

JOHANNESBURG IS OCCUPIED

Roberts and His Army Enter the City.

KRUGER FLIES FROM PRETORIA

Transvaal Forces Are Said to Be Headed for the Lydenburg Mountains—No News Out of Pretoria.

London, June 2.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office: "Johannesburg, May 31.—Her Majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg and the British flag floats over the government buildings." Related messages from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials Tuesday night, and the collection, at a meeting of citizens, of a government to administer the city provisionally. Since these telegrams left Johannesburg nothing apparently has reached Johannesburg by telegraph from Pretoria. Possibly the wires have been cut, or the Boer censor at some intermediate point may intercept telegrams.

The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone toward the Lydenburg region. The defenders of Laing's Nek, when their position became too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this concentration takes place there will be possibly 20,000 men, who may hold out for a time, with scattered bands of guerrillas everywhere. The press dispatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate as to the number of Boers who were fighting at Laing's Nek and General Ian Hamilton, Monday and Tuesday, but they all agree that the Boers retired and that the British casualties were slight.

The Daily Mail says it has received reliable dispatches this afternoon from Pretoria, completely confirming Lord Roberts' dispatch of yesterday announcing the imminent fall of the capital of the Transvaal.

Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein, Tuesday, says: "Much rolling stock and seven engines have been captured by Lord Roberts' column. The principal losses in the fighting have been sustained by the mounted infantry; but the casualties are trifling. General French and General Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg. Since Sunday the western columns have been fighting, but although guns were used, the actions were never serious. In fact, they were only big skirmishes. The Boers are retreating to Pretoria."

Private Battersby, in a dispatch to the Morning Post, from Germiston, dated May 30, says: "The enemy fought a rear-guard action, retiring from the south to the north of the town with their pom-poms and artillery in the morning, and withdrawing their riflemen through the town in the afternoon. We captured nine engines and over 100 wagons. Two trains are leaving tonight for the Paal. We succeeded in cutting the line in three directions and imprisoning all the rolling stock in Johannesburg. It was a splendid piece of work. The enemy were astounded at the rapidity of our advance."

Another correspondent, telegraphing from Germiston the same day, says: "I learn that the Boers are massing their forces south of Pretoria for a new and desperate stand, with a front of 12 miles. Other rumors in the camp of Lord Roberts are that President Kruger will fly to Lydenburg, and that the ammunition of the Boers is running short."

NEW ARMOR DEVICE NEEDED

Discovery of the Soft-Nosed Armor Piercing Shell Makes This Necessary.

New York, June 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Consideration is being given by naval ordnance experts to the invention of some armor-device which will overcome the superiority imparted to an armor-piercing projectile by a soft steel cap. The United States has led all other nations in the adoption of the soft-steel cap, there is no crying need for one with additional protection. The authorities understand, however, that the success of American experiments with the cap will lead other nations to adopt the invention, and it is, therefore, desirable that some plan should be determined upon to overcome the superiority of the shell.

Rear-Admiral Watson, upon his return to the United States, will be ordered to command the Mare Island yard.

Congress, having placed assistant surgeons in the navy on the same basis as assistant surgeons of the army, no difficulty will be experienced, Rear-Admiral Reyeon believes in filling the vacancies now existing in the medical corps of the navy. Assistant surgeons will be given the rank and pay of lieutenants, junior grade.

Secretary Long has received from Captain B. H. McCulla a formal acceptance of the pardon granted him by the president, and he has been restored to the place he occupied before he was placed.

Killed by Lightning.
St. Clair, Mich., June 2.—Captain H. Morrison, Frank Campbell and William Medlar were killed by lightning today. The three men were at work in the cabin of a new boat. The lightning struck the mast, splintering it and passing down into the cabin.

Troops Mustered Out.
Frankfort, Ky., June 2.—Governor Beckham this afternoon issued an order mustering out 10 companies of the state guard.

THE ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Names of Some of the Principal Brands Sold in This Vicinity.

The recent discussion in the papers of the effect upon the human system of food made with alum baking powders and the opinions that have been published from noted scientists to the effect that such powders render the food unwholesome, have caused numerous inquiries for the names of the various alum powders.

