

IMMIGRATION FROM JAPAN

Low Islands Are Scooped for Steerage Passengers.

PROMISED JOBS AND GOOD PAY

Already Booked for the Pacific Coast of America and Twice as Many More May Come.

Tacoma, April 21.—According to an agent of the Northern Pacific steamship line, over 10,000 Japanese are booked for passage to this coast in the months of May and June, in the two weeks preceding the sailing of the Goodwin from Japan. Of this large army of coolies, over 3,400 arrived on the sound on the three days: the Riojan Maru on the 17th, the German on the 18th, the Milos 1,014, and the Goodwin on the 19th, while the Braemar is following with 1,016 of them, and several other ships clearing for Portland and other ports containing the remainder of this army of coolie laborers.

According to this officer, immigration agents have been "working" the agricultural districts of Japan for recruits, telling the Japs that all they have to do is raise \$60 in gold to be transported to a country flowing with milk and honey, and where every man will be given an easy position at \$1 a day gold. To prove they are telling the truth, these agents show letters from Japs in this country and photographs of them dressed equal to the white merchants in the ports.

With such bright prospects in view, the parents of a large family of boys are induced to borrow money on their farms, or to raise it by mortgaging the earnings of the boys and the farm for \$60. The agent engages passage for them in the steerage of some of the trans-Pacific steamships for \$30 each, the balance being his commission; but which he can only collect after the immigrants have arrived in this country. The law requires each Japanese to have at least \$30 on his arrival here. Out of these men come to this country expecting to clear the forests or to till the ground, but every one has been led to believe an easy position at good wages in white men's houses waits him.

This officer says if something is not done soon to check the influx of Japanese before the year is out at least 20,000 more of them will be booked for his coast, as there are fully 100 agents in the various provinces of Japan, working up the lower class of Japs to raise \$60 each to reach a land where they can make more money in one year than they could in Japan in a lifetime.

ARREST OF STRIKERS.

Arrest of Strikers at the Croton Valley Dam.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 21.—This was by far the liveliest day in and around Croton valley since the strike began, 17 days ago. The civil and military authorities played a very important part in the day's proceedings, and the result is that now 26 Italians are behind prison bars awaiting examination on charges of inciting riot and with carrying weapons to inflict bodily injury. Sheriff Molloy, of Westchester county, secured 32 warrants for the arrest of leaders of the strikers, and also search warrants for the houses in the Italian colonies where the laborers live, from Judge Smith, at Sing Sing, last night. This fact became known last night, and more than 100 Italians fled from their homes during the night to avoid arrest. It was said today that fully 150 of the men who had struck for higher wages had gone to New York and Syracuse, where they are secured other places.

The sheriff, with a posse of 25 deputies, escorted by company D, of the seventh regiment, arrived at the Bowers about 9 o'clock, where they immediately began a thorough search of the houses for weapons and ammunition, and whenever they came across a person for whom they had a warrant, they placed him under arrest. There was not the slightest resistance made except by one man. In the Bowers, nine prisoners were captured. The sheriff then went to the other side of the river and scoured the houses on up of the hill and in little Italy. In his round-up, which lasted nearly four hours, 16 prisoners were captured. Many of the most peaceful of the striking Italians are leaving town to seek work elsewhere. At 8 o'clock this morning work was resumed the same as yesterday, but there were no ore laborers on hand.

Repairing the Boston.

Washington, April 20.—The board of survey in the case of the United States cruiser Boston has reported to the navy department that the ship can be repaired at a cost of \$175,000, or one-half of the original estimate, and the work has been ordered done at the new island navy-yard.

Large Importation of Opium.

San Francisco, April 20.—The largest single importation of opium to arrive in this port was that brought here by the Nippon Maru. The opium is worth \$600,000, and the duty amounts to \$200,000.

Food for Indian Famines Sufferers.

