

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

INDEMNITY TO BE PAID

Only Question Now Is a Guarantee of Payment.

NICARAGUA WILL MAKE IT AMPLE

Payment to be Made in London Fifteen Days After the British Fleet Sails From Corinto.

Washington, May 3.—The guarantee of the payment by Nicaragua of the indemnity as required by Great Britain will be made in the simplest manner possible, so there appears to be no further obstacle between the two countries as to the final adjustment. The guarantee will be in any one of several forms as follows:

First—The promise of the Nicaraguan government, which as a government has never defaulted in its obligations, and is of itself regarded as a guarantee.

Second—The Bank of Nicaragua, a national institution, with a recognized standing in London, will, if need be, give a guarantee.

Third—The republic of Guatemala, one of the richest of the Central American states, stands ready to deposit 100,000 pounds in a London bank if Nicaragua desires the favor.

Fourth—The Nicaragua Canal Company, whose work in London will be acceptable in the highest financial circles, will give either a guarantee or the cash if need be.

Besides these guarantees, any one of which is available, and is regarded as ample, Nicaraguan authorities are said to have actual funds immediately available, without calling for outside help. Guarantee by the United States is not regarded as essential under the foregoing circumstances. The final proposition, as now concluded between Nicaragua and Great Britain, will, therefore, be as follows:

Great Britain agrees to immediately evacuate Corinto and withdraw her fleet. Nicaragua agrees to pay the 15,000 pounds in London in fifteen days from the sailing of the fleet from Corinto.

According to these terms the fifteen days does not begin to run until the actual sailing of the fleet. The latter feature was insisted upon by Nicaragua as a means of checking popular agitation, and as a step toward maintaining her dignity.

Dr. Guzman called at the state department at 11 o'clock today. Up to that time he had not received official confirmation of Great Britain's acceptance, though the correctness of the unofficial advice was not questioned. From the British standpoint the acceptance of the compromise and the immediate evacuation of Corinto establishes the good faith of Great Britain in her declaration that there was no purpose of occupying territory. From the first, the British authorities have asserted no purpose of aggression or of securing a foothold in Nicaragua. The only purpose, Lord Kimberley has said, was to collect the debt by such force as was necessary and then depart. Nicaragua notwithstanding these assurances, has maintained that the collection of said \$77,500 was merely a covert means of occupying her territory. This view has prevailed very widely here, even in some official quarters, although the policy of the government has been to accept the good faith of Great Britain's representations. The withdrawal of troops from Corinto and the departure of the fleet not only ends all question of British territorial extension in Nicaragua, but also puts at rest the fears entertained that the control of the canal route would be seriously affected by the proximity of British forces. The cost to Nicaragua may be more than the original \$77,500. It was necessary to raise 3,000 extra troops at a cost of \$5,000 per day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs point has also resulted in much loss. The disturbance to business and commerce is a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

London, May 3.—It is learned on good authority that Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua if the payment of the indemnity is guaranteed. It is said the affair is practically settled.

The following semi-official announcement was made this evening: The statement that the Salvadoran minister submitted to Great Britain on behalf of Nicaragua certain propositions is correct. The matter is now being considered, and if reasonable security is given for the fulfillment of any undertaking to comply with Great Britain's demands the matter will be arranged without inflicting further humiliation.

The Cardinal's Visit to Rome.

Rome, May 3.—Cardinal Gibbon's intended visit to Rome was postponed last November, and he was to leave May 4. His departure, however, has been again postponed, because he wishes to assist at Archbishop Williams' jubilee on May 18, at which Monsignor Sattoli, the papal delegate to the United States, will be present. The pope will send his blessing to the archbishop of Boston.

Advance in the Price of Shoes.

Boston, May 3.—Seventy-five leading shoe manufacturers of New England met today at the United States hotel and voted to issue notices to their customers informing them that the price of shoes would be advanced. The high price of leather is given as the cause of the increase. The advance will be from 10 to 25 cents per pair.

They May Wear Tights.

Albany, N. Y., May 3.—The bill forbidding the appearance of women upon the stage unless attired in skirts failed in the assembly today. The vote was 55 yeas to 21 nays, not the constitutional majority.

THOSE NEW GUNBOATS.

Disagreement in the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs.