The following list of baking powders containing alum is made up from the reports of state chemists and food commissioners, of Minnesota, or other reliable authority:

- Baking Powders Containing Alum:
 - K. G. Contains Alum
 - Calumet. Contains Alum
 - Home. Contains Alum
 - Washington. Contains Alum
 - Crescent. Contains Alum
 - White Lily. Contains Alum
 - Bee-Hive. Contains Alum
 - Bon Bon. Contains Alum
 - Defiance. Contains Alum
 - Portland. Contains Alum

In addition to these, it is learned that many grocers are selling what they call their own private or special brands. These powders are put up for the grocer and his name put upon the labels by manufacturers of alum powders. The manufacturers, it is said, find their efforts to market their goods in this way greatly aided by the ambition of the grocer, to sell a powder with its own name upon the label, especially when the grocer can make an abnormal profit upon it. Many grocers, doubtless, do not know that the powders they are thus pushing are alum powders which would be actually contraband in many sections if sold without disguise.

It is quite impossible to give the names of all the alum baking powders in the market. They are constantly appearing in all sorts of disguises, under all kinds of cognomens, and at all kinds of prices, even as low as five and 10 cents a pound. They can be avoided, however, by the housekeeper who will bear in mind that all baking powders sold at 25 cents or less per pound are liable to contain alum, as pure cream of tartar baking powders cannot be produced at anything like this price.

BURIAL OF SPANISH RULERS.

Weld Ceremonial Custom Prescribed for Royal Obsequies.

Strange and almost weird is the ceremonial which accompanies the burial of Spanish kings. The pantheon, or royal tomb, is at the palace of Escorial, situated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and some distance from the capital. Only kings, queens and mothers of kings are buried there, the coffins of the kings lying on one side, and those of the queens on the other. After lying in state for several days in the throne-room in Madrid, says the San Francisco Argonaut, an enormous procession is formed accompanying the body to the Escorial. A halt is made on the way and the corpse rests there for one night. In the morning the lord high chamberlain stands at the side of the coffin and says in loud tones: "Is your majesty pleased to proceed on your journey?"

After a short silence the procession moves on and winds up to the grand portal of the palace. These doors are never opened except to admit a royal personage, dead or alive. When the casket containing the remains is at last placed in the vault the chamberlain unlocks it and, kneeling down, calls with a loud voice: "Senor! Senor! Senor!" After a solemn pause he cries again: "His majesty does not reply. Then it is true the king is dead!" He then locks the coffin, gives the key to the prior (the palace of the Escorial contains also a large monastery and the church) and, taking his staff of office, breaks it in pieces and flings them at the casket. The booming of guns and the tolling of bells announce to the nation that the king has gone to his final resting place.

Saving Oneself by Service.

A man was traveling over an Alpine pass. He went over the glaciers, sinking in the snow step by step, upward, until he was weary. High on the summit of the pass a desire to sleep overcame him. He could hardly put one foot before another. Just as he was almost sinking down into the sleep which would have proved the sleep of death to him, he struck his foot against an obstacle which proved to be the body of a traveler who had preceded him. He bent down, found that the heart had not ceased to beat and began at once to rub the frozen limbs and to do his best to reanimate the body. In his effort he was successful. He saved the man's life; and, in the effort, he banished his own desire to sleep and so saved his own life in saving another.—Herald and Presbyterian.

Already Tamed.

"I have decided," said the girl in blue, "that when I marry I shall marry a widower."

"Coward!" returned the girl in gray, scornfully.

Truly, it would seem that a woman should be willing to tame her own husband.—Chicago Post.

Literary Ornaments.

"What is a library, pa?"
"A library, Jimmy, is what a man has when he gets together an awful lot of books that he never has time to read."—Chicago Record.

Set a Patriotic Example.

The glory we remember we are to hand down unimpaired. The next generation needs the example of fathers as well as forefathers.—Boston Congregationalist.

MATAFA CAUSES TROUBLE

German Part of Samoa in an Unsettled State.

THE EX-KING WANTS TO RULE

In Tutuila and the Other American Islands the Natives Are Peaceable and Contented.

Apia, Samoa, May 13, via San Francisco, June 4.—Since the German flag was hoisted in Samoa, affairs have been in an unsettled state. The Matafa faction until after Easter remained in or around Apia, claiming that although they had given the kingship to the commissioners in July last, they had not by any means given up their rights to govern the islands under the guarantee given to them by the Berlin treaty, which assured the autonomy of the Samoan group and the right of the natives to elect their own king. Matafa claimed that the treaty powers had no right to hand over the government of the islands to any single power, and that such a course was not assented to by his people.