Washington, April 21.—The navy department has secured a 5,000-ton steamer to carry the wheat and other food supplies collected by charitable organizations in New York to the stricken and famine sufferers in India.

Spokane, Wash., April 21.—The

Spokane of the Spokane Exposition company have raised \$42,050 for the erection of a permanent exposition building this summer, and holding the usual fair next October.

PARTISAN RANCOR.

Warm Debate in the House on President's Change of Mind.

Washington, April 20.—The debate on the naval appropriation bill under the five-minute rule today drifted into politics, and for a good portion of the afternoon members fought hammer and tongs across the political aisle. The partisan rancor almost culminated in a sensational scene between Grosvenor, of Ohio, champion of the administration, and Williams, of Mississippi. Some of the Democrats began worrying Hawley, of Texas, by pointedly asking if the president had not changed his mind on the Puerto Rican tariff question, and Grosvenor finally threw himself into the breach. Williams made an interruption that drew a sharp rejoinder from the Ohioan about the "unfair advantage" taken by the Mississippi. This aroused the wrath of the latter, and after Grosvenor had concluded, he made a stinging response, in which he said parliamentary language would not permit him properly to characterize Grosvenor's offense. Later, Grosvenor disclaimed intentional affront, and there the matter ended. Some progress was made with the bill, but most of the controverted points went over. A motion to strike from the bill the contingent fund of \$500,000 for the navy department was defeated.

HAWAII'S GROWING TRADE.

Largely Increased Exports and Imports Last Year.

Washington, April 20.—Consul-General Heywood, at Honolulu, has transmitted to the state department the report of the collector-general of customs of Hawaii for 1899, which provides some interesting figures, concerning the increased commercial prosperity of the islands. Goods to the amount of \$15,032,830 were imported from the United States, while the value of the exports to this country amounted to \$22,517,753. Trade with other countries was comparatively slight, although imports to the amount of \$1,774,675 came in from Great Britain. The remainder of the export trade was carried on with China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Machinery was imported to the amount of \$2,089,278, nearly double the importation during 1898, and imports generally showed a material, and in some cases, a remarkable increase over those of the preceding year. Sugar to the amount of over \$21,000,000 was exported. The rice exportation was greatly below that of 1898. The total exports of the year amounted \$22,628,741, being an increase of about \$5,000,000 over last year's trade.

Tore Off Their Badges.

London, April 20.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, nearly half the members of the Chicago corps, when offered Mausers on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges. Adeltor S. Hay, United States consul, notified the Transvaal government that he must report the circumstances to Washington.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Two hundred and fifty Boers started today from Waterval Onder, marching through the Zoutpanberg district to intercept General Carrington's force."

Tornado in Missouri.

Kansas City, April 19.—A Star special from Lexington, Mo., says: Five people were injured, one fatally, and considerable property was damaged by a tornado that passed just west of Concordia, Lafayette county, last evening. The first place struck was the residence of Martin Bergman, occupied by Henry Meyer. The house and barn were destroyed. Robert Hendricks' house and half a dozen big barns were also destroyed, several head of stock killed and much other damage done to property.

Battles in Colombia.

Kingston, April 19.—News received here from Colombia says two big battles have been fought at Matamundo and Pradera, where the rebel forces under Generals Rosa, Ibanez and Caicedo were completely routed, a large number being killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Colombian government has sent 6,000 additional troops north. Peace is reported to be completely restored in the department of Magdalena.

Election in Louisiana.

New Orleans, April 19.—The election today in Louisiana for members of the legislature and a full state ticket resulted in a Democratic landslide. The ticket, headed by W. W. Heard swept the state, and the legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Democratic majority in the state will exceed 25,000, based on returns already in, and may reach 50,000.

Miner Killed His Wife.

Butte, Mont., April 20.—Peter Dempsey, a miner, this evening shot and killed his wife in their rooms on Main street. They had been married only a short time and quarreled continuously. She left him recently, but returned to him. They quarreled again today and he killed her.

