and cruelty, although \$60,000 had been sent by the corporation for their maintenance. Appeal has been made to the American nation, in the name of God, to stop the tragedy.

Eagan Court-martial Case.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Eagan was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber today for review.

Mrs. Stanford Wants No Pay.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—A review of the work of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, as executrix of the estate of the late Leland Stanford, shows that she handled property valued at \$24,869,245. The fees and percentages to which she was legally entitled amounted to \$357,768, but she waived all claims for her services. She paid her attorneys \$90,000 for their services and allowed them \$7,000 for expenses. Her action is commended.

GOMEZ' LATEST DEMAND.

He Asks \$60,000,000 as the Price of Disbanding the Army.

New York, Feb. 2.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Maxim Gomez, the Cuban general, has demanded nearly \$60,000,000 from the United States and refuses to disband his "army" until the money is paid. He has repudiated the arrangements made by Calixto Garcia, who came to Washington with authority from Gomez to provide for the return of the Cubans to their peaceful pursuits, and whose work was barely accomplished before his sudden death of December 11.

It was then agreed that the United States in order to secure the prompt resumption of labor on the plantations of the island with a view of promoting the speedy revival of prosperity and settled conditions, should distribute about \$3,000,000 among the 30,000 men said to be still under arms in the ratio of \$100 a man, the officers in proportion to their rank to receive a greater amount, the ordinary enlisted men to be discharged with sums less than \$100, depending upon the length of service and other considerations. For over a month the pay corps of the army has been making ready to carry out this arrangement, the national defense fund being available for the purpose.

Gomez has come out against the scheme, which was operating satisfactorily to most Cubans, and has struck for greater stakes. He alleges that his army consists of 40,000 men, and he insists that most of them shall be paid for three years' service at the rates that prevailed in the United States army. He fixes the date of the Cuban declaration of independence February 24, 1895, as the beginning of the period for which himself and his forces are to be remunerated, and for himself, with the rank of lieutenant-general, he will be satisfied with \$11,000 annually, the American rate for that grade.

Gomez has also about 20 major-generals, for each of whom he wants \$7,500 annually, and his "army" is equipped with nearly 20 brigadier-generals, each rated, according to the United States army pay table, at \$5,500 annually. This aggregates the nice little sum of \$3,783,000 for generals alone.

BISHOP OF HAVANA PROTESTS.

Protestant Services Must Not Be Held in Columbus Cemetery.

New York, Feb. 2.—A Havana special to the Tribune says: Bishop Santander has declared that the Protestant service cannot be held over the graves of the Maine victims in Columbus cemetery. Committees of Americans were preparing to decorate the graves on the anniversary of the explosion, and desired prayers by Protestant clergymen. The bishop says that the cemetery is consecrated ground and Protestant services could no more be permitted there than in a Catholic church.

The bishop is also preparing a protest to General Brooke against the action of the municipal councils in Trinidad, Colon, Matanzas and other towns, in declaring cemeteries free. He says that cemeteries are church property, and that to take possession of them is both desecration and confiscation. The Havana council is likely to take similar action. Fees required for burials and similar abuses were one of the strongest grievances of the Cubans against Spanish rule. The agitation is going to have all cemeteries declared free.

Want an Eight-Hour Day.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 2.—District No. 13, of the United Mineworkers of America, which includes the state of Iowa, and particularly southern and central Iowa coalfields, has decided to ask for an eight-hour day. The executive committee has called a convention of miners and operators for February 23 in this city for the purpose of considering this matter and for signing the scale for the coming year. The scale is 25 cents per ton the year round.

A secret delegate meeting of miners from the camps in the above fields will be held here the day preceding the convention.

Alger to Visit Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Alger and the members of the senate and house military committees and their wives will go on a tour through the West Indies. They will sail from New York on March 6, which is immediately after the adjournment of congress, in the steamer Berlin, and will be gone until April 1. The party will live on the steamer during the entire trip, and make short trips into the interior of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. They go to study the military requirements of the islands.