Washington, May 3.—For the first time in its history, the board of naval bureau chiefs has come to an actual disagreement and so reported to Secretary Herbert, leaving him to determine which side is right. The disagreement grows out of the construction of the six new gunboats for which plans were prepared. There are two reports on the subject, one signed by four of the board, totally disapproving of the plans, and one signed by two members vigorously upholding the plans. The four members objected because the boats proposed will draw fourteen feet of water, and so would not meet the requirements of the act of congress, which describes them as light draught gunboats. They also held that fitting the vessels with complete sail power is a mistake, for the experience of the department with such vessels as the Adams shows that no steamer fitted with sails can beat against the wind, and therefore sails would be almost useless on average conditions. On the other hand the supporters of the plans undertake to demonstrate that the vessels would be efficient and much more economical than boats without sails, arguing that the criticism is found on vessels not given full sail power, and giving figures to support their assertions.

NINE MONTHS' IMMIGRATION.

Arrivals in the United States Compared With Former Years.

Washington, May 3.—A statement has been prepared at the bureau of immigration which shows the number of immigrants arriving in the United States for the nine months ending March 31 in each of the last three years to have been as follows: In 1893, 259,569; 1894, 218,648; 1895, 140,989. The amount of money brought in by immigrants during the past nine months was \$2,395,846. Although this amount was known to have been brought in, it is believed that the money secreted and undiscovered by the officials may have been several times that amount.

Of the arrivals during the last nine months, 21,564 came from Ireland; 21,100 from Germany; 19,160 from Russia proper; 16,125 from Italy and 16,116 from England. Of those departed from landing 1,071 were passengers or likely to become so. Eleven were shown to have been convicts, and 353 contract laborers. Of those landed, 19,692 could neither read nor write. Of those who brought money, Germany heads the list with \$551,484; Ireland next with \$315,501; England, \$294,818; Italy, \$190,712; Sweden, \$138,412; Russians, \$141,341; Hungarians, \$103,044.

TO KEEP WHEAT DOWN.

Pool for This Purpose Said to Have Been Formed in San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 3.—In the local wheat market there was a firm feeling today, but the uncertainty regarding the disposition of the 200,000 tons held by the Fair syndicate was such that operations were discontinued to business. An evening paper says that the leading wheat shippers of California have combined for the purpose of keeping the actual price of grain down, and that they have agreed to pay a much lower rate for shipping wheat than the European quotations warrant. Four firms control the shipping trade and tonnage supply. It is said all purchases will go into a common pool, and that the pool members have agreed not to bid against each other. This influence checks open competition for wheat.

The firm of L. G. McGlauffin & Co., wheat brokers for the late James G. Fair, now admit that its missing cashier, C. S. Smith, is probably a defaulter, though they claim the amount will not exceed \$20,000. McGlauffin & Co. denies collusion with Smith regarding the disappearance or any knowledge of his whereabouts. The firm also denies that the settlement of the Fair wheat deal inspired Smith's flight.

THE ELBE DISASTER.

Verdict of the Committee That Investigated the Accident.

Lowestoft, England, May 3.—The committee which has been investigating the cause of the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe after her collision January 30, returned a verdict today of gross negligence upon the part of the mate and lookout man of the British steamer Crathie, which ran into and sunk the Elbe. The two men mentioned were found by Sharp, the steward of the Crathie, in the galley of the steamer when the steward went on deck at 5 o'clock on the morning of the collision, although on the port side of the Crathie there was a number of lights, which the steward then believed to be fishing boats. They stayed in the galley until the collision occurred.

In spite of this, owing to absence of evidence from survivors of the Elbe, the jury found that there was not sufficient proof that the Crathie was solely to blame for the collision, and the jury exonerated Captain Gordon, commander of the Crathie, from all blame.

Gold Sold to the Bond Syndicate.

Denver, May 3.—The Rocky Mountain News says editorially today: Gold receipts at the Denver mint have fallen off heavily in the past month in spite of the increased production. There has been no increase in receipts at the other mints and assay offices to account for the discrepancy. But the mystery has been solved. The smelters have been selling their product to the agents of the Rothschilds and others interested in the recent bond sale instead of placing it in the mints. The same agents have been purchasing the large returns sent up from principal gold mines, thus keeping a considerable quantity over and above the smelter product out of the mint. These facts are vouchered for by men in a position to know what is occurring in the inner circles.

