

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION

Democrats Will Meet at Kansas City, Mo.

SELECTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Arguments of the Rival Cities—Bryan's Name Received With Cheers—The Chicago Platform.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The next Democratic national convention will be held at Kansas City, July 4. This was the decision of the Democratic national committee, which met at the Hotel Raleigh today to fix the time and place of holding the convention. Milwaukee was the only city which competed for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 40, Milwaukee 9) caused general surprise.

The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations and railroad and telegraphic facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each city, and subsequently in the executive session. Governor W. J. Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the cities they represented were willing to make. Each offered the committee \$50,000, but in addition Kansas City was willing to furnish hotel accommodations for the members of the committee, and the hall, with decorations and music, free of expense to the committee.

It seemed to be taken for granted by at least two speakers that Bryan would be renominated and that the Chicago platform in substance would be reaffirmed. Opposition to trusts, expansion and imperialism, together with every mention of Bryan and the Chicago platform, aroused enthusiasm, but during the open session of the committee there was no allusion to the issue of free silver.

Three dates for holding the convention were proposed—May 9, by Mr. Townsend, of Oregon; June 14, by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and July 4, by Mr. McGraw, of West Virginia. A speech by ex-Senator Gorman on holding a precedent and naming a date later than that for the convention of the party in power had considerable influence in causing Independence Day to be chosen.

THE INSULAR TARIFF.

Continuation of the Puerto Rico Debate in the House.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill brought out several notable speeches in the house today, including one by Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, who answered a number of questions as to the attitude of the president; another by Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the ways and means committee, who dissented from the majority report, and by Representative Moody, another Massachusetts Republican, who sharply criticized the position of his colleague, McClellan, of New York, and Bantley, of Georgia, also spoke against the bill, and Parker, of New Jersey, in support of it. The debate was continued at the night session.

In accordance with a tacit agreement with the senators who were unable, on account of the meeting of the Democratic national committee, to attend today's session, Penrose, of Pennsylvania, refrained from calling up the Quay case as he had yesterday announced he would do. When he announced, however, his intention to call it up tomorrow, a brief parliamentary squabble ensued as to the rights by which the case would come before the senate. No conclusion was reached, the questions involved being postponed for consideration until tomorrow.

Suicide by Shooting.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Edward Probert, formerly manager of the Richmond Consolidated mine, at Eureka, Nev., committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head. He has been sick for a long time, and two years ago suffered a stroke of paralysis. Deceased was a native of Wales, aged 70 years. He owned valuable property in San Francisco, Colusa and Tehama counties, in this state.

Indemnity Will Be Demanded.

Washington, Feb. 24.—After investigation of the facts connected with the killing of the young American, Pearce, in Honduras, about a year ago, the state department has come to the conclusion that the case is one warranting a formal request for indemnity from the Honduran government, and Minister Merry will be instructed accordingly.

Agulonido in Japan.

New York, Feb. 24.—A special from Hong Kong to the Evening World, says: United States Consul Wildman has information that three members of the Filipino junta, Labon, Ponce and Aguillo, brother of the British envoy, recently left for Japan to meet Aguinaldo escaped from the island of Zamboanga when hunted by the American expedition through part of the island.

HIS LAST STAND.

Cronje's Only Hope Is in Reinforcements.

London, Feb. 24.—The Daily News' second edition says that General Cronje has surrendered.

HIS LAST STAND.

London, Feb. 24.—General Cronje is seemingly making his last stand. He is dying hard, hemmed in by British infantry, and with shells from 60 guns falling into his camp. On the third day of the fight, the Boer chief asked for an armistice to bury his dead. "Fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally," was Lord Kitchener's reply. General Cronje immediately sent back word that his request for a truce had been misunderstood, and that his determination then, as before, was to fight to the death. The battle went on.

This was the situation of General Cronje Tuesday evening, as sketched in the scanty telegrams that have emerged from the semi-obscure of South Africa. Officially, Lord Roberts wires that he has scattered the advance commandos of the reinforcements that were striving to reach General Cronje. It is regarded as singular that Lord Roberts, wiring Wednesday, should not mention the appeal for an armistice on the previous day, and also that the war office should withhold good news, if it has any.

Without trying to reconcile even the scanty materials at hand, it seems plain that General Cronje is in a bad, and even a desperate situation, and that the British are pressing their advance.

While the attack on General Cronje proceeds, there is a race for concentration between the Boers and the British. The engagement with General Cronje's 5,000 to 8,000 entrenched men is likely to become an incident in a battle between the masses. The separate fractions of the Boer power are rapidly drawing together to attack Lord Roberts.

