

ATTENT OF PRISONERS

Contents of Notes Between Salisbury and Kruger.

NOT RELATE TO PEACE

Artillery Duel Near Warrenton

London, March 24.—It has been noted that no new peace overtures have been made to Lord Salisbury, nor any expected at present by Great Britain. The telegraphic correspondence has been confined to the treatment of British prisoners, Lord Salisbury being the president of the South African republics responsible. The safety of Johannesburg at the gold mines there has not been feared.

It seems certain that Mafeking's daily chances lie in relief by the column opposed to be advancing from the north, or in the possibility that Colonel Den-Powell is still strong enough to attempt a sortie with a view of capturing the Boer guns at a time when Commandant Fryman has withdrawn his men to oppose Colonel Plumer's advance.

Nothing has developed regarding General Buller's intentions, but it seems hard to believe that he is again unburdening General Warren's division. It is reported from Lourenco Marques at Pretoria is prepared to stand a siege of two years, and that the Boer army, frantic at the reverses to the Boer arms, are entreating to be allowed to shoot the British officers imprisoned at Pretoria. It is also announced from Transvaal capital that the Italian contingent has declined to intervene.

Fighting at Warrenton.

Timberly, March 24.—There was a sharp artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blewitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which were in position, but ineffectively. The fish battery replied with effect, and the Boer fire. The Boers sent shells near the railway station, but were not damaged.

A scouting party got too close to the mouth of the river, and encountered a fire. The men were unable to get away, and it was impossible to relieve them without loss, the party being forced to wait for darkness in order to escape. The party retired with only one wounded.

This morning brisk firing was heard at Warrenton, about 6:30, but is now slackened up.

A detachment of Fusiliers has arrested two Vryburg inhabitants, who have been imprisoned by the Boers, were taken into Warrenton under a white flag after being taken from laager to laager around the district. They say the big gun from Kimberley has been taken through Christiansia to Pretoria. There are women and children in every laager. Trains now run within eight miles of Warrenton.

PREVENT NIGHT ATTACKS.

Department Wants an Illuminating Projectile.

New York, March 24.—Considerable interest is taken by naval officials here at Washington in the efforts which are being made to construct a shell containing a chemical compound which, when it strikes the water, will illuminate the surrounding atmosphere. During the war with Spain, Rear-Admiral O'Neil, chief of inventions of this character, submitted a shell containing calcium chloride which was fired at the Indian Head proving grounds. Lieutenant Strauss, in charge of the proving grounds, has recommended to Admiral O'Neil that the projectile be too cumbersome and too light, and that it was too light, and that when it struck the water it illuminated with an excellent light. Such a projectile would be extremely valuable in time of war, as a warship equipped with several of this type would be able to discharge them at an enemy's boat, for instance, and by the light thus produced would be able to detect the attacking vessel.

Louis Bill Shelved.

Washington, March 24.—After a heated discussion extending over three days the Loud bill, relating to second-class matter, was recommitted by the committee on the committee on bills. The majority in favor of action to recommit was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the bill will appear again during the session. Loud said, after the vote was announced, that this was the time and out, so far as he was concerned. The vote on the motion was 48 to 96, with 16 present and not voting.

Recruits for Manila.

New York, March 24.—More than 10,000 recruits of infantry and artillery will leave Fort Schuyler and Slocum tomorrow for Brooklyn, where they will board the transport steamer, which will sail Saturday for Manila.

Recruits for Manila.

New York, March 24.—The threat of a strike by the Western leaders of organized labor to tie up machine shops throughout the country unless the nine-hour day is granted to all employees, has been met by the National Metal Trades Association, which has taken steps toward organization. The national organization is only partially formed, but when completed will do the machine manufacturers of the city and adjacent towns.

ROBERTS' NEXT MOVE.

Preparing for the Invasion of the Transvaal.

London, March 24.—Several telegrams have passed between President Kruger and the British government in addition to the Salisbury-Kruger correspondence already published.