No Longer a Minister.

New York, May 3.—The Rev. W. A. Newbold, recently removed from his position of general secretary of the American Missionary Society, has also been deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Newbold's accounts were short \$19,000.

ANSEL WHITE'S HEIRS

An Olympia Attorney Said to Be Among Them.

HIS LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST

White's Neighbors Say That the Old Man Was in the Habit of Making Wills.

Olympia, Wash., May 2.—Preston M. Troy, a young attorney of this city, today received news that he was heir to a New York estate of \$1,000,000, by will of Ansel White, for whom search had been in progress so long. For many years Ansel White resided alone on a ranch adjoining the father of P. M. Troy in Clallam county. White was a bachelor and lived in a log cabin on his ranch for twenty years. May 18, 1888, he died at the age of 76 years, and was buried in the land on which he lived so long. White took a fancy to young Troy, and made a will making him sole heir and legatee. Just prior to his death, however, he sold his ranch for a nominal price, retaining a life interest, and at the time of his death was supposed to have quite a bit of money in his possession. Yet none was ever found, although search was made high and low. His neighbors believe he buried the money somewhere on the ranch.

White was extremely eccentric, and seldom held communication with any one except the Troy family. Before coming to Washington he made some money in California. Seven hundred dollars of this he handed to a woman in San Francisco as he was about to leave, telling her to keep it for him until he called for it. He left no word in San Francisco regarding his destination, and this fact has for fifteen years balked those searching for him to inform him of his having fallen heir to the estate in New York. It was supposed that Ansel White's was one of those unknown bodies found floating in the San Francisco harbor, yet during the past two years W. Pierpont White, a son of Ansel White's nephew, has been searching for the lost heir or for conclusive evidences of his death. He was traced to California. Advertising led to the identity of the old rancher as the missing heir for whom long search had been made. At the time of making the will there is little probability that the old man was aware that the New York estate was his. This, however, does not affect the will made. It was executed in accordance with law, and the witnesses are still living. Among White's former neighbors in Port Angeles it is generally known that the will is in the possession of Preston Troy, who has taken steps to have the will acknowledged.

White Made Many Wills.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 2.—The neighbors and friends of Ansel White state positively that he has made no less than three wills to as many different persons. Usually for some trifling favor tendered he would make out a will leaving all of his property unconditionally to his beneficiary's child. Then if anything went wrong he would change the name of the beneficiary. These acknowledgements were always taken before some authorized officer. Steps are now being taken to prove that White made a will leaving all of his possessions to half a dozen persons.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Redmen on the White Earth Reservation Causing Trouble.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—The settlers around the White Earth Indian reservation are greatly excited over possible trouble with the Indians, and some of them are even talking of leaving the district for a time. It is feared that the Indians will cause a disturbance when the next allotment is made, as many of the redmen who have white blood in their veins, will be debarred from receiving land, and this is making them ugly. Arrangements are now being made for holding a ghost dance against the orders of the department, and Major Baldwin, the commissioner, has sent word to Washington that there may be trouble, and that troops may be needed to prevent bloodshed.

Rights of a Telephone Company.

St. Paul, May 2.—By a majority opinion the supreme court sustained the lower court in holding that the statute law of 1893, granting to telephone and electric light companies the right of eminent domain the same as railroad companies, was proper and valid. Farmer Joshua Oester objected to the erection of telephone poles in front of his place and took the matter to the courts. The lower court held that the telephone companies had the right to place the poles there without compensation to the land owner, as it was a public service, and a part of that for which the road was laid out. This verdict was sustained today, although Chief Justice Stuart and Justice Buck dissented. The decision is of much importance.

Army Officers Transferred.

Washington, May 2.—Major-General Ruger has been transferred from Chicago to Washington for special duty with the secretary war; Major-General Merritt, from St. Paul to Chicago; Brigadier-General Brooks from Omaha to St. Paul; Brigadier-General Coppinger to Omaha, relieving General Brooks; Brigadier-General Wheaton from San Antonio to Denver, in place of General McCook, retired, and General Bliss to San Antonio.