The British are facing the Boers on ground where the arms, tactics and training of the British are expected to give them the advantage.

General Buller, according to a dispatch from Chevelly, dated Wednesday, finds the Boers in position north of the Tugela largely reinforced. This seems strange.

The war office, for the first time, has given out an official compilation of the British losses. The total is 11,280 to February 17. This does not include, therefore, Lord Roberts' recent losses, nor the Wiltshire prisoners. The British losses at Koedoe's Rand were 700.

CANADIAN BATTALION LOSSES.

Eighty-nine Were Killed, Wounded, or Are Missing.

New York, Feb. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Montreal says: The news of the heavy losses of the Canadian battalion created a profound sensation throughout the Dominion. No details of the action have come to hand, except that it was fought by the Canadians on Sunday, while pursuing Cronje's army at a drift on the Modder river to the east of Jacobdals. Seven out of the eight companies were engaged and the Canadians lost in killed, wounded and missing 89 men, being about 10 per cent of the force engaged.

The losses are scattered over the whole regiment and number 20 killed and 59 wounded, the rest being missing or captured. No officers were killed, but two—Major Arnold, of Winnipeg, commanding a company, and Lieutenant Mason, of Toronto—were wounded, the former dangerously. Flare are flying at half-mast over the city.

The spirit in which the public is taking the news is shown in the action of J. A. Barry, a rich young merchant of the town. On his way to his office he learned from a bulletin board of the death of his younger brother, Cecil, and proceeded at once to the telegraph office, where he telegraphed the government, asking permission to go to South Africa at his own expense to take his brother's place in the regiment. The newspapers in their comments agree in saying that the blood tins shed will cement the union of Canada with the empire.

Tuberculosis Congress.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Congress of Tuberculosis at the Hotel St. Andrew, which is being held under the auspices of the Medico-Legal Society, opened today with a small attendance. A permanent organization was effected. Several papers on tuberculosis and the various methods of treating it were submitted, but were not read, as they had already been published in the Congress Bulletin. It was decided by unanimous vote to accept the paper prepared for the afternoon session as read, and adjourn the further business of the congress sine die.

Ovation to Dewey.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 24.—Wheeling's ovation to Admiral Dewey was enthusiastic, although rain had been falling almost continuously since yesterday, making it necessary to abandon the parade. The speaking and other exercises took place in a large hall. The sword subscribed for by the citizens of Wheeling was presented to Lieutenant Doddridge by Admiral Dewey, and the orations incident to the dedication of the tablets at the scene of Fort Henry were delivered. Tonight Admiral Dewey was banqueted by the Sons of the Revolution.

Asleep at His Post.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the News from Batavia, says: A dispatch has been received in Batavia stating that Ernest Kingdon, of Stafford, who enlisted in the Fortieth volunteer infantry, had been found sleeping at his post, tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot. It is said that a number of Filipino rebels entered the camp while Kingdon was asleep and killed two or three American soldiers.

The Plague at Aden.

Aden, Feb. 23.—Six cases of plague and one death have occurred here. Drastic measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Infected areas have been isolated.

Condemned Chinaman's Suicide.

Salt Lake, Feb. 23.—Low Sing, a Chinaman, recently convicted of murder at Bingham City, and sentenced to be shot, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell this morning.

QUAY CASE IN THE SENATE

Voted 34 to 28 to Consider the Resolution.

DANIEL OPENED THE DEBATE

Resumption of Discussion of the Hawaiian Bill—Fettigrew's Boer Resolution—Foraker Replies to Vest.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Today's session of the senate was unusually interesting from the very beginning. In spite of vigorous and influential opposition, Penrose, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in getting the Quay case before the senate, and during the afternoon three notable speeches were delivered. After a sharp parliamentary squabble, Penrose moved that the resolution involving the seating of Quay be taken up for consideration. On an aye and no vote the motion prevailed, 34 to 28.

The majority was so decisive as to cause some surprise. It is known that some senators who will vote, if the opportunity be offered, to seat Quay, today voted against the consideration of the case, while on the contrary others who voted for consideration probably will vote against seating him. The vote cannot, therefore, be regarded as a test of Quay's absolute strength in the senate. Following the taking up of the resolution, Daniel, of Virginia, delivered a speech in which he vigorously supported Quay's right to a seat. Vest, of Missouri, and Foraker, of Ohio, delivered notable speeches against the Hawaiian government bill. Both were constitutional arguments, Foraker's being a reply to that of Vest.