Native Troops to Be Utilized.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Dr. O'Reilly's suggestion that native troops be utilized to the greatest extent possible is favored by the medical officers in Washington, and unless the situation demands that the present force be kept in Cuba, it is likely that a large part of it will be withdrawn within the next few months.

Contract of Cuban Railroads.

Havana, Feb. 2.—The control of the Sagua railroad has passed into the hands of capitalists who some time ago bought the Havana street-railway system. Some new parties are in the present syndicate, which now includes New York, Canadian, English and French capitalists. The purchase of the controlling interest in the Sagua line is part of the general plan for the assimilating and uniting the railroads of the island.

Brooke Will Not Be Superseded.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Careful inquiry at the war department discloses the fact that the president has taken no action toward superseding General Brooke by General Wood as governor-general of Cuba, and there is also good ground for the statement that he has no such intention as has been stated.

A CELEBRATION IN HAVANA

Four Thousand People Assemble to Hear Speeches.

IN HONOR OF FIRST PRESIDENT

Lively Times Are Promised in Cuban Politics When Commission Returns—Mass Meeting to Be Held.

Havana, Jan. 31.—Four thousand persons, men in their best clothing and women gaily dressed, stood amid a pouring rain in Paula square today listening to six intensely patriotic eulogies of Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot and first president of the Cuban revolutionary government. A tablet to his memory was unveiled at the house where he was born in a street near by, and 82 societies, consisting of 2,500 persons, with banners, flags and five bands, marched through the principal thoroughfares to the square.

The procession, whose distinguishing feature was 500 girls wearing white dresses and tied liberty caps, started at 1 o'clock, reaching the square two hours later. The streets were gaily decorated with Cuban and American flags, and though the interest ran high, there was no disorder of any kind.

Marti's widow, mother and son, led the parade, with the first Cuban flag used by the patriot, which was loudly cheered.

This promises to be a lively week in Cuban politics. The special commission from the Cuban military assembly will return to Havana, after its interviews with the Washington government, and popular interest is increasing in the preparations for the mass meeting February 6 at the Tacon theater, where a separatist party, proclaiming the principle of independence, will be founded, under the direction of such men as Senor Giberga, a noted autonomist; General Leyte Vidal, General Lacret, Senor Fontesterling and other opponents of annexation.

More Dreyfus Agitation.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The government's decision to submit to the chamber of deputies tomorrow a bill providing that the cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the court of cassation has reopened the floodgates of the Dreyfus agitation. The situation appears more confusing and menacing than ever. For days the anti-Dreyfusites have been clamoring to have the case referred to the united sections, because they have considered it certain that among more than 30 judges they could rely upon an anti-Dreyfus majority.

A Disappearing Island.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The news has been brought here from Australia that the British man-of-war Penguin has just returned to Sydney, N. S. W., after taking soundings between the island Tongi and Auckland, N. Z. The officers found that Falcon island, which suddenly came up out of the ocean in 1855, is gradually receding. When relocated by the Penguins' officers, they discovered that the island is now three fathoms under water.

Sale of Oregon Lumber.

Rhineland, Wis., Jan. 31.—S. A. D. Pewter, of Portland, Or., the well-known Pacific coast lumberman, has closed a sale of over 1,000,000,000 feet of Oregon timber, mostly fir, situated in Marion county, 45 miles south of Portland, Or., on Abiqua creek, a tributary of the Willamette river, to lumbermen of this city, who have organized a stock company, called the Abiqua Lumber Company, of Wisconsin.

Opposed to Foreign Capital.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 31.—The Cuban Libre publishes a long article setting forth its objections to the projects of foreign capitalists for working "Cuban virgin soil," constructing railroads, establishing electric light plants and carrying on similar enterprises. "We do not want any one to invest capital in Cuba except the natives," says the paper. "America is proof of what monopolists can do in ruining a country."