Receiver McNulta's Bonds.

Peoria, Ill., May 2.—Receiver McNulta this afternoon filed his six bonds in \$100,000 each for the protection of the Peoria distilleries. Altogether, he will file bonds aggregating nearly \$3,000,000. He will also file bonds for a larger sum when he takes possession of the warehouses. His strictures are two trust companies.

The Crossley Telescope.

San Francisco, May 2.—The necessary money to bring the great Crossley reflecting telescope from England to California has been raised, and the telescope will be placed in the observatory at Mount Hamilton.

NEWS BY STEAMER.

Havages of Cholera Among the Japanese Troops.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The Empress of China arrived this afternoon, eleven days from Yokohama, with advices to April 19, as follows:

The capture of the principal stations on the Pescadores islands was easily effected by the Japanese during the last week of March, the process being similar to the seizure of the Northern stronghold, Admiral Ito, in the flagship Matsushima, conducted the naval operations, in which six of his fleet were engaged. Pang Hu and several smaller islands of the group were occupied after merely nominal resistance, and troops would have proceeded to Formosa before this but for the outbreak of cholera, which has completely incapacitated the Japanese force and created great alarm. The entire number of troops sent Southward was only about 5,000, and of these 500 had died at last advices, while 1,000 were in the hospital. The excessive mortality is attributed to the unhealthy climate of the Pescadores, to the bad quality of the water and to the sudden change from the cool weather of Japan to the temperature of upward of 90 degrees. In Manchuria cholera has also appeared, but not in so threatening a form, and the latest reports are reassuring. Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the disease from spreading. The town of Ujina, near Hiroshima, has been isolated, and most rigid quarantine regulations are everywhere enforced. There has also been an epidemic of smallpox in the Yamanshi prefecture, the number of cases being 3,000.

ESTIMATED DEFICIT.

Treasury Receipts Will Fall Off Forty-Five Millions.

Washington, May 2.—Treasury receipts during the month of April have not met the expectations of officials, and the indications are the deficit at the end of the fiscal year will be little if any less than \$45,000,000. The receipts for the month of April amount to \$24,247,336 and the expenditures to \$24,252,696, leaving a deficit of \$5,449,360 for the month, and for the fiscal year to date \$45,247,000. The receipts from internal revenue show a falling off for April as compared with the same month in 1894 of more than \$700,000, and a falling off for the ten months of the fiscal year of about \$2,000,000. During the remaining two months of the fiscal year there will be no extraordinary expenditures. The pension payments will amount to about \$22,000,000, and \$1,250,000 will be repaid on interest account. The net result of the year is not expected to differ materially from today's figures, and yet in making this estimate a considerable revenue from the income tax is anticipated.

A Fraudulent Contract.

New York, May 2.—Judge Bookstaver in the special term of the court of common pleas today granted an order permitting Attorney-General Hancock to bring suit in the name of the people for the dissolution of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. It is alleged that the corporation had fraudulently represented to the insurance department that it had a capital stock of \$200,000, consisting of \$60,000 in cash and \$140,000 in solvent notes, whereas it had only \$61,000. It is also charged that its liabilities exceed the assets by \$53,091.

Japan Preparing for Defense.

Berlin, May 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has a St. Petersburg dispatch which says that Japan is making extensive preparations for defense. She has mobilized large bodies of troops, and has erected fortifications and blocked important coast points with mines. Several swift steamers have recently been bought for the Japanese government in England and America. Russia, the dispatch says, is still sending troops to Vladivostok.

The Cruiser Minneapolis.

Washington, May 3.—The official report of the final trial of the cruiser Minneapolis has reached the navy department, and shows that the vessel is practically faultless, even under extreme conditions of service. Without effort the Minneapolis maintained a speed for forty-eight hours within a small fraction of 20 knots without using her blowers for assisting her fires, which in the tropics is unprecedented.

Broken Pottery Trust.

Arkon, O., May 2.—The combination of pottery manufacturers known as the Arkon Canton Stoneware Agency, which has sold more than two-thirds of the stoneware of the United States for the last ten years, has been broken. Thirteen companies were represented. The immediate effect of the disruption will be to paralyze prices in the stoneware industry.

The Carson Mint Investigation.