CRONJE IS UNBEATEN.

Praise for the Boer General for His Gallantry.

London, Feb. 26.—General Cronje is still unbeaten. No other construction is placed upon the three days' silence of Lord Roberts. Yet no one sees how it is humanly possible, judging from the descriptions of his situation Wednesday, for him to resist so long. Great Britain does not withhold admiration for the valor of a losing fight against such odds.

The British cavalry patrols sent by Lord Methuen north of Kimberley discovered the Boers concentrating, whether for defense or offense is simply conjecture.

The Boers seem to be retiring from General Gatacre's front at Sterkstroom in order to reinforce the Free Staters. Lady Smith had not been relieved when the latest news left Natal, two days ago. The Boers had then retired half way between Lady Smith and Colenso.

Methuen in Charge of Kimberley.

Kimberley, Feb. 26.—Lord Methuen arrived here Tuesday. He will act as administrator of Kimberley district, extending southward to Orange river. Colonel Kekewich will remain in command of the local forces. The issue of siege soup ceases today. There are 64 Boer prisoners here.

Casualties at Panderberg.

London, Feb. 26.—An official report gives 148 men killed at Panderberg Drift, February 18, including 63 Highlanders and 18 Canadians.

BAD PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

One Woman Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—One woman was killed, several others were severely injured and property valued at \$500,000 was destroyed by fire which broke out tonight in the heart of the wholesale millinery district. The burned area covers nearly two acres. The woman killed was Clara Cohen, 26 years of age, a seamstress in the employ of Harris and Bernard Cohen. She met her death by jumping from the fifth floor of the building in which the fire started. Among the most seriously hurt was Clara Udor, who fell from the third floor of the same building.

The fire started in the third floor of 721 Arch street, occupied by Simon May, manufacturer of straw goods, and spread to the big six-story building adjoining on the east occupied by Bove, Dingan & Company, dealers in wholesale millinery goods. This structure was also soon entirely consumed. By this time the building on the west of the May building, occupied by head offices of the Northern Life Assurance Company, Park & Parden, barbers; Roath Bros., and C. F. Turner, brokers; F. H. Butler, broker; Keene Furniture Company, the Grand Opera house, R. G. Dun & Co., and the Dominion Loan & Savings Company's place were in a blaze. All these buildings are in ruins.

Bonner's Stock Farm.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Bonner stock farm at Tarrytown, N. Y., is not to pass out of existence, despite the sale of all the trotters and pacers which belonged to the late Robert Bonner, except Maud S. David Bonner will manage the farm, where blooded horses will be bred. The stallions Highland Baron and Baron Review have been bought from the stud with a number of Electioneer horses.

Activity at Darrington.

A gentleman from Darrington, Wash., says that the strong probability of a railroad reaching there next summer has breathed new life into the camp. There is increased activity in many of the mines. However, there will be considerable ore shipped via the Sauk Valley wagon road long before any railroad reaches Darrington. The Skagit county officials are now repairing the road, and should the weather get settled, shipments will begin within a fortnight.

MINES AND MINING.

Conditions of the Camp at Rampart City, Alaska.

Harry Bigelow and Walter Hall, of Seattle, are in receipt of a letter from C. H. Knapp, of Rampart City, Alaska, giving the mining news of the camp for the winter. The letter bears date of December 18, and is replete with news of interest. Excellent results are being realized. The winter to that date had been a little to open for good development. Mr. Knapp says: "I will write you a few lines to let you know how things are moving in this camp. The weather thus far has been very mild for Alaska. This is the coldest morning we have had, 42 below. We have not had cold weather enough to stop the water on many of the creeks, therefore many have been held back from working. On Hoosier those that tried to ground sluice last summer have not been able to do much as yet on their claims, but we hope this cold turn will freeze up so they can all work."

Jack Welch has struck a rich spot on No. 13. He picked up \$100 on Friday and Saturday of last week. I have eight men on 19 and 20; they are getting some pay, but I cannot say that they have found anything very rich as yet, but they are getting fair prospects. They panned out 10 pans and got \$7.05 on the bottom of two holes; then they commenced drifting, but did not find it as good for some days as at the foot of the shaft. I heard from them Saturday and they said it was improving the further they drifted, and the other four men on 19 reached bedrock on Saturday and got good prospects.