Dr. Solf, the newly appointed governor of German Samoa, had thus at the very outset of his career a difficult and trying position to face. After several interviews, in which the matters were discussed from the different points of view, the natives agreed to return to their homes and there await further news after the arrival of dispatches from the German government. It is generally understood the governor conceded the right of the majority of the natives to be the party who should be consulted later in the formation of the native administration and be entitled to appointments thereunder. The Matafa party claims that "the spoils belong to the victors."

In Tutuila the American representative, in the person of Commander Tilley, of the United States steamer *Aberanda*, has had a much more agreeable and pleasant experience than Dr. Solf. There the natives hailed with enthusiasm the hoisting of "Old Glory." At Manua, the island lying east of Tutuila, the chiefs have requested Commander Tilley to visit the islands in person and there hoist the flag. This he consented to do, and the date fixed for the function was May 17, but at the time of writing there is no news from that place.

Customs regulations have been promulgated by the commander. The only port of entry in Tutuila is Pango-Pango. The duties are the same as formerly collected under the Berlin treaty, with the one exception that the export duty on copra has been abolished. Lands are not to be alienated by the natives, although lands may be leased for a period not exceeding 40 years with the approval of the commander. The natives will be governed in districts. There are three districts, each under a chief. Under the chiefs are the judges and village magistrates, and an appeal lies from all to the commander. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly prohibited.

POLITICS IN SENATE.

Senators Hanna, Hale and Tillman Led in the Debate.

Washington, June 4.—The senatorial debate today was caustic and as warm as the weather outdoors. At times the exchanges between senators bordered on personalities. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves the questions involved were not essentially political. Soon after the senate convened, a memorial was presented from the people of California asking that the government provide some relief for the starving people of India. Hale, with this as a text, severely arraigned Great Britain for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in crushing liberty and freedom in South Africa, instead of caring for the helpless and dying people of England's chief colony. Aldrich charged Hale with making political speeches on irrelevant matters, and a little later, when Hale reported a further disagreement on the naval appropriation bill, an exciting discussion arose over the armor-plate question. A sharp political twist was given to the debate by a speech which Hanna delivered in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the senate conferees, and of conferring discretionary powers upon the secretary of the navy in accordance with the house proposition. He became involved in a controversy with Tillman and Allen over the government's ability to manufacture armor satisfactorily, in which the sparks flew, to the intense interest of the auditors. Teller, Allen and Pettigrew replied to Hanna, all speaking in a political vein. The bill finally was returned to conference. Seventy-nine private pension bills were passed, and also the military academy bill carried amendments making General Miles and all future commanders of the army lieutenant-generals, and General Corbin a major-general. Consideration of the last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency bill, was begun, but was not completed.

A Millionaire's Gift.

Muskegon, Mich., June 1.—Bronze statues of Abraham Lincoln, General U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman and Admiral Farragut, given to this city by Charles H. Hackley, were unveiled today. Local members of the G. A. R. had charge of the ceremonies. The crowd present included many veterans from other cities. The statues are of heroic size, mounted on the corners of the public square, donated to the city by Mr. Hackley. They are the work of Sculptors Nyehaus and Rhind, of New York city, and cost \$48,000. Mr. Hackley, who is a millionaire lumberman, has given donations to the city in a public library, schools, lands and statues, amounting to \$500,000 in value.

Detroit Capitalist Dead.

Detroit, May 31.—David Ward, pioneer capitalist, lumberman and owner of a fortune upwards of \$25,000,000, died today at his home in Pontiac. He was the father of the notorious Princess Chianyi.

Venezuelan War Ended.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 31.—General Jose M. Hernandez, revolutionary leader, has been captured by the government troops and the revolution is now considered ended.

END OF THE WAR.

Pretoria and Johannesburg Abandoned by the Boers.

London, June 1.—Yesterday at noon the British were only about two hours' march from Pretoria, and the Boer military forces had abandoned the city. This intelligence comes from the Renter agent at the Transvaal capital, and from the Earl of Rosslyn, in a press dispatch. The two messages left about the same time. At 2 o'clock this morning the war office had received no news from Lord Roberts which the officials would make public, but it is assumed that the press advices are correct.

The Daily Mail publishes the following from the Earl of Rosslyn, who was a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released: "Pretoria, May 30.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours without resistance. The president has gone to Watervalboven. Burgomaster de Souza is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British. Fearing a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, United States Consul Hay and Leigh Wood insisted upon 20 officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet."

