

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

NEVADA COUNTERFEITERS.

A Bogus-Money Maker Turned State's Evidence, But to No Avail.

Carson, Nev., Sept. 6.—Chris Grass, charged with having molds for making counterfeit money in his possession, was cleared in the United States district court. The principal witnesses against Grass were Detective Harris and Frank Jennings, who turned state's evidence. Grass claimed that an officer came to him in Reno and told him he had three counterfeiters in his employ. Grass said he would discharge them, but the officer asked him to keep them until he could complete his chain of evidence. When finally the officers came to arrest the men, they had skipped to Oregon. Harris asked Grass to go to that state with him to identify them, which he did. This made one of them, Jennings, angry, and he implicated Grass, who was placed under arrest. Jennings turned state's evidence and pleaded guilty, but to no avail, as all three have been cleared. The marshal and district attorney promise to intercede with the judge for Jennings and get a light sentence.

RIGHT KIND OF A STRIKE.

How Minnesota Indians Intended to Force an Accession.

Deer River, Minn., Sept. 6.—One hundred and fifty Indians, who have been working for Frank Vance, gathering his hay crop, went on a strike today, and capturing Mr. Vance, they threatened to burn him at the stake unless he acceded to their demands. Moreover, they declared they would scalp him before the torture was begun. Vance, who was badly frightened, got away from the Indians, and remained in hiding until the red men had gone back to their reservation. The Indians were hired by Vance to cut hay at a rate of \$2.50 a ton. This price was satisfactory to them until today, when they learned that the price of hay had advanced, and that Vance would make a good thing out of his crop. The Indians were of the opinion that they should have \$4 for cutting and putting up, and it was when this demand was refused that they became ugly.

Kansas Stockmen.

Topoka, Kan., Sept. 6.—A big fight is on in Kansas between livestock men and Governor Morrill. Today the commission men of the Kansas City stockyards telegraphed the governor demanding the reorganization of the board. They gave as a reason that two men of the present board, constituting a majority, publish broadcast every report of Texas fever in any community, in order to justify the collection of 2 cents a head for all shipments into and through the state. The stockmen of the state are also organized, and will demand of the governor the removal of the board. The stockmen of Kansas buy cattle in New Mexico and Texas, and they say the 2 cents for inspection is a rake-off for the board. The stockmen of this state represent a third of its wealth; more than a third of the money on deposit in the banks of Kansas belongs to stock raisers.

Mrs. Beecher Back East.

New York, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has returned from her trip to Port Townsend, greatly refreshed and invigorated. She said: "I was gone just four weeks and three days, and enjoyed every minute of my trip. Unfortunately the climate conditions were unfavorable, and I did not see the sun, moon or stars until two days before I left. The women out there are extremely well educated, and I am glad to say that the new woman fever has not afflicted many of them. I wisely refrained from any discussion on that subject, for it seemed to me that those who had been stricken with this disease were extremely ill-informed in the matter. I feel that women are not to be considered as equal to men—they are one with them and must work in harmony. All this talk about influencing the men in politics must be disgusting."

Disembowelment of Turkey Possible.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—It is officially announced that Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to England, has telegraphed the foreign minister of Turkey that he has had an interview relative to the Armenian question with Lord Salisbury, whom he assured that the sublime Porte was not opposed to the reforms proposed by the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, but that Turkey could not permit the control of Armenia by an international commission. Lord Salisbury replied that under the circumstances it would be useless to continue the interview. If, he said, the Porte persists in the refusal the powers will undertake the suggested reforms and rest satisfied. If, however, the Porte continues to resist, Lord Salisbury added, it will be the signal for the disembowelment of Turkey. The dispatch has caused the greatest uneasiness here.

Plug Tobacco Men Meet.

New York, Sept. 6.—Much interest was manifested in the meeting at the Holland house today of the plug tobacco manufacturers. The plug tobacco manufacturers are at odds with the American Tobacco Company, and assert that company encroached on their territory by the manufacture of plug tobacco. One threat of the plug tobacco manufacturers is that they will manufacture cigarettes and give them away with purchases of plug tobacco.

Florida's Poor Orange Crop.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 6.—Secretary Turner, of the Jacksonville fruit exchange, estimates the crop of oranges in the state at not over 100,000 boxes, against 5,000,000 the season of 1893-94. The greater portion of the crop this year will come from the Manatee river section on the gulf coast, where the freeze of last winter did comparatively little damage. Cincinnati fruit dealers have already bought the entire stock of the season.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Those Already Filed Aggregate About Forty-Four Millions.