Weekly Plague Rate 4,000.

Simla, April 20.—The deaths from plague throughout India during the past week have slightly decreased, but the aggregate is still upwards of 4,000.

Canal Bill Changed.

Washington, April 20.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today made an important change in the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, striking out the provision for fortifications and thus providing what is expected to become a compromise. The amendment was proposed by Representative Barham, of California. The chairman of the committee was instructed to offer the same upon consideration of the bill at the proper time, as a committee amendment thereto.

Loss of Colorado Livestock.

Denver, April 20.—Reports received here from the grazing regions indicate that heavy losses of livestock will result from the prolonged rain and snow storm. State Senator Barrels says that the losses of sheep in the vicinity of Trinidad aggregate not less than 20,000.

The new town of Granite, Or., has a telephone exchange that connects every business house in town.

MORE CANNED ROAST BEEF

Philippine Army to Be Supplied With It.

FRESH MEAT A NECESSITY

Impossibility of Providing Cattle & the Hoof or Refrigerator Beef Under Existing Conditions.

Washington, April 23.—War department officials have been compelled to resort to the use of canned roast beef for the subsistence of the army in the Philippines. This is due to the fact that it is absolutely essential that the soldiers shall be served with fresh meat and because of the impossibility of providing refrigerator beef or cattle on the hoof under existing conditions. When the bulk of the army was located at the seashore and at easily accessible points there was no difficulty in providing them with fresh meats, but conditions have now changed, and the army is scattered among 160 points in various parts of the archipelago, a great many of them at considerable distance from the nearest shipping point. There are no cattle available, and the refrigerator beef which has heretofore formed the principal basis of subsistence for the troops cannot be preserved in good condition long enough to reach many of the inland posts. Consequently it became necessary to look for some suitable substitute, and the American canned roast beef was the only thing found to meet the requirements.

The suggestions for its use came originally from the subsistence officers in the Philippines, and the chief commissary officer at Manila recently called a requisition for an immediate delivery of about 100,000 cans of roast beef and subsequent deliveries at the rate of about 50,000 cans a month. Acting Commissary-General Webster presented the matter to the secretary of war with a strong endorsement of the proposition. As a measure of extreme caution, however, Secretary Root decided to get a personal opinion from Major-General Otis before taking final action. A cable message of inquiry was forwarded at once, and General Otis' reply was received today. Its text was not made public, but its general character may be clearly inferred from the fact that instructions have been sent to Colonel Alexander, the commissary officer at Chicago, to arrange for the immediate dispatch of a large quantity of roast beef to San Francisco for shipment to Manila by the first available steamer. Special precaution will be taken to secure the best quality of beef and to insure its proper care and preservation at all stages of its long journey to the Philippines.

KISSED THE BIG GIRLS.

Charge Made Against a Reedville Teacher.

Hillsboro, Or., April 21.—A sworn complaint, signed by N. P. Okerman and 11 other patrons of school district No. 29, directed against U. S. McHargue, the principal of the Reedville school, was today forwarded to the state department of public instruction at Salem, asking that the teacher's certificate be revoked. The petition alleges that McHargue has been guilty of gross misconduct, and that during school hours he has been guilty of kissing the older girls, much "to their disgust and annoyance," and, further, that owing to this conduct, many of the larger girls are remaining away from school. McHargue is charged with voting at a school meeting at a January session, while his name does not appear on the tax roll for 1899. One singular statement in the complaint is the allegation that at the March school meeting the principal accused one of the complainants of "killing his (complainant's) eldest son." For these charges and others of like nature, the petitioners ask that the state certificate of McHargue be revoked.

Fight With Cattle Thieves.