Carson, Nev., May 2.—The prosecution in the Jones investigation closed today, and the case was postponed until May 10. Cashier Bender, of the First National Bank of Reno, was the only witness examined today. He said James Henry cashed certificates of deposit with him to the amount of over \$5,000, which he had received from the Reno reduction works for bullion.

For a Statue of Monroe.

Washington, May 1.—Advices received at the Venezuelan legation state that a popular subscription has been opened at Caracas for the statue of President Monroe, which is to commemorate the Monroe doctrine. Manuel Carrillon opens the subscription with 100 bolivars, a coin equal to a franc.

Deficit in University Funds.

San Francisco, May 2.—It was stated at the meeting of the university regents today that there would be a deficit of about \$12,000 in the university funds. Consequently there will have to be a retrenchment, and the contemplated engagement of new teachers will be abandoned.

The Pacific Coast Failures.

San Francisco, April 30.—The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports sixteen failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the week ended yesterday, as compared with thirteen for the previous week and thirteen for the corresponding week of 1894.

NO FAIR THIS YEAR

So Washington Commissioners Have Decided.

OTHER FAIRS WOULD CONFLICT

They Will Save All the Money Possible for a Grand Display of Exhibits Next Year.

North Yakima, May 1.—At the regular monthly meeting of the state fair commission this evening, it was unanimously decided to forego holding a fair in the coming fall. Reavis, of Spokane, and Engle, of Seattle, outside members of the commission, wrote letters highly commending such action. The local members were seconded by leading merchants and farmers, in addition to Senator Lesh and Representative Milroy. The commission was organized late in the season, and was thus debarred from making necessary arrangements in time to advantage to get before the people of the state. Spokane's fruit fair and Oregon's state fair, which latter is fixed by law, and could not be changed. The commissioners feel that the general depression, low prices of crops and the inability of the farmers and general public to come to Yakima this fall make it almost mandatory that the states' money should not be jeopardized or injudiciously expended. The expenses this year will be small, as only the grounds must be maintained. The commission will have almost a full appropriation for the fair in 1896, at which time the exhibits, it is hoped, will do credit to Washington and the Pacific Northwest.

SAN FRANCISCO FINANCES.

No Money to Meet the Expenses of the Next Two Months.

San Francisco, April 30.—The city officials have not as yet been able to solve the problem of how to tide over the city's financial distress until the beginning of the next fiscal year, June 1. While the mayor, the supervisors and the heads of departments were wrestling with the subject yesterday the supreme court was engaged in writing a decision, affirming its former decisions that the expenses of one year may not be paid out of the revenue of another. In other words, the city cannot mortgage its future, although the expense of maintaining the fire department and public institutions for the remaining two months of the fiscal year will be \$125,000, to meet which there is practically nothing in the treasury. Taken with the refusal of contractors to furnish supplies to the hospitals, almshouses and county jails after April 30, this is the condition of affairs that has caused the finance committee to do a great deal of figuring to carry on the functions of the government. As the salary demands each month amount to \$135,000, it was proposed that the employees of the city should forego the drawing of salaries for April until May 29. Of course this plan does not meet with the approval of the employees. After much talking the official gathering adjourned without having accomplished anything.

WHO WROTE "TRILBY"?

The Authorship of Du Maurier Is Denied by Lyceum Stock Company.

Denver, May 1.—Did Du Maurier write "Trilby"? This sensational question was today propounded in the United States court in good faith when the suit of Harper Brothers and A. M. Palmer for an injunction against the Lyceum stock company to restrain it from producing "Trilby" was called. The defendant alleges that the book entitled "Trilby" was not originated, invented or written by Du Maurier. It asserts that the original book of "Trilby" was first published in France in 1820, and afterward translated and published in English in 1847, and that the title and book have been common property for seventy-five years. The attorneys for the plaintiffs asked time to communicate with their clients in New York as to the course they should pursue, and the court postponed the hearing.

Cousin to Lincoln.

Reading, Pa., May 1.—John Lincoln, aged 86, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, is an inmate of the almshouse here. He is tall, muscular and clean shaven, and his features much resemble those of the martyr president. Recently his mind has given way. He is the son of Thomas Lincoln, a wealthy farmer and hotel keeper, who died in 1859. John inherited \$30,000, and in his time was regarded as a great sport. His money went rapidly and he was finally compelled through family arrangements to go to the county almshouse. His wife, Mrs. Annie Lincoln, died at her home in Exeter, this county, a few days ago.