Chamberlin, S. D., Sept. 4.—R. P. Sperlin, agent for the court of claims, who is at present visiting this state, says that claims of about \$44,000,000 have been filed under the Indian depreddation act of congress. Texas heads the list, with New Mexico a good second. Some of these claims are just; some exorbitant, some fraudulent. As an example, two Mexican grantees of New Mexico claimed to have lost 15,000 sheep valued at \$2 per head, and not only made affidavits to that effect, but had fifteen or twenty of their employees do the same thing. It seemed to be a clear case of loss, but the court objected to paying \$2 per head for Mexican sheep. Mr. Sperlin was accordingly sent to New Mexico by the court to compromise on \$1.50 per head, but the Mexicans declined to arbitrate. As this was Mr. Sperlin's first case, he was anxious to make a record and began an investigation, which resulted in establishing the fact that the Mexicans never owned more than 1,500 sheep at any one time, and that a few hundred had been actually stolen by Navajo Indians, but at different times and places than claimed.

An enterprising Bear Butte ranchman had filed a claim for the loss of 130 tons of hay at \$200 per ton, alleged to have been destroyed by Indians in March, 1877. At the time hay was selling in that region for \$20 to \$30 per ton.

STORM AT A CEMETERY.

Lightning Killed the Driver of the Hearse and Created a Panic.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—A funeral procession had just entered the cemetery at Mount Winans last evening when a terrific thunder storm broke. When the lightning was sharpest and the thunder most deafening, one corpse was taken to the burial ground and another was taken back. The hearse had stopped at an open grave when there was a vivid flash, followed by a deafening peal, and the driver of the hearse, William Alsup, fell back dead on top of the vehicle. One of the horses was stunned, but quickly recovered, and, with his mate, dashed madly through the cemetery, dragging the hearse along until it collided with a tree. The colored people who attended the funeral became panic stricken. The horses drawing seventeen carriages also became frightened and a general stampede was narrowly averted by the drivers. The lightning played all about the cemetery where the mourners and attendants were, striking a grave and shattering the tombstone. The shrieks of the women rang above the noise of the rain and thunder, and such of the men as retained their wits did what they could to quiet their fears, having all they could do to keep them from rushing out of the carriages into the drenching rain. The burial took place as soon as the storm was over.

AT VARIANCE WITH OUR TREATY

A New French Customs Decree at Tamatava, Madagascar.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Acting Consul Wetter, at Tamatava, Madagascar, has supplied the department of state with a translation of the more important parts of the recent customs decree published there by the French authorities. One of these requires that a ship's register, clearance papers and bills of lading shall be deposited at the customs bureau at the same time as the manifest of the vessel. Mr. Wetter says that the arrival of an American merchantman in that port would place the consulate in a most peculiar position. He also calls attention to other provisions of the decree, which, he says, are at variance with our treaty with Madagascar. Mr. Wetter states that the effect of the regulations will be the loss to the American cotton trade of 25 per cent on the cost price, and that exports to the United States are heavily encumbered.

War Ballloon for Cuba.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5.—Samuel Andrews, a machinist, claims to have perfected a war ballloon which he has sold to a syndicate of New York Cubans for use in aid of the Cuban insurgents in the field and is said to work perfectly. Instead of the ordinary carriage, the ballloon is fitted up with an armored box, from which a number of bombs can be suspended, and the bombs are released by automatic machinery in the box. After all are discharged, the box explodes, destroying the ballloon. The machinery is worked by a steel spring. Andrews claims to have a device by which he can control the direction of the ballloon.

They Are to Fly in Atlanta.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 6.—The Empress of China brought as passengers a company of Chinese actors and actresses, numbering 207, on the way to the Atlanta exposition. There are thirty-four women in the company. After playing at Atlanta, they will visit other American cities. It is the largest company that ever left China. The Yang brothers, Americanized Chinese, are managers.

Their Companion's Body Found.

Spokane, Sept. 6.—Three weeks ago four Spaniards, giving their names as B. M. A. Bartolo, G. de Cassello, F. Huizand, H. Van Hober, appeared at Florence, Idaho, bought a prospecting outfit and started for the mountains. Two hours later the first three returned, saying their tools and left. To-day Van Hober's body was found a few miles from Florence.