Paul Jones' Pilot Found.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31.—The body found near Fort St. Philip was today identified as that of Captain Sturtevant, the pilot of the launch Paul Jones. From the position and clothing of the body, it is almost certain that he was off duty asleep at the time death came, and that the boat was wrecked by an explosion during the night.

Cold in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 31.—Specials from points in the interior of Wisconsin report very low temperature. At Appleton the thermometer recorded 35 degrees below zero, the coldest in recent years. Black River Falls reports a temperature of 40 degrees, Medford 40, and Whitehall 39 degrees below zero.

Fourteen Persons Killed.

Marcia, Spain, Jan. 31.—Fourteen persons were killed today by an explosion of gas in the Palla mine near Mazarion, 20 miles west of Cartagena. The other miners succeeded in making their escape.

An Old Hotel Burned.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The San Bruno hotel, an old landmark on the San Bruno road, southwest of the city, was burned today, and Mathias Elchorn, porter of the hotel, perished in the flames.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Thomas Wilford Kallet, aged four years, was burned to death today in the rear of the Pacific Gas improvement company's works at Fillmore and Chestnut streets.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Discussion of the Principal Work of the National House.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today continued the consideration of the army reorganization bill until 2 o'clock, when the members paid their tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts. Little progress was made with the bill, the only amendment adopted being that to give veteranarians in cavalry regiments the rank, pay and allowance of second lieutenants. The time before the eulogies began was chiefly devoted to a continuation of the debate on the advisability of retaining the Philippines.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying \$1,500,000, was passed by the senate.

The salaries of secretaries of legation to the Argentine republic, Venezuela and Peru were increased to \$1,800, and of the consuls at La Guayra, Venezuela, from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and at Pernambuco, Brazil, from \$2,000 to \$2,300. The allowance for clerks of consulates was increased from \$1,600 to \$2,200. The salaries of three third secretaries of embassy at London, Paris and Berlin were fixed at \$1,600 each. The consulate at Naples was placed in the \$3,500 class; the consulate at Collingwood, Canada, in the \$2,000 class, and the consulate at Niagara Falls in the \$1,500 class.

Mason offered a resolution requesting the surgeon-general of the army to furnish information as to the percentage of our soldiers in the Philippines who are sick and have been sick, and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate. Mason prefaced the resolution with the statement that reports had been received that "of late years as high as 50 per cent of the soldiers unaccustomed to the climate (of the Philippines) have died by reason of the said climate."

EAGAN GUILTY AS CHARGED.

The Necessary Penalty Is Dismissal From the Army.

Washington, Jan. 31.—General Eagan, commissary-general of subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of the specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army; but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency. Under the regulations, the court, having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely that one punishment—dismissal—for the offense. Therefore, the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval by the president.

Payment of the Cuban Army.

Havana, Jan. 31.—Senor Fredrico Mora, the civil governor of Havana, in an interview declared that the question of the payment of the Cuban army was of much greater importance than the Washington government seems to realize. He said of the Cubans were to collect the customs of the islands, which are their property, their first action would be to meet Cuba's sacred obligation to the army by payment in full to the soldiers. The customs administration being in the hands of the Americans, the Cubans make a simple business proposition to the United States government that it shall advance money to pay the troops, holding the customs as security.

The Cherokee Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The agreement concluded at Muskogee, I. T., January 14, between the Dawes commission and the Cherokee nation, providing for the allotment of lands and general betterment of the condition of the red men, has been sent to the senate. Four of the five tribes have already agreed to new arrangements and negotiations are now pending with the Creeks.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Four men were badly burned, one perhaps fatally, by the explosion of a boiler today in the basement of the Chicago Tribune. The men who had just completed putting in new grates in the furnace of the boiler, were standing directly in front of the furnace when the explosion occurred, and were covered first with live coals, then with scalding water.

A Restraining Order.