Debs Will Issue a Circular.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 29.—President Debs will issue a circular to the local unions tomorrow in regard to the work of reorganization. He predicts that by January 1, 1896, there will be 1,000 unions with a membership of 200,000. Fourteen organizers are at work in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast, and the growth of the American Railway Union is working Eastward rapidly.

Zella Has Sued George Gould.

New York, April 30.—Miss Zella Nicolas has retained Alexander Simpson, of Jersey city, to bring suit against George J. Gould for malicious prosecution. She will claim \$50,000. The papers in the suit were served on Mr. Gould this morning as he alighted from a Central railroad train at the Communipaw ferry. He has ten days in which to file his answer.

Ashore in the Suez Canal.

Port Said, May 2.—The French Troopship Thibet, conveying troops for Madagascar, is ashore in the Suez canal. She lies in a bad position, and her situation is such that passage through the canal is suspended, pending her floating.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

A carload of bananas was distributed along the street, and being in prime condition found buyers at established quotations. Another car is due in a few days. The butter market is still very weak, and quotations are almost entirely nominal. Eggs hold steady at the prices. No changes were reported in other lines.

Wheat Market.

The local market is steady, as cables come through without anything in them to disturb values. Trading is of small proportions. Exporters quote the following prices: Walla Walla, 47@48c; Valley, 50@50½c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.35 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.35; Snowflake, \$2.35; Benton county, \$2.35; Graham, \$2.00@2.30; superfine, \$1.80.

OATS—Good white are quoted steady at 28c@30c; milling, 31c@32c; gray, 28c@28c. Tanned oats are quoted as follows: Bags, 45c@60c; barrels, 45c@60c; chaff, 35c@37c.

HAY—Timothy, \$9 per ton; cheat, \$5 clover, 10c@10½c; wheat, 10c@10½c. BALEY—Feed barley, 62½@65c per cental; brewing, 80c@85c per cental, according to quality.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$12.50; shorts, \$13.50; chop feed, \$12@15; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 70@75c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 14@17½c; fancy dairy, 11@12½c; fair to good, 8@10c; common, 5½@7c per pound.

POTATOES—Weak; top quotations are 35c per sack.

ONIONS—Good Oregon, 90c@81c per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$3.50 per dozen; broilers, \$3.50@5.00 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6.00; geese, \$7.50@8.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, quoted steady at 9c per dozen.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@4.00; Sicily, \$5.00@5.50; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50@2.50; New Orleans, \$2.00@3.00 per bunch; California navel, \$3.00@3.50; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.50; sugar loaf, scarce at \$8.50. Figs, Turkish, boxes, 14@16c; fancy large, 20c@21c; bags, 10c.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Green peas, quoted 7c per pound; artichokes, 50@60c per dozen; cauliflower, 75c@1.00 per dozen; \$2.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, \$2.75@3.00 per crate; cucumbers, hot-house, \$1.50@1.75; garlic, 15c per pound; asparagus, \$1.50@1.65 per box; new potatoes, 3c per pound; rhubarb, 2½@3c per pound; string beans, 15c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, \$1.50@2.00 per box; common, 75c@1.10; strawberries, 17½c per pound.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, firm at 1½c per pound; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; hot-house lettuce, 35c@45c per dozen.

Wool—Valley, 8@10c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; fall clip, 5@6c; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

Hops—Normal at the following range: 3@5c per pound.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@13c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazil, 12½@13c; fiberts, 13@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 9@10c per pound.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8½@9c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; short clear sides, 8½@10c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½c; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Aleaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

SUGAR—D, 4½c; C, 4c; extra C, 4½c; dry granulated, 10½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ½c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; 14½ barrels, ½c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 20½@22c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 29½@28c; Lahat Java, 22@25c; Arabica's Mokka, and Lion, 22@23c per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$1.20 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; butter, 3½c; bacon, 3c; Lima, 5½c.

CORNBAGE—Manilla rope, 14-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good steers, \$2.50@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.75; dressed beef, 5@6c per pound.