The War in Formosa.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A Novoe Vremya correspondent at Vladivostok writes that Formosan insurgents are conducting a successful warfare against the Japanese, in which the women share equally with the men, though the army is decimated by sickness. The Japanese will grant no quarter, and spare neither women nor children.

Appointed by the Governor.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 6.—The governor has appointed E. S. Callendar, of Orting, a trustee of the soldiers' home, vice A. S. Cole, whose term has expired.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA

Over Fifteen Hundred Deaths Daily in Peking.

EPIDEMIC IS ALSO IN JAPAN

Envoys of United States and Great Britain in Peking Arraigned for Alleged Neglect of Duty.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 5.—The following advices per Empress of China are at hand:

The cholera increases in Peking and the deaths exceed 1,500 daily. It is also increasing in Japan. The total number of cholera cases reported throughout Japan on August 19 was 771, and the deaths 429. The aggregate number of cases from the start is 25,000, of which 1,230 occurred on transports, and the deaths number 16,278. There were eighteen new cases in Tokio in the twenty-four hours ending at noon August 21, of which two died. A telegram from Mr. Chindas, Japanese consul at Shanghai, reports 263 deaths among Chinese and seven among foreigners in the British and American concessions between the 1st and 13th of August. Another case has occurred on the Italian cruiser Umbria, bringing up the total number of cases on that vessel to eight.

The envoys of the United States and Great Britain in Peking are assailed with excessive violence by their countrymen residing in China for alleged neglect of duty in connection with anti-missionary outrages at Ku Cheng and Cheng Tu. In the universal excitement which prevails, the possibility that these diplomatic agents may be struggling with unprecedented difficulties is not considered for a moment, nor is any sufficient evidence produced to justify the immoderate denunciations lavished upon them. Immediate retribution for the atrocities is demanded, and as this cannot be summarily inflicted, the ministers are accused of heartless indifference to the claims of justice and humanity. The British consular officials are still more bitterly arraigned, the incumbent at Foo Chow, the nearest port to the scene of the massacre, being particularly charged with reprehensible delay in ordering an investigation of the crimes.

The American consuls, on the contrary, are eulogized for the energy of their efforts to hold offenders to account, but the activity is declared to be unavailing, in consequence of the apathy exhibited at Peking. It is certain, however, that Mr. Denby and his English colleague have induced the emperor to order the degradation of the chief magistrate of Ku Cheng and to issue a decree for the extirpation of the Vegetarian Society by the Foo Kien viceroy. That this command can be enforced is considered extremely doubtful, the imperial authority being much impaired in the southern provinces. The willingness of the envoys to accept a Chinese escort for an English and American commission to Ku Cheng is more severely blamed than any other of the reported misdeeds. In the opinion of the foreign community, a strong body of marines was essential to the dignity of the expedition. Many Englishmen believe that the governor of Hong Kong should have been required to provide a detachment of troops from the colonial garrison.

It is evident that while the storm of indignation is at its height, nothing that diplomatists can do will satisfy their countrymen. The governments at Washington and London are urged to take direct action and exact reparation without consulting their representatives at the Chinese capital. Several of the American missionaries appear confident that this appeal will be granted, and that the regular course of procedure will be set aside in compliance with their wishes. When they find themselves disappointed, their wrath against Mr. Denby will be greater than ever, but time will probably show that the censures which seemed uncontrollable at a period of unexampled agitation and grief were never warranted by actual circumstances. The idea that an American minister in Mr. Denby's position could deliberately repudiate his responsibility and betray his trust is too monstrous to be long credited in any quarter.

Imposing Display in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Labor day parade was the most imposing display ever made by organized labor in the District of Columbia. There were over 5,000 in line, all neatly uniformed and each division headed by a band of music. Columbia Typographical Union had 1,200 men in line. A feature of the parade was the participation in uniform of the chapels of some of the local newspapers. Labor day being a holiday in the district, all of the executive departments were closed for business. Very few of the officials were at their desks. There was a lack of official advice from any quarter.

There Was No Bullfight.

Bayonne, France, Sept. 4.—The police invaded a bull-ring, where a fight was in progress today, and stopped the first of a series of intended fights, and conducted the celebrated torador, Masanta, to the Spanish frontier. The populace of the town hooted the police and the municipal officers, senators and deputies of the town vainly pleaded for the fights to occur. The municipal officers met and decided to resign, which, when the people heard of it, caused them to offer them a great ovation.

Mohammedans Attack Hindoos.