Washington, Jan. 31.—To prevent army officers of superior rank from seizing upon the quarters of officers of the transports upon which they may be traveling, the secretary of war has been obliged to make an order prohibiting them from taking the rooms of the masters and quartermasters of transports.

Two Consuls Nominated.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The president presented these nominations to the senate: State, James H. Worman, of New York, now commercial agent at Cognac, to be consul at Munich, Bavaria; William T. Fee, of Ohio, now consul at Cienfuegos, to be consul at Bombay, India.

February 6 has been agreed upon by the senate as the date to vote upon the peace treaty.

Divorced and Bankrupt.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—George F. White, a cattleman of Mendocino county, has filed a petition in insolvency. His liabilities are placed at \$181,000, including a judgment of \$100,000 granted his divorced wife. His assets are placed at \$110,000.

Snow in the South.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—Snow fell generally throughout Central and Southern Georgia and Alabama Saturday.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thiving Pacific States.

To Freeze Out Americans.

The government measure recently enacted into law, and aimed at the Americans in the Atlin district, provides for the amendment of the placer mining act, providing that no one who is not a British subject shall take out a free miner's license, and that no company shall have the same license unless incorporated or registered under the laws of the province. The act is not retrospective. Licenses take out previously may be renewed, but under a renewed license no one is entitled to take up new claims. Section 5, which is the most far-reaching, provides that no free miner after the passage of this act shall hold any claim under the British Columbia placer mining act or an interest therein as trustee or otherwise for any person who is not a British subject, or for any corporation not authorized to take out a free miner's certificate. A miner's license taken out by any person not authorized to do so by this section shall be null and void. This section shall not affect free miners' licenses issued before the coming into force of this section, and such licenses may be renewed from time to time. The only necessities for a person to become naturalized are that the applicant is a person of good character and has resided in the Dominion for three years.

For Upper Yukon.

Within the next two weeks three river steamers constructed on the plan of Missouri river craft will be taken in sections to Lake Bennett, where they will be put together ready for service when navigation on the Upper Yukon opens. The machinery and material for the vessels weighs 840 tons. The steamers will draw 12 inches light and 3½ feet when loaded. The capacity of each will be 400 passengers and 200 tons of freight.

Sale of Big Steamships.

Anthony T. Prichard and Charles Stewart, of Tacoma, have sold to the North American Mail Steamship Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Washington; Steamships Olympia, consideration, \$150,000; Tacoma, \$137,500; Victoria, \$240,000. These vessels were formerly operated by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company between Tacoma and the Orient, and recently received American registers.

To Close Up Cannery Combine.

It is reported that A. B. Hammond has left New York for Astoria. Upon his arrival he will close up the cannery combine deal if it is possible. In the event of the combine being consummated, it is said, by one who is familiar with the plans of the combine, some new and important features will be introduced, one of which will be the development of the deep-sea fishing industry.

To Buy a Sunken Ship.

A joint stock company is being formed at Tacoma to buy and raise the sunken ship Andelana in case the insurance company decides not to attempt the almost impossible task of raising her herself. The ship sank in the Tacoma harbor during a storm recently.

First of a New Line.

The steamer Belgian King, the first of the fleet of fine vessels of the California & Oriental Steamship Company plying between Hong Kong, Yokohama and San Diego, Cal., has arrived. Over 200 carloads of freight are awaiting shipment on the return trip to the Orient.

Eubenzler Sentenced.

W. H. Donaca, the 22-year-old postmaster at Sweet Home, Or., who embezzled \$1,257 postal funds, was sentenced by United States Judge Bellinger, at Portland. He was fined \$1,257 and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Fugate Sound Exports.

The exports of Fugate Sound customs district for the month of December, 1898, exceed imports by \$1,584,464. Imports for the month were valued at \$183,793, while exports amount to \$1,728,257. The duty collected was \$19,872.83.

A Large Mortgage.