Salt Lake, April 23.—A special to the Tribune from Thompson's, Utah, says: Mr. Fullerton, manager of the Webster City Cattle Company, yesterday discovered two men mutilating brands on his cattle. They threatened to shoot and he retreated. With the assistance of Sheriff Preese and posse, the thieves were overtaken 70 miles north of here and ordered to surrender. The thieves showed fight, and were followed six miles further north, all exchanging shots, one of the outlaws being instantly killed. The dead man answers the description of "Flat Nose" George, and investigation proves almost conclusively that he is one of the men that robbed the train of the Union Pacific railroad about a year ago. He has been brought to Thompson's for identification. Men are now on the way from Cheyenne to identify him.

All Quiet at Croton Dam.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 23.—Everything was quiet in the strike situation today. The same men who reported yesterday to the summons of the whistle at 7 A. M. reported for work again this morning, bringing a dozen more with them. At the quarry 132 men appeared for work.

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Killed His Father to Save His Mother.

Anderson, Ind., April 21.—John Rodmore, 54 years of age, was shot and instantly killed by his son, Thomas E. Rodmore, aged 20. The son claims he killed his father to save his mother's and his own life, both of whom had been attacked by the elder Rodmore with a hatchet. Mrs. Rodmore had filed suit for divorce.

Infectious Diseases are Unknown in Greenland.

Greenland, on account of the dry, cold atmosphere.

TURKEY MUST PAY IT.

American Claims Can no Longer Go Unsettled.

Washington, April 21.—The news of the firm attitude assumed by the state department toward the Turkish government in the prosecution of its claim for damages to American missionary property caused something of a sensation in diplomatic circles today. Three successive American ministers have prosecuted these claims; each received a promise of prompt settlement, and yet not a dollar has been paid. With European diplomats that is an old experience, and they have consequently been somewhat surprised at the announcement that the United States government is actually going to insist upon performance, instead of promise. Minister Angell, after trying his hand at collection for two years, recommended that a United States warship be sent to seize Smyrna and collect revenues at the custom-house there sufficient to meet our claims. This suggestion was not seriously entertained, nor is it now. In the first place, according to the state department officials, the most important business interests in Smyrna are in the hands of foreigners, not Turks, and a bombardment by a United States fleet might result in a pretty bill for damages against us. Then, as there is still a remnant of a Turkish navy, the United States would have to send a squadron, instead of a single ship. Such a movement would, without doubt, be resented by the remainder of Europe, which could not contemplate with equanimity an action by the United States that would perhaps destroy the fruits of many years' work of the greatest European statesmen by precipitating a final crisis in Turkey.

Therefore, the important step to be taken by our government will not be warlike, but will still suggest in a most dignified manner the indignation felt by the United States at the betrayal of Turkish promises. How this attitude will bear upon the Turkish minister in Washington cannot be foretold at this moment. He has so far absolutely been unentangled in the negotiations of the American claims, but that fact might not save him from being made the immediate victim of his country's laches. The minister, however, is very popular in Washington. The proved claims against Turkey include about \$300,000 for the destruction of property alone. To these, which admitted of practically no dispute, there was added the Lentz claim of \$40,000, which was presented by Secretary Olney.

STORIES OF REFUGEES.

Boers Said to Be Preparing to Destroy Johannesburg Mines.

London, April 21.—A cable this morning states that the Natal Mercury publishes accounts of newly arrived refugees, who tell of elaborate preparations which are being made for the destruction of all the shafts in the mines around Johannesburg. The scheme is being carried out under the supervision of the state mining engineer, who has requisitioned all the copper wire in the town for the purpose of making connections. Weeks must elapse before General Carrington who has arrived at Beira, will be able to concentrate his force on the borders of the Transvaal or approach Mafeking. According to a rumor in circulation at Lourenco Marques, a Boer force has been sent to intercept General Carrington, but it is not thought to be of sufficient strength to cause anxiety.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated today, the Boers are much disconcerted by the present condition of affairs. Their fortifications and forces, numbering about 15,000 men, are spread over ridges in contemplation of a British advance through the Waschbank valley north of Ladysmith, which has not been occupied. The Boer patrols are active and constantly laying traps.