So far as the military situation is concerned, there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning, Generals Gatacre and Brabant are swiftly moving from point to point in the southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communications before starting toward Pretoria. A correspondent of the Daily News at Springfield describing those movements says:

"General Gatacre is sweeping through the country like a cyclone, with flying columns in all directions. His swiftness and strategy have proved of incalculable value to Lord Roberts."

The rebuilding of the railway bridge at Norval's Point will occupy two months. The temporary bridge will be completed in about 10 days. Meanwhile, supplies are transported by an aerial tramway across the gap. These works necessarily delay the providing of supplies for the advance.

Lord Methuen's movements north of Kimberley are believed to be a prelude to the gathering of a column of 20,000 men, with Kimberley as a base, to strike eastward from Fourteen Streams into the Transvaal.

GREAT MINING SUIT.

Case Involving Millions Between Rival Copper Kings Is On Trial.

Butte, Mont., March 24.—A mining suit between the rival copper kings, Marcus Daly and United States Senator William A. Clark, is on trial in the United States court. There are three suits in all, but the trial on one will determine all contentions. The mines involved are the Neversweat, of the Anaconda Company, and the Colusa and Parrot, owned by the Colusa-Parrot Mining Company, of which Senator Clark is the head. The question of apex is involved, and the determination of the matter will mean a great many millions of dollars to the company securing a favorable decision. Both sides have been actively preparing for the trial for a year past, and every section of the country has been scoured for mining experts to give testimony. Mine models, costing thousands of dollars, have been constructed for the purpose of the trial, which will be one of the most notable ever tried in the West. Some of the best known geologists and mining men of the country are arrayed on either side.

Some Concessions.

Washington, March 24.—Upon the authority of the governor of Alaska, Turner made the statement in the senate today that concessions for gold mining in the bed of the sea near Cape Nome, Alaska, had been granted by the secretary of war, and upon that statement he based a resolution of inquiry. Senator Turner said if such a grant had been made, it was a "shame, a reproach and a scandal." The resolution was agreed to.

In a few minutes, and without discussion, the additional urgent deficiency bill was passed with one or two other measures of choice.

Allison gave notice that he would call up the conference report on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill.

The Yaqui Rebellion.

Monterey, Mex., March 24.—The Ninth regiment of infantry, stationed in this city, has received orders to proceed immediately to the scene of the Yaqui Indian war and join the forces of General Torres in the campaign that is now being waged against the rebels. It is probable that permission will be asked of the United States government by President Diaz for this regiment and other military forces to pass through the United States by way of Eagle Pass, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz., as that is the only railway route to the scene of the rebellion.

Murder of a Chicago Barber.

Chicago, March 24.—Robert W. Gilchrist, proprietor of a barber shop at 1764 Twenty-second street, was shot and instantly killed while preparing to shave a patron in his shop tonight. The assassin came to the door of the shop, opened it about half way, took a slow aim with a rifle and fired, hitting Gilchrist in the temple before the witnesses of the crime could recover from their astonishment and give pursuit.

Religious Fanatics Tamed.

Gretna, Neb., March 24.—Tonight a mob took Louis Figg and wife, alleged religious fanatics, from their beds and treated them to a coat of tar and feathers. The mob, numbering about 30 prominent citizens, made no attempt at disguise. It is alleged that Figg and his wife had caused a number of women to forsake home, husbands and children and take up residence in the Figg "heaven."

Alleged Filipino Victory.

Paris, March 24.—The Instransigent has a telegram received by Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's envoy, announcing that the Filipino General Pava has routed the Americans near Cubat and taken the town.

Natural Gas Wrecked a Home.

Marion, Ind., March 22.—The home of Henry Elseroth was destroyed by an explosion of natural gas today. Mr. and Mrs. Elseroth, their son, 14 years old, and Samuel D. Payne, were injured. The boy and Payne will probably die. The family was asleep when the explosion occurred.

Vienna's street railway system cost \$40,000,000 and it is estimated that it will pay for itself in 10 years.