The largest mortgage ever recorded in Wasco county, Or., was that executed recently by the Columbia Southern railroad at The Dalles, in favor of the New York Security & Trust Company. The consideration is \$2,100,000.

Mustering Out Volunteers.

Captain Taylor, mustering officer, was given official notice to the officers and members of the Eighth California volunteers, that they will be mustered out of the service of the United States on Tuesday next.

The Badger Gold-Mining Company, of Susanville, Or., has within the last six weeks shipped 75 tons of ore to the Selby smelting works at San Francisco, the values ranging between \$160 and \$300 per ton.

During his incumbency of the executive of Oregon, Governor Lord granted 55 pardons, and 63 pardons to restore citizenship, and commuted 23 sentences.

The three bridges across Yellowhawk, on the Walla Walla cemetery road, have been reported washed away, and travel is impossible.

The heavy grade a mile above Marcus, Wash., in the place commonly known as the Seven Devils, has slid down on the railway track of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, causing a complete blockade of the line, and necessitating a transfer of all business. It is probable a week will elapse before the blockade is broken.

Vice-Consul Advanced.

Wellesley Moore, British vice-consul in San Francisco, has been advanced to the consular position at Porto Rico, W. I., to succeed George W. Crawford, who died at Saen, France, recently. Mr. Moore's head clerk, Montague Hankin, has been advanced to the position of vice consul at Buenos Ayres.

Government Control of Locks.

The preliminary proceedings looking to the purchase by the government of the locks at Oregon City have been taken by the secretary of war, under whose jurisdiction the matter comes. He has been authorized to report to congress, after making a thorough investigation, as to the amount of money needed for this entire enterprise.

Lower Rate on Prunes.

Fruitraisers in the vicinity of Spokane are asking for lower rates on green prunes to St. Paul. The present rate on apples is 75 cents, and on mixed fruit \$1.12½. The fruit men want the rate on mixed fruit reduced to 37½ cents, and they state that the prune industry cannot live unless this reduction is made.

Settling an Estate.

Transfers to the amount of \$18,000 in deeds were made in connection with the estate of Henry Buckman, at Portland, this past week. It was simply the settling up and division of the state of the deceased, who died intestate.

Increase in Insurance Business.

Insurance Commissioner Clunie, of San Francisco, has made a report showing that the amount of insurance written on the Pacific coast in 1898 was \$58,057,065, an increase over 1897 in the former total of \$160,000,000, and in the latter of \$2,400,000. The coast losses amounted to \$5,638,021 last year, and \$4,040,541 in 1897.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85¢@90¢ per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 15¢@20¢. Beets, per sack, 75¢. Turnips, per sack, 50¢@75¢. Carrots, per sack, 45¢@60¢. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 50¢@90¢ per doz. Celery, 35¢@40¢. Cabbage, native and California \$1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35¢@50¢ per box. Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box. Butter—Creamery, 26¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢@20¢ per pound. Eggs, 33¢. Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢. Poultry—Old hens, 14¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 16¢. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7½¢; cows, prime, 7¢; mutton, 8¢; pork, 7¢; veal, 6¢@8¢. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23. Oats—Choice, per sack, \$24. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60¢; Valley, 62¢; Bluestem, 63¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 41¢@42¢; choice gray, 39¢@40¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22@24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50¢@55¢; seconds, 45¢@50¢; dairy, 40¢@45¢ store, 25¢@30¢. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½¢; Young America, 15¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15¢@16¢ per pound. Potatoes—65¢@70¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 70¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 3¢ per pound; celery, 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per sack. Hops—15¢@17¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢. Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 26¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 40¢; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6½¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6½¢@7¢; small, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢@12¢; Valley, 15¢@17¢; Northern, 9¢@11¢. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24.00; bran, \$20.50@21.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskin, 50¢@75¢ per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 24¢@26¢; do seconds, 18¢@20¢ per pound. Eggs—Store, 26¢@27¢; fancy ranch, 27¢@28¢. Hops—1898 crop, 13¢@17¢.