Little Manook is turning out well. On No. 6 every lay has fair pay. No. 8 is rich. The Governor and General Carr will have more money net this year than they did last. Little Manook, Jr., is showing up rich in several claims. They have taken out as high as \$14 to the pan, and got from \$2 to \$5 and \$6 quite often.

There is nothing being done on Russian this winter. I had forty-five represented. On Hunter there is but very little work being done. I had 11 below represented and also 30 on Hoosier. I could not get anyone to work 62 and 63 Hunter or the Idaho Bar claims without pay cash, and I did not feel as though I would be warranted in paying out cash.

Index a Great Camp.

Without doubt the most important event in the history of the Index, Wash., district was the uncovering of the four-foot ledge of high grade copper lance in the Ethel mine last week, at a vertical depth of 440 feet. What adds additional value to this discovery is the fact the same identical ledge encountered at a depth of only 125 feet, in the John D. adjoining, yields copper values of but \$10 to \$12. This is tangible, indubitable evidence that the mineral veins in the district increase in value as depth is attained. Since the publication of this good news renewed interest in the great copper camp is manifest. There have been a great many more people visiting the camp since this discovery was made than for some time prior thereto. There can be no doubt but that scores of other properties in the district run into high grade boronite and copper glance, carrying also gold and silver, the only thing required being depth to convert them into some of the greatest and richest mines in the world. Beyond question, by the middle of the following summer, there will be many equally rich strikes on other Index property.

Rich Strike in Idaho.

Reliable mining men who have seen the famous strike made by Mr. Lameroux, near Elk City, Idaho, say that the Lameroux ledge lies underneath about six feet of wash, and is 12 to 14 inches wide. Some of the ore seems to be phenomenally rich. The rich channel is only about six feet long. Two hundred feet from this channel the ore will not run over \$15 or \$20 to the ton. It is what the mining men call a chimney. The quartz is firm and in place, thus differing from most of the rich discoveries that have been made from time to time, and would seem to indicate that it will probably extend down to a considerable depth. The find is evidently one of great importance as compared with other discoveries in this section, such as the Buffalo Hump, Dewey, etc.

Banded a Promising Mine.

W. B. Lawler, of Albany, Or., who, for several years, has had charge of the development work of the Lawler Mining Company, of the Santiam district, who is also interested in properties in the Blue River mines, having put over \$300,000 into the two places in development work, has just returned from Ely, Nev., where as representative of Oregon and Eastern capitalists, he has bonded what promises to be a very rich group of mines. After settling affairs in Albany he will go there to superintend personally the development and working of the mines.

No Pacific Coast Smelter is as yet a member of the great smelting trust, organized last spring.

Larger amounts of money are being invested in Snohomish county, Wash., mining properties than ever before, which is a sure indication of the permanent and more rapid development of the mineral interests there.

Spokane Wheelmen have organized an association, admitting without dues every bicycle rider who has a license tag.

The Weyerhaeuser syndicate will this year pay taxes on 169,560 acres of timberland in Chehalis county. The 1899 tax amounts to \$17,086.42.

Citizens of Goldendale have ordered 10 pair of Mongolian pheasants, and will endeavor to have that desirable game bird well established in Klickitat county this year.

PRESERVE FORESTS.

Government Will Attempt to Induce the Adoption of Conservative Methods of Lumbering.

The attempt of the government to induce the adoption of conservative methods of lumbering in order to preserve the national resources, and the responsive interest taken by timber owners, have brought up many interesting legal questions, and the division of forestry has found it necessary to make extensive researches in this direction. As a result, a circular dealing with the laws which affect forests is in course of preparation and will be sent free to persons interested. One of the most important points brought out is the recognition by law of the prospective value of growing timber. The possibility of profitably carrying on lumbering with systematic provision for future cutting depends upon this point. It has usually been held that when, by trespass, or by unscrupulous cutting by contractors, timber has been removed contrary to the owner's wish, he could recover only its stumpage value. As forestry usually requires that a certain number of trees of certain size be left, it follows that an unscrupulous contractor could easily upset the plans of years with little fear of punishment. The supreme court, however, has recently ruled that the difference in value between logged and unlogged land depends not only on the value of the timber removed, but on its probable increase had it been left untouched.

Improvements in Alaska.