MINING UNDER THE SEA

Secretary Root's Reply to the Senate's Resolution.

NO CONCESSIONS GRANTED

Permits Were Given—No Law to Prevent Prospecting Under Water if Navigation Is Not Obstructed.

Washington, March 26.—Secretary Root today transferred to the senate his reply to the resolution requesting information on the war department's practice of granting permits for gold dredging off the Alaskan coast. He states that no concessions or grants to excavate the gold-bearing bed of the sea at or in the vicinity of Cape Nome or in other Alaskan waters have been made by the secretary of war or any other official of the war department, but that permits have been given under the navigation act of March 3, 1899, to excavate or dredge for gold at points where there can be no hindrance to navigation. He states that prospectors must secure such permits to avoid liability to heavy fines under the act. The secretary adds:

"As this statute was designed solely for the protection of navigation, it has been the practice of the war department to grant permits to persons desiring to excavate for any purpose when the work is not such as unjustly to affect navigation, and is otherwise lawful. Permits thus granted are not exclusive; they do not preclude any number of similar permits applicable to the same territory; they are not grants or concessions, and they confer no rights whatever, except immunity from prosecution under the statute."

"As there seems to be no legal reason why all citizens of the United States should not have the same opportunity to prospect for gold and acquire mining rights under the mining laws upon land under water as they have upon land not under water, the department determined, as a general policy in the exercise of the discretion vested in the chief of engineers and secretary of war by this statute, to relieve all citizens applying from the obstacle interposed by this statute as long as their proposed operations do not, in fact, interfere with navigation. All applications made under this statute have accordingly, so far as it has been possible to dispose of them, received favorable attention. No application of this description has been denied. Upon two, permits have been granted. Upon a third, papers had been prepared and were awaiting the secretary of war's signature at the time of the passage of your resolution. Three others were approved by the chief of engineers, and were in the hands of the judge-advocate for the preparation of the necessary papers. Eleven others are still in the office of the chief of engineers in process of examination upon the question whether they interfere with navigation. Four more, just received, are in the office of the secretary of war, and will today be sent to the chief of engineers. Unless otherwise directed by congress, the secretary of war will deem it his duty in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by law, to grant permits in all of these cases and upon all other similar applications by citizens of the United States; provided that the proposed work does not affect navigation."

A Negro's Six Victims.

Raleigh, N. C., March 24.—A negro, Tom Jones, commonly known in the country as "Preacher Jones," this morning murdered Ella Jones and her oldest daughter, Ida, with an ax, and then set fire to the beds in which lay the bodies of his victims and four sleeping children, ranging in years from a babe one month old to the largest boy, who was not more than 5. The four children were burned to death. The crime was committed at Garner's, a little town five miles east of here. The murderer, according to the story of little 7-year-old Laura Jones, who escaped with her younger sister, deliberately struck the mother four times and then made two cuts into the body of the oldest child. He then fired the house.

When the people heard the story of the murder, they went to Jones' house to arrest him. They found that his clothes still bore stains of fresh blood, and that his hands were covered with blood.

Ice Gorge Floods a Town.

Monroe, Mich., March 26.—Owing to an ice gorge a large portion of the Third ward of this city is under four feet of water, and the current of the Raisin river is running down Front street on the south and Elm avenue on the north. Great damage has already been done. The city authorities have decided to dynamite the ice gorge.

Factory Elevator Fell.

New York, March 24.—One of the elevators in the seven-story factory building at 247 Center street broke its cable today and fell seven stories, injuring three of its occupants internally. The injured are: John Pododa, 17 years old, the elevator boy; Bernard Katzung and Anton Schroeder, of Brooklyn.

Adopted by the Senate.

Washington, March 26.—The senate today adopted the conference report on the Puerto Rican tariff bill by a vote of 35 to 15, practically a strictly party expression. No Democrat voted for the report, but Stewart, Silver, of Nevada, voted with the Republicans. The time of discussion was consumed mostly by Tillman, who made a fierce attack on the measure, and accused the Republican senators and the Republican party of indiscretion, hypocrisy and "dirty work."