Day in the Senate.

Washington, April 21.—In accordance with the recommendation of the president in his message sent to congress yesterday, the senate today passed a joint resolution providing for the administration of civil affairs in Puerto Rico, pending the appointment of officers under the Puerto Rican government law, recently enacted. The Alaska civil code bill was again under consideration the debate continuing on the Hansbrough alien miners' amendment. Carter presented formally his substitute for the Hansbrough amendment and delivered a speech in support of it. Spooner antagonized both the original and substitute amendments, holding that the courts ought to settle the conflicting claims without interference by congress.

Philippine Trials.

Manila, April 21.—The military commission which tried three Filipinos at Loallamba for guerrilla warfare has found all three guilty, and sentenced two of them to life imprisonment and one to 30 years' imprisonment. Major-General Otis has approved the findings, but has reduced the sentences to 15 years. Two Ladrones convicted of murder have been sentenced to be hanged at O'Donell.

Paper made from seaweed is so transparent that it is used for windows instead of glass.

Killed His Father to Save His Mother. Anderson, Ind., April 21.—John Rodmore, 54 years of age, was shot and instantly killed by his son, Thomas E. Rodmore, aged 20. The son claims he killed his father to save his mother's and his own life, both of whom had been attacked by the elder Rodmore with a hatchet. Mrs. Rodmore had filed suit for divorce.

Infectious diseases are unknown in Greenland.

Greenland, on account of the dry, cold atmosphere.

SHEEP ON RESERVE.

Regulations Under Which Grazing is Permitted—No Oregon Stock in Washington.

The total number of sheep to be allowed on the Mount Rainier forest reserve during the coming season, under the recent order of Secretary Hitchcock, will be 250,000. This number is practically the same as in previous years. Last year 250,000 were allowed on the reserve.

Cattle and horses are, also, to be allowed on the reserve, the number of cattle being limited to 5,500 and of horses to 1,000. These figures are based upon the number of cattle and horses that have been estimated as going on the reserve heretofore.

Each man desiring the privilege of the range must make an application which, when approved by the department, will entitle him to a certain part of the reserve.

Each permit to graze will contain a qualifying clause, which provides that those accepting the permit will pay such charges, per head, for their animals as the secretary of the interior may hereinafter decide. According to previous suggestions and recommendations, the secretary is expected to favor a charge of 2 to 4 cents per head for sheep and 10 to 12½ cents per head for cattle and horses.

The permits which are to be issued will prohibit Oregon sheep or cattle grazing on the reserves in Washington. There has been much complaint regarding the invasion of Oregon sheep and cattle in Washington, and it is now the purpose of the department to prevent such invasion in the future and to reserve the grazing lands of Washington for the sheep and cattle men of that state.

Superintendent Sheller recommended that approximately 250,000 sheep be allowed to graze on the reserve this year. His actual figures were a little less than the number allowed by the secretary of the interior.

Fabulous Wealth.

The famous Helena mine, Bohemia district, Lane county, Or., which for a long time was restrained from operation through litigation, is now in full operation. The mill was started April 1. The first 30 hours' run produced \$7,000. It is generally known that the Helena mine was a valuable property, but this remarkable showing goes beyond the anticipations of everybody except its owners. Mr. Jennings states that from the present developments they have ore in sight for two years' work, and its value runs very high.

Prairie City District.

Several rich strikes are reported from Prairie City, the new mining town at the head of the John Day. Lon Cleaver, er, who is heavily interested in mining property in that section, telephoned his brother, E. E. Cleaver, of Portland, that half a dozen rich strikes have been made three miles from Prairie City. Another rich strike was made on Dixie Butte mountain, six miles from Prairie City, of free gold, which was said to be very rich. The bare particulars of the strikes only were telephoned and no details were given.

Northwest Notes.