Bombay, Sept. 5.—There was a riot at Dhulia, province of Khandesh, between Hindoos and Mohammedans. The riot was caused by an attack which the Mohammedans made upon a Hindoo procession. The police guarding the procession fired upon the rioters, killing five Mohammedans outright, and wounding fifty, of whom five have since died.

Increased Immigration.

London, Sept. 5.—The Chronicle comments on the increase of immigration to America as pointing to another trade boom there. It is certain if there is an industrial revival there, there will be no more tariff tinkering.

GENERAL COPPINGER'S REPORT

He Says the Indians Are Not to Blame for the Jackson's Hole Affair.

Washington, Sept. 5.—General Coppinger, who had command of the recent military expedition to the Jackson Hole country, today had a conference with Secretary Lamont, to which Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning was invited. "I do not consider the Indians were to blame for the Jackson's Hole affair," said General Coppinger, at the close of the conference. "They are entirely quiet now, and have been; in fact, they would not say 'boo,' to a goose."

One question which the general brought to the attention of Secretary Lamont and Commissioner Browning was the advisability of annexing the Jackson Hole country to the Yellowstone National Park. He suggests that this action would solve the problem by preventing all parties from hunting and fishing in that section, and said as the country is not densely settled, he thought there would be comparatively little difficulty in making the change. Commissioner Browning said that in the first place it would be a matter for Secretary Smith and then for congress, adding that he did not know how the people of Wyoming would regard it, as it would deprive that state of territory.

General Coppinger's report of the Indian troubles has been turned over to Secretary Lamont. The general declined to say whether he made any recommendations for the continuance of troops in the Jackson's Hole country or for the punishment of participants in the trouble.

A SWELL EVENT.

Approaching Marriage of One of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Daughters.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—The engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Moses Taylor, though not formally announced, is now conceded by their friends. The great fortune of Miss Vanderbilt is almost matched by the millions of Mr. Taylor. He is the second son of Henry A. C. Taylor, and his inheritance came from his grandfather, Moses Taylor, a successful old-time merchant. Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She is pretty, attractive, slightly above the medium height, and slender. Her complexion is fair, features small and regular, eyes gray, hair brown and abundant. Mr. Taylor was graduated from Yale in the class of '95. He is an enthusiast in athletic and outdoor sports and an expert at polo.

Mr. Taylor inherited part of the estate of \$40,000,000 left by his grandfather, which, with his share of his father's estate, will give him \$20,000,000.

A Poor Place for Industry.

Washington, Sept. 5.—United States Consul Hiatt, at Santiago de Cuba, in reporting to the state department upon the efforts of the Bohio Mining Company to supply manganese ore for the American market, gives some detail of an attack upon the miners by Cuban insurgents. The company is an American corporation, the principal stockholders residing in Pennsylvania, but Spanish officers derive a tonnage royalty from the mines. This fact excited the displeasure of the rebels to such an extent that they fired upon the miners, causing such a stampede that the mine was compelled to close. General Maceo has since promised protection, but it has been impossible to prevail upon the men to return. The company just shipped its first shipment of 600 tons of ore to Philadelphia, where the demand is so great as to be beyond the supply capacity of this company, if allowed to operate. The ore is used in the manufacture of steel.

Living in Hope.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Hawaiian exiles have not yet given up hope of returning to their country or of financial help for their wounded feelings. Colonel V. Y. Ashford is occupying a cot in the French hospital, recovering from the experience of a Hawaiian prison. A cablegram recently hinted that Ashford was in correspondence with Henry Labouche, M. P., editor of Truth, with a view to having his grievances taken up by the British people. When interviewed today Colonel Ashford admitted that he was in correspondence with several of the leading men in England, but would not state the nature of the correspondence. He expresses his belief, however, that the British government, though slow, will finally compel President Dole and his government to make full reparation for the wrongs British subjects think they have suffered.

Exclusion Act Attacked.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Judge Seaman, of the federal court, attacked the Chinese exclusion act, when he discharged from custody the Chinamen arrested in Detroit for entering the United States, and who were ordered to be deported by Commissioner Graves, of that city. Judge Seaman in discharging the men, said he questioned the constitutionality of the act. He based his decision on the section of the act which gives to the United States commissioners the same power as is given a judge. Judge Seaman holds that the powers of a commissioner are limited. He cannot pass sentence and inflict fines, but can simply hold to the federal grand jury.

Iron Men Meet.