EXPLOSION OF COLLODION.

Wrecked Two Buildings in Philadelphia—One Life Lost.

Philadelphia, March 24.—One person was killed and four injured by a terrible explosion of collodion in the photographic supply establishment of Thomas M. McCollin & Co., on South Eleventh street, today. The dead man is Herman Weiss, aged 19. The more seriously injured are: George W. Nicholas, August Hauser, Daniel Reed, a fireman, and John A. Granton.

The building was almost entirely wrecked, and the adjoining structure, occupied by V. Clad & Sons manufacturers of hotel ranges and kitchen supplies, was also badly damaged by the force of the explosion. There were over 100 persons in the Clad building when the explosion occurred on the sixth floor of the McCollin building. The force of the explosion blew out the north wall of the building, and the heavy mass crashed through the roof of the Clad building, which was only four stories in height.

Weiss and Hauser, who were working on the upper floor of the Clad building, were crushed under the falling debris. Nicholas and Granton were burned by the explosion, and were taken from the McCollin building by firemen. While firemen were working in the McCollin building, the third floor gave way, and in this crash fireman Daniel Reed had his leg broken. The property loss is about \$75,000. Fire, which followed the explosion, did considerable additional damage.

The roof of the Jefferson hospital, the rear of which adjoined the burned structure, caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished, and did but little damage. A number of patients were quickly removed from the hospital as a measure of precaution during the progress of the fire.

A REVOLTING CRIME.

Young Woman Burned to Death by Four Men in South Carolina.

Wadesborough, S. C., March 24.—Particulars were received today of a revolting crime committed in Cheslerfield county a few days ago. Cassie Boone, a young woman, was enticed from her home by four white men, carried to the woods near by and assaulted with knives. The woman was gashed with knives in the fleshy part of her body, the cuts being from four to 12 inches in length. Then coal oil was poured over her and she was set on fire and released in the woods, to run screaming until she fell dying. When found a small brand around the forehead was the only shred of clothing left on her body.

Cassie Boone was 20 years old, the daughter of George Boone, a farmer. She was one-quarter Indian. The girl's reputation, it is said, was not good. Last Sunday evening she left her home with Sam Woodward to visit Vinee Melton. She left there later in the evening with Tom Steen and James Jackson, presumably to return to her father's house. Nothing more was heard of her till she was seen Monday night running through the woods.

Ross Jackson, John Jackson, Abb Kirkly and Jim Verner, reported that they heard the screaming, and, collecting a crowd, went into the woods and found the girl. Some one threw an overcoat over the charred and dying woman, and then summoned help. When a doctor arrived she was dead.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Relating to the Disposition of Estates of Those Who Die Abroad.

Washington, March 24.—The senate today in executive session ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the estates of citizens of one country who die in the other, which has been under consideration for the past few days. There was no debate today, but several additions were accepted. Article 2 was amended so as to provide for the extension of the provisions of the agreement to dependencies of the United States, "only upon direction of the lawmaking power of the United States," thus relieving the treaty of the criticism that it conferred too great power upon the president. Article 5 was amended so as to make it apply only to the right of disposing of property. As drafted, the treaty conferred upon the subjects of Great Britain and upon those of the United States in Great Britain "the same right in acquiring possessions or disposing of property" as is possessed by the citizens of the country itself; the words "acquiring" and "possessing" were stricken out. As amended, the treaty was ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

Held Up a Train.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24.—A "lone" robber, wearing a false face, with a huge black moustache painted on the mask, held up the southbound Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs train, four miles south of Hamburg, Ia., at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The train was in charge of Conductor Billy McGee. Flagman Moore was first accosted by the robber at the rear end of the train. Using Moore as a shield, the robber went through the sleeper and chair car, getting \$200 in cash and a gold watch. He pulled the bell cord and when the train slowed down jumped off and escaped in the darkness. The robbery was reported to the Burlington general office here from Langdon, the first station south of Hamburg.