Most of the London morning papers, through the courtesy of the Daily Mail, print Lord Rosslyn's dispatch and comment upon it, treating the war as ended. Some of the more cautious critics think that guerrilla warfare is likely to be carried on for some time in various parts of the conquered territory. All the Boer forces are dissolving. Lord Roberts, apparently, has not taken any considerable quantities of artillery, arms or stores. Large bodies of Boers must still be somewhere in the field.

Watervalboven is 130 miles due west of Pretoria, on the Delagoa Bay railway. It should not be confused with Waterval, 10 miles north of Pretoria, where the British prisoners are. Watervalboven is a small place in a mountainous country. The seat of the Boer government—what there is left of it—will probably be Lydenburg, to the north.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques, dated May 30, says:

"Commandant Kraus has surrendered Johannesburg to Lord Roberts. By tonight's train from Pretoria arrived a few Greeks, who say they were told to leave Pretoria Tuesday. They affirm that the train in which they left was shelled by the British, and that half of the train was cut off, the remainder steaming away. This incident probably occurred at Elandsfontein junction. Passengers from Pretoria assert that the town is utterly demoralized. There is a mad rush for the coast. Five train loads of fugitives are expected here tonight."

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

The Death of Chief Justice Albert F. Judd.

San Francisco, June 1.—The steamer *Gaelic*, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, brings the following advices from Honolulu, dated May 22:

Albert Francis Judd, chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii, died on the 20th. Chief Justice Judd's political career began with his appointment as attorney-general of the kingdom under Lunalino, in 1878.

Democrats have taken the first steps for the organization of a party in the territory of Hawaii. The gathering was one that filled the hall to its capacity and numbered fully 500. Those who called the meeting and felt themselves sponsors in some degree for its success express themselves as being thoroughly pleased and gratified with the outlook.

A report comes from Mona that a riot among the Japanese employes of a plantation, two men were killed, and a number injured. Officers have been sent to the scene of the trouble.

Ernest Hogan, the colored minstrel, won his suit against the Canadian-Australia Royal Mail Steamship Company, and secured \$2,250 damages as a result of being refused accommodations on the steamer *Miowera*. Hogan and his company instituted suits in the Honolulu courts and asked for damages in the sum of \$20,000 each. The Hogan case is the first decided.

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ALASKA BOUNDARY.

United States and British Surveyors to Establish the Line Named in the Modus Vivendi.

The American members of the international commission appointed to survey and mark out the Alaska boundary line at Lynn canal, under the *modus vivendi*, arrived in Seattle from Washington, and will proceed to Victoria, where they will meet the two British members of the commission. The American members are C. H. Tilman, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geological survey, and his assistant, O. B. French. They are gathering statistics and information here concerning the matter they have in hand. Mr. Tilman said it would require probably two months to complete the survey. The line will be marked with the usual monuments, stakes, etc. On Chilkoot and White passes, monuments of a permanent character will be set up, so that there may be no possible dispute at these points as to the exact location of the line.

"We are simply to ascertain the location and mark out for the guidance of all persons the line established by the *modus vivendi* between England and the United States," said Mr. Tilman. "This line was agreed to in October, 1899, after several months of negotiation. It is by no means a permanent or established boundary line beyond the terms and life of the *modus vivendi*. Our work will be necessarily technical and not diplomatic, although we are operating under the direction, in this instance of the department of state, at Washington. The distance to be surveyed is about 25 miles."

Mr. Tilman expects to begin active work in the field about June 15. He and Mr. French will meet the Canadian commissioners at Victoria. They are W. F. King and J. L. McArthur. A party of about 12 men will be taken along to assist in the field work. The expenses of the survey are to be shared equally by the two countries.

Northwest Notes.

State Senator Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, Or., has accepted the invitation extended to him to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Pendleton.

The warehouses at The Dalles, have already received about 1,500,000 pounds of wool, and it is pouring in rapidly from all points of the compass.

The good road from Sumpter to Granite will be constructed under the direction of E. J. Godfrey. It will cost \$5,000 or \$6,000 and will be a credit to that section.

The \$1,000 bond issued by the Hamilton school district, Grant County, Or., commanded a premium of \$12. The bond bears 6 per cent interest and is payable in 20 years.