Heppner, Or., is building a two mile bicycle path. Spokane is working to secure the Trans-Mississippi congress for 1901. A public park is the next improvement that is spoken of for Baker City.

A Coos bay mill has a million feet of lumber on its wharf, awaiting shipment. Fruit in Yakima county is reported not to have suffered from the recent frosts.

At Lostine, Or., a mill man advertises "common rough lumber at \$8.50 per M."

D. B. Hinton ("Uncle Ben") an Oregon pioneer, died in Crook county the 4th inst., at the age of 80. Spokane expects to take in \$20,000 this month and next from saloons. The license is \$500 per year.

Waterville, Wash., has granted a telephone company the right to erect poles within the town limits. The United States government has let a contract for clearing the timber and brush from land back of Fort Flager, as a protection to the fortifications at Marrowstone point against fire.

D. H. DeCann, member of the executive committee of the State Shingle Association, of Washington, states that the committee has decided to try to organize a close-down for two weeks, beginning April 30. The market for "clears" is strong, but "stars" are weak, and unless the output is curtailed a break in the market is feared.

N. N. Garvick, a German carpenter, who had \$25 in money and a \$200 draft in his pockets, started with three tramps to "beat" the railroad from Pendleton to Spokane. They took refuge in a box car, and when not far from Walla Walla Garvick was attacked by his companions, who took his watch money and draft, exchanged his clothes and shoes for poor ones, and then pitched him from the car. He had a long difficult time reaching Spokane, and says he has had enough tramping.

The receipts for the town of Sumpster, Or., for the past two years have been \$10,634 and the disbursements \$10,890. The town now claims a population of more than 4,000.

A burning question in Albany, Or., is whether an ex-poundmaster is keeping his two dogs with one license. The present poundmaster says his distinguished predecessor is running a "thimble game" on him, by claiming that his license receipt is for the dog that gets into the pound.

IRON AND STEEL LOWER.

Metal Markets Disturb Serenity of the Trade Situation.

Bradstreet's says: More rather than less irregularity in the trade and price situation is to be noted this week, partly in the result of weather conditions, but partly in the case of the iron and steel trade because of the continuance of those efforts in the friction of lower prices which have been such a feature of the iron and steel trade of late. That the basis conditions of trade remain on the whole more favorable is, however, evidenced by a number of features. Railroad earnings continue heavy, and the decrease noted in bank clearings is chargeable largely to religious and other holiday observances, and to restricted stock speculation.

It has been a weather market for the cereals and most agricultural products, these advancing early this week, but weakening toward the close. Wool is weak, but there is rather more inquiry, and now, as one year ago, relatively highest prices rule at points of production.

Backward weather conditions have affected the lumber trade demand but, in this as in a number of other lines, the advanced prices demanded are credited with checking business.

The pressure of heavy supplies is responsible for the slight weakening shown in the price of raw sugar this week, while the refined market remains unchanged.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 3,898,945 bushels, against 2,896,653 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 161 against 152 last week.

Failures in Canada for the week number 19, as compared with 35 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, \$5 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 40@45c doz. Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18. Beets, per sack, 75@85c. Turnips, per sack, 40@60c. Carrots, per sack, 50@75c. Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c. Cauliflower, California 85@90c. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound. Eggs—15@16c. Cheese—14@15c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$5. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @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, \$30. 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, \$3.50@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c. Hams—Large, 18c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54@55c; Valley, 54c; Bluestem, 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@14.50; 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, 40@45c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25@32½c. Eggs—13c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; 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—30@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, 75c; onions, \$2.50@3.00; carrots, 50c. Hops—3@8c per pound. Wool—Valley, 16@18c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, \$2.50 each. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound. Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 3½@4c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 18@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 17c; do seconds, 16@16½c; fancy dairy, 16c; do seconds, 13@15c per pound. Eggs—Store, 14c; fancy ranch, 16½c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.