Cleveland, Sept. 5.—The Western Bar-Iron Association held a largely attended conference here today. Nearly all the largest manufacturers in the Middle and Western states were either present or represented. The meeting was behind closed doors, and the members refused to make public the object of the meeting. It was learned from another source, however, that the chief subject discussed was a proposition to advance the price of the product of the bar mills, as a result of the boom in the iron market all along the line. After a long discussion it was decided to advance the price on all grades of bar iron \$2 a ton.

A Rich Pocket.

Breckenridge, Col., Sept. 4.—In leased ground on Farncomb hill, Richard Foote and George Cavaux took out in three days fifty-five pounds of gold worth \$17,500 an ounce. The place being worked, out of which fifty-five pounds were taken, is only four feet square, and there is more of the ore in sight.

Amnesty to Political Offenders.

Rio Janeiro, August 30.—The senate passed a bill granting general amnesty to political offenders.

THE REPUBLICS QUIET

Peace Now Reigns Throughout Central America.

THE PROSPERITY OF GUATEMALA

John Rice Chandler Discusses the Possibilities of Trade Between This Country and Southern Republics.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—John Rice Chandler, correspondent of the Associated Press in Guatemala, arrived from that country today and was requested to make a full and frank statement of the situation of Central America, now that he is on American soil. Mr. Chandler has been in the service of the United States in Central and South America for several years, and is fully acquainted with the situation and can speak intelligently. He says: "There is a general belief that Central Americans are on the eve of a revolution. Recently, this belief has apparently been backed up by the telegraphic reports of several journals in the United States. In truth, four out of five republics are today apparently quite. The fifth, Salvador, has had some riots recently, due to the convulsions of the Ezeetas, headed by General Antonio Ezeta, who is now in San Francisco, trying to organize a filibustering party, with American capital, in the California city. Nevertheless, the party in power, with General Gutierrez at its head, has the good will of the majority of the people and it may be difficult to oust him. The other republics are doing their best to build up their national credit and keep all turbulent elements in their places."

"Guatemala has been without revolution for some twenty years, and there has been absolute peace during this period, with the exception of a war in 1890 with Salvador, which lasted two months. The great staple of this country is coffee. Crops are very large and prices in the last few years have been very high. Exports this year will probably reach some 20,000,000 lbs. This government, under General Barrios, ably seconded by his minister of war, General Morales, is all for peace. Government buildings are being erected all over the capital. Some, like the national palace, or government house, will cost upward of \$1,000,000. Furthermore the city is being beautified with parks and well-paved avenues. Three new banks have been started within the last two months, with an aggregate capital of \$6,000,000. Business generally is very promising, and in general, life and property are safe. The country has one railroad finished and two in course of construction. The Atlantic line will finally join the capital with the port of Barrios, and then the country will be but four days from the United States, whereas it now takes fifteen days to reach San Francisco by the Pacific Mail line. Most of the trade of Central America goes to San Francisco and New York, but there is no reason why Memphis, St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities on the Mississippi, also Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities that are practically tributary to the Mississippi river, could not get a very large share.

"The country is rich in minerals as well as all tropical products, and only needs the energy and capital of Americans to build up a new Eldorado. "One of the vital questions in Central America is naturally the Monroe doctrine, and the course the American government may pursue in sustaining it. The Central Americans believe that no other nation but the United States can and should build the Nicaragua canal, and that the \$100,000,000 which it may cost would be amply paid for by obtaining a majority of South America's commerce, especially that of the Pacific side, its exports and imports having been calculated to be worth over \$2,000,000 per annum."

Searching for Peary.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 4.—The first news from the Peary relief expedition was brought today by the American schooner, John E. Manckwitz, returning from a Greenland halibut fishery. The Mackenzie met the Kite with the expedition on board at Holstenburg, July 15. At Holstenburg the Kite took aboard Professor Dyche, one of the members of the expedition, and sailed again the same evening. Very little ice was reported south of Greenland waters. The crew of the Mackenzie think the Kite will have no difficulty in reaching Whale's sound, where Peary's headquarters are located. The return of the relief party is expected about the end of this month.

Christian Chinese Assaulted.

London, Sept. 3.—The Times' Shanghai cablegram says: Chinese Christians are being brutally treated near Hing Hwa, province of Fo Kien. Houses have been burned and property and cattle stolen. One person was fatally wounded. The magistrate refused to interfere, although he was five times requested to do so. He had published an ambiguous proclamation, referring to the Ku Cheng massacre and inciting a rising against the Christians.