William E. McClure, formerly of Eugene, and a University of Oregon alumnus, will be graduated this year from the department of law, Columbia university, Washington, D. C.

What are the Oregon boys coming to? asks the Albany Democrat. John G. Hammond, a Europe young man, is doing the villain in a "Sapho" company doing the New England states.

J. T. Rorick last week cut a field of rye on the old Frank Taylor place across the river from The Dalles, Or., that averaged in height six feet and eight inches. Mr. Rorick says it beat any rye crop he ever saw.

A new tube boiler has been sent down to Seaside, Or., to replace the large one now being used by the saw mill there. A 7,000 gallon water tank is being erected by the company near the box factory, and will afford ample protection in case of fire.

Day Bros. have commenced work on their saw mill at Cascade Locks, and, when completed, it will saw 60,000 feet a day. They will get their logs on the other side of the river, one logging camp being near Stevenson, and another will be put in at Wind river.

The prospect of a large crop of melons in Yakima county, Wash., is not as bright as might be desired. The seeds having rotted, necessitates replanting, and the cool spell has not helped to develop a healthy growth; it is predicted the crop will be short and prices high.

The experiments that have been carried on by the O. R. & N. with brome grass and on the arid lands in the vicinity of Tolosaste, south of Union, Or., have shown that the new grass will grow luxuriantly on the dry and almost barren hills. A considerable quantity of seed will be sown this year.

The steamer *Signal* was chartered by the Pioneer Western Timber Company for Cape Nome, and the vessel left South Bend for that point. J. D. Dyer is manager of the enterprise. It is proposed to start a lumber yard at Nome and supply it from South Bend or Knappton. A part of the cargo consisted of 400,000 feet of lumber for buildings and sluice boxes.

Fire broke out in the dry kiln of the Addison mill plant at Tacoma last week. The firemen confined the fire to the building in which it originated, but as that building contained the machinery, the mill will have to shut down for repairs. The loss is \$15,000, while the insurance is but \$4,600, leaving a net loss of \$10,500. The company will rebuild at once.

H. J. Snively, J. H. Vissiers and J. M. Baxter, have leased 1,200 acres of land on Toppish creek, eight miles from Toppish station, in Yakima county, Wash., and have seeded 400 acres to wheat, 90 to millet, 10 to field peas, 300 to barley and 850 to oats. It is their intention later on to engage in dairying and stockraising and most of the land will be devoted to timothy. They have contracts with the Indian owners of the land for a 10 years' lease, and believe the contracts are binding.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Readjustment of Quotations the Leading Feature of Trade.

Bradstreet's says: Readjustments of price quotations to meet the changed condition of supply and demand are still the leading features of the general trade. In volume the business doing is of a between-season character, improvement in some lines being counterbalanced by increased dullness in other branches. That the basic conditions of the trade are in the main of a favorable nature, however, is proved by the continued good railroad earnings returns which come to hand. The fact seems to be that the volume of business offered the transportation interests of the country continues considerably in excess of a year ago. Crop reports are relatively most favorable as regards wheat and oats. In the Southwest, wheat crop prospects are still maintained at a high average. In the Northwest wheat has been helped by late rains, but owing to their late arrival it is not certain how much benefit was obtained thereby.

The hand-to-mouth domestic demand for iron and steel continues, but the number of small orders received is Southern pig and steel rails note most inquiry. The situation in the pipe market is no better, and plates are weaker. Concessions of fractions of a dollar are apparently easily obtained for pig iron, but throughout the trade the feeling is rather more cheerful, the feeling being that lower prices will on the one hand encourage consumptive demands, and, on the other hand, tend to restrict production by less economical plants.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 135, as compared with 167 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, old, 7c; new, 2c.
Potatoes, hot house, 25c doz.
Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18.
Beets, per sack, 90c@91.
Turnips, per sack, 40@50c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, California 90c@91.
Strawberries—\$2.25 per case.
Celery—40@80c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California,
Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case.
\$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—19c.
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, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$5.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millet—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.
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, 13c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51c; Valley, 51c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 86c; choice gray, 83c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millet—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, 35@40c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 25c.
Eggs—13½c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$6.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.
Potatoes—80@55c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2@8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 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, 8½@4c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 17@17½c; do seconds, 16@16½c; fancy dairy, 16c; do seconds, 14@15c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 17c.
Millet—Bran, \$12.50@13.50.