Bounty on Robbers' Bodies.

Kansas City, March 24.—R. J. McFarland, chief of the Kansas City police department, has hung up a bounty for the bodies of all highway robbers killed in the city while in the act of committing robberies or directly thereafter. The price the chief offers to give for the body of each highwayman, the money to be paid out of his salary, is \$25. The reward is open to members of the force as well as any citizen.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest in the Growing Western States.

Letter From Nome.

F. W. Beachwood, of Tacoma, Wash., received a letter from R. J. Becker, at Nome, Alaska, in which he says:

"At present all lines of supplies, except dogs, are sufficiently plentiful. Lumber is \$250 per 1,000 feet, and hard to get. Milk and cream low, and rice and ham 50 cents per pound. Fuel will be short. Dog teams have cleaned the river and beach already. One hundred pounds, or a single sack, of coal, when you can get it, costs \$50. For profit, canned meats is a good staple, but not flour or sugar. Never in history has there been such stampeding. Bonanza district has been lit on as by grasshoppers, and now there is a grand rush for Koksadapagra."

"The big excitement is at Milk creek, 15 miles above Prince of Wales. York is attracting a big lot of attention, and good results are shown. Above Cape Rodney is the latest, called New Eldorado district, and it is surely good, along with a three mile free gold bearing ledge of quartz. The trail is hot with people for this district. There will no doubt be a big stampede for Norton creek, as \$14 a pan is secured. Other creeks yield 10 and 15 cents at the surface."

"The beach is being worked with good results, and coarse gold at times shows up. Several \$5 and \$15 nuggets, and one worth \$37, were found about one and a half miles up, and on top of the ground."

Bonded for \$200,000.

What promises to be one of the richest mines in the whole Eastern Oregon district, and which heretofore has been practically unknown, was bonded today to Captain J. W. Heisner, of Baker City, for \$200,000. The property is situated on Dixie mountain, near Quartzburg, at the head of John Day valley. It is named the Yankee Boy, and consists of a group of six claims. Several veins run through the property of high grade ore. The formation of the ledges is porphyry, slate, syenite, granite and phonolite. The property is well developed by tunnels and shafts, and the ore is found in hematite and quartz. There is plenty of water and timber, water right and mill site.

To Use Street Car Track.

The Lebanon, Or., paper mill company has purchased a mile of street car rails, that were obtained years ago for extensions of the street car system in Eugene. The extensions were never made. The rails will now be put to use in the yards of the paper mill at Lebanon. In addition to this, negotiations are pending between the same parties for the purchase of the street car system now in operation at Eugene.

Trout From Lake Michigan.

Tom Brown, superintendent of the Salmon river steelhead hatchery, and E. R. Greenman, deputy fish commissioner, left today for the hatchery site to begin work on the spring run. Mr. Greenman will remain there only a short time. Superintendent S. W. Downing, of the Clackamas hatchery, has received 100,000 trout from Lake Michigan, which he is feeding. These trout will be transplanted in Washington and Oregon waters. When full grown these trout weigh as much as 85 pounds.

Northwest Notes.

The \$15,000 necessary to establish a fruit cannery in Walla Walla has been subscribed. A Umattila county, Or., breeder has a Poland China sow whose offspring last year brought him \$100. Her latest effort was a litter of 14 pigs. The most unique wedding ever solemnized in Spokane occurred when Justice Leonard performed the ceremony uniting Tom Wing, a native of China, and Wennie, a native of Japan. It is the opinion of many of our ranchers with whom we have spoken on the subject, says the Vale, Malheur county, Gazette, there will be considerable water during the coming season, in spite of the lack of snow in the mountains. They say that as the ground has not been frozen the rain and snow water has sunk, and this will feed the springs until late in the season.

L. Patnaud, who arrived the other day from Alaska, it is said, made a stake large enough to pay dividends to the several Everett citizens who joined in advancing him \$50 each as a grub stake, at the rate of \$1,350 for every \$50.