Captain W. R. Abercrombie, head of the government exploration party, which last season did much work in the Copper river country and began opening up a military road from Fort Valdes to Fort Egbert on the Yukon, arrived in Seattle, en route north to continue his work. It is the purpose of the government, he says, to construct 2,400 miles of telegraph line in Alaska, and complete the military road. He returns this year with increased responsibilities. The road, he says, will be completed during this season from its present terminus, 80 miles inland, to Tanana, about two-thirds of the distance to the Yukon. The telegraph line will be built from Fort Valdes along the road to Fort Egbert and thence down the Yukon to St. Michael.

Among other northern improvements, he says, a large government wharf at Valdes has been decided upon.

An Eastern syndicate, headed by Henry Villard, he says, is now having surveys made along the general course of the military road with a view of building a line.

Bank for Ballard.

After many vain efforts on the part of the citizens, Ballard has finally secured a national bank, to be called the Ballard First National bank, with a capitalization of \$50,000. The bank will be founded and intimately connected with the Seattle National, whose cashier, S. Foster Kelly, is now arranging the details of the new institution. E. W. Andrews, president of the Seattle National, will be the head of the new bank. Mr. Kelly will be vice president, and the cashier and other officers are yet to be announced.

Northwest Notes.

A condensed milk factory is under consideration for Hillsboro.

There were 1,300 visitors at Crater Lake last year.

The Eugene water company has been reorganized, five of the old stockholders selling 220 shares to four new men for \$22,000.

The Dalles business men will take up the project of establishing a fruit and vegetable cannery there when the securing mill project shall be off their hands.

An effort is being made to construct a telephone line from Tillamook to North Yamhill, by way of the toll road. It would cost, it is estimated, about \$2,500.

Allen Edwards pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses at The Dalles, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. He obtained \$2 at the Umatilla house on a fraudulent check.

Sheepmen of Enterprise, Or., are refusing \$5 a head by the band for good ewes, says the Pendleton Tribune. One man refused \$3.50 for spring lambs, and another paid \$5.50 for 50 head of first-class sheep. Goats sell for \$5 a head.

At a public meeting in Klamath Falls, the proposition to donate \$150,000 worth of land to the Oregon Midland railroad, which proposed to build to that town, were accepted, and committees were appointed to arrange the matter.

It is reported by a gentleman residing in Ashland that instead of rebuilding the woolen mill at that place it is likely that the company will build a woolen mill at Klamath Falls, says the Klamath Falls Republican. It is argued that such a mill here would, on account of the long and mountainous road intervening, be far easier of access for the wool growers of Klamath and Lake counties, from which counties to Ashland mill derived its main supply.

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SPRING TRADE ENLARGING.

General Distribution Is of Fairly Good Volume.

Dradstreet's review of trade says: General distribution of trade is of fairly good volume, although affected by weather conditions and holidays. Spring business is enlarging at many markets East and West, the presence of buyers being encouraged by special passenger rates. A softening of prices of speculatively dealing staples is to be noted, but the reactions are of narrow extent.

Foreign demand for wheat remains small, American stocks are large, and farmers are reported holding supplies back, and crop-damage scares are discounted by mild weather. The strength of corn has been a feature, foreign demand being of good proportions, and this has furnished a supporting element in the wheat market.

There is a larger volume of business in pig iron at some markets, but less at others, and prices of that product are quite steady.

Structural iron continues active, indicating heavy building operations the coming spring and summer. Foreign iron markets retain all their old strength, and lower ocean freight would, it is argued, bring about a great enlargement of our export trade. Copper is quieter, but steady in price and tin notes a further advance in sympathy with foreign speculation. Hardware is improving in distribution at the West.

Business failures for the week number 163, as compared with 199 a week ago, and 220 in 1899.

The strength of staple values is a feature of Canadian trade. Retailers will carry over some stocks of winter clothing. Industrial activity is very marked, Canadian factories running to their fullest capacity. Business failures for the week number 28, against 35 last week, and 39 in this week a year ago.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.25@2.50 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz. Potatoes, new, \$18@20. Beets, per sack, 75@85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 50c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c. Cauliflower, 75c@81 per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 20c per pound. Eggs—20c. Cheese—Native, 16c. Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 14@15c. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7½@8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7½c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53@54c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14@15.00; brewing, \$17.00@18.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25½@32½c. Eggs—12½@13½c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@7.50 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—50@80c per sack; sweets, 3@2½c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50@2.50; carrots, \$1. Hops—3@8c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound. Veal—Large, 7@8c; small, 8½@9½c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 22@22½c; do seconds, 21@21½c; fancy dairy, 19@20c; do seconds, 17@18c per pound. Eggs—Store, 12@14c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.50@20.00; bran, \$13.00@13.00.