Letter-Carriers Watched.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Carriers in the postoffice are being investigated by special agents from Washington. They watch the work of each carrier, report any breach of the regulations, and, when practicable, reduce the number of carriers. In Philadelphia and Boston the number of carriers has been reduced to the extent of 100 and eighty men, respectively, the result of these inspections.

Mabel Stanley's Sentence.

London, Sept. 5.—Mabel Stanley, the American woman with a number of aliases, who was arrested at Liverpool on August 10, as she was about to take passage for America, pleaded guilty in the Bow-street court today on the charge of stealing from Mrs. Gibson, with whom she had lodged for a month, jewelry valued at 587 pounds. She was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment at hard labor.

Amnesty to Political Offenders.

Rio Janeiro, August 30.—The senate passed a bill granting general amnesty to political offenders.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The weather has almost put a sudden stop to the demand for fruit. Receipts continue quite large, and unless warm weather comes, prices may take a tumble. Melons are weak and lower. Other quotations are still maintained. Country produce is in good supply. Poultry is steady. Eggs are weak and there is some shading. The hay market is overstocked. Oats are dull. Other lines are as last quoted.

Wheat Market.

Wheat prices in the local market are weak and depressed. Trading is rather slow. Exporters quote the following as extreme values: Walla Walla, 45c; Valley, 48c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Casco and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.75 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.85; Snowflake, \$2.75; Benton county, \$2.75; Graham, \$2.35; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 22c; milling, 28c; gray, 20c; 2c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$5.75; 6.00; barrels, \$6.00; 6.25; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$5.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$11.00 per ton; Young America, 1c higher.

MILKSTUFFS—Butter, \$10.50; shorts, \$13.50; middlings, \$15.00; rye, 75c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 20c; fancy dairy, 17c; fair to good, 12c; 15c; common, 10c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 35c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 35c per cental.

ONIONS—Oregon, 85c per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$3.00 per dozen; young, \$1.50 per dozen; ducks, \$2.00; geese, \$4.00; 6.00; turkeys, live, 12c per pound; dressed, no demand.

Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 15c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 10c per pound; half cream, 7c; skton, 4c; Young America, 1c higher.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c; radishes, 1c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; Oregon wax beans, 2c; cucumbers, 7c; 8c per dozen; cauliflower, 1c per dozen; tomatoes, 5c; 6c per box; corn, 5c per doz.

BERRIES—Blackberries, 2c per pound; raspberries, \$1.25 per 1.50 per crate.

FRUIT—California lemons, \$4.00; 4.50; bananas, \$2.25; 3.00 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, \$3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$2.50; 3.00; pineapples, \$1.00 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 6c per pound; new potatoes, 9c; 10c; string beans, 2c per pound; summer squash, 1c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, 1c per box; prunes, 4c; peaches, 5c; 6c per box; Bartlett pears, \$1.25; watermelons, \$1.00; 1.50 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00; 1.50 per dozen; grapes, \$1 per box; 1.25 per crate.

Wool—Valley, 10c per lb., according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7c.

HOPS—Nominal at 2c per shell.

NEWS—Almonds, soft shell, \$9.00 per pound; paper shell, 12c; 14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 10c; 12c; standard walnuts, 10c; 11c; Italian chestnuts, 12c; 14c; pecans, 13c; 16c; Brazil, 12c; 13c; niberts, 14c; 15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5c; 7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8c; 10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11c; 12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8c; 9c; breakfast bacon, 11c; 12c; short clear sides, 8c; 9c; dry salt sides, 7c; 8c; dried beef hams, 12c; 13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7c; 8c; pure, in tins, 9c; 10c; pigs' feet, 8c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 4c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 11c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 9c; 10c, 9c; 5c; 5c; 5c; tierces, 8c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25; 1.50; No. 2, talls, \$2.25; 2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75; 1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20; 1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.10; 1.20.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4c; extra C, 4c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 5c per pound; 4c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 5c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c; 23c; Rio, 20c; 21c; Salvador, 21c; 21c; Mocha, 23c; 24c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26c; 28c; Latak Java, 25c; 26c; Arabica's Mokaoka and Lion, \$2.20 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.80 per 100-pound case.

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

BRANS—Small white, No. 1, 3c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 3c; Lima, 3c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 10c, and Sisal, 6c per pound.

BAGS—Calcutta, 4c.

RICE—Island, \$5.45; 5.25 per sack; Japan, \$4.50; 4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.35; 3.45 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.15; 3.25; superfine, \$2.