While excavating at Fort Stevens recently for the new barracks, an old burying ground was discovered and several coffins unearthed. No one seems to know anything about this ancient burial place, and no mention can be found of it in the records at the fort.

N. W. Fish, a millionaire of Elmira, N. Y., and Professor B. F. Barge have leased 1,200 acres of choice lands on the Yakima Indian reservation at Simco station, and have a large force of men engaged in plowing and seeding. They propose making a great stock farm, in which alfalfa will form the basis of feeding several thousand cattle, sheep and hogs every winter for the early spring market.

A hole 600 feet deep has been drilled on the ranch of Alex Still, near Weston, Or. Some water has been obtained and it is expected that a good supply of water will be found at a little greater depth.

The sheepmen who have been using the mountains included in the Ranier forest reserve have been notified of the decision of the secretary of the interior that sheep and cattle will not be permitted to graze on the reserve this season.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

General Outlook Retains Most Encouraging Features.

Bradstreet's Review: Some of the irregularities are visible in the general trade and industrial situation, the results of the working of counter currents in various lines, but, taken as a whole, the general outlook retains the most encouraging features noted for some time past in these columns. Favorable reports as to retail distribution and as to collections come from Southern, Western and Northwestern markets, due to better weather. Advances in wages of soft coal miners, of stove molders, and of other workers allied to the iron and steel industry would seem to point to labor conditions retaining most of the favorable features which have recently made them features of favorable remark.

Sugar is higher, mainly owing to the growing strength of raw material. Wheat and corn, among the breadstuffs, have been weaker, reflecting another one of those short swings in prices which have been a feature of the former market, but also expected heavy shipments from Argentina and good estimated crop reports from the South and West. In the Central West, wheat crop advices are disappointing, complaint of winter killing more than offsetting increased acreage.

Wool remains one of the soft spots in the market, and though a little more business has been done this week than last, concessions are easier to obtain and prices are notably lower. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,003,495 bushels, against 2,727,450 bushels last week, 3,764,761 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 192, as compared with 190 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.00 @ 2.75 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 60c per doz. Potatoes, new, \$17 @ 18. Beets, per sack, 75 @ 85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parsnips, per sack, 75 @ 85c. Cauliflower, 75c @ \$1 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, 28c per pound; dairy, 17 @ 22c; ranch, 17c per pound. Eggs—15 @ 16c. Cheese—Native, 15c. Poultry—13 @ 14c; dressed, 14 @ 15c; spring, \$5.

Hay—Puguet 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, \$20. 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, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$15.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7 1/2 @ 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2 @ 10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53 @ 54c; Valley, 53c; Blinestem, 57c 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 @ 17.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9 @ 10; clover, \$7 @ 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50 @ 55c; seconds, 42 1/2 @ 45c; dairy, 30 @ 37 1/2 c; store, 28 @ 32 1/2 c. Eggs—12 1/2 c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per dozen; hens, \$6.50; springs, \$2.50 @ 3.50; geese, \$6.50 @ 8.00 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50; ducks, \$5.50 @ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 @ 11c per pound. Potatoes—50 @ 60c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/2 c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 60c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2 c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50 @ 2.50; carrots, \$1. Hops—3 @ 8c per pound. Wool—Valley, 2 @ 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 15c; mohair, 27 @ 30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4 1/2 c; dressed mutton, 7 @ 7 1/2 c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2 c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feelers, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c; small, 8 @ 9c per pound. Tallow—5 @ 5 1/2 c; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2 @ 4c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12 @ 15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 @ 16c; Valley, 20 @ 22c; Northern, 10 @ 12c. Hope—1899 crop, 11 @ 13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 19c; do seconds, 17 1/2 @ 18c; fancy dairy, 16 @ 17c; do seconds, 15 @ 16c per pound. Eggs—Store, 12 1/2 c; fancy ranch, 14 1/2 c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @ 20.00; bran, \$12.00 @ 13.00.