

# SIX LIVES LOST IN A STORM

## Accident Was Due to Poor Seamanship.

### ONLY ONE PASSENGER SAVED

The Victims Were All Members of One Family on a Pleasure Trip on Their Private Yacht—Part of Crew Saved.

Cleveland, O., July 10.—The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrible storm 16 miles off this port this afternoon with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan, wealthy steel-maker of this city.

Mrs. John Corrigan was the only passenger aboard who was saved. C. G. Holmes, the captain; Samuel Biggam, the mate; four sailors, two cooks and the ship's carpenter were also on board. The yacht left Port Huron yesterday with the family of Mr. Corrigan and started for Cleveland. Mr. Corrigan was ill, and left by the train. At 2 o'clock the storm came up, and in five minutes the yacht sank. All the women, except Mrs. John Corrigan and Miss Etta Corrigan, were in the cabin when the gale came up. They became panic-stricken, and tried to leave the place. The men induced them to come to the deck, but they refused. Mrs. John Corrigan went to a cork sofa when the gale came, and was saved. When rescued, she said:

"It was about 2:05 when the squall struck us. The yacht laid down on her starboard side, and the water rushed through the deadlights and companion-ways, and in three minutes she sank. Mrs. James Corrigan, Miss Ida Corrigan, Miss Jane Corrigan, Mrs. Charles Kelly and the infant daughter of Mrs. Kelly were all in the saloon below when the storm came on us. Captain Holmes gave me orders to take in sail, and I transmitted the order to the men. They obeyed quickly. The captain, myself and the crew made efforts to save the women, but without success. I told them the yacht was sinking, and they could not or would not come to the deck. I waded into the saloon when the water was up to my neck, and Mrs. James Corrigan would not get out. She may have been rendered incapable of action by fear and knowledge of the impending doom. An effort was made to take the infant daughter of Mrs. Kelly out, but Mrs. Kelly would not let the child go.

"It was realized that nothing could save those in the cabin, and attention was turned to saving those on deck. The latter, outside of the captain, mate and crew, were Mrs. John Corrigan and her daughter, Miss Etta Corrigan. The captain and the crew tried to get Mrs. Corrigan and her daughter up on the cross-trees in the rigging, but the heavy sea washed them all overboard.

"For God's sake, Mrs. Corrigan, you and your daughter keep a tight hold on the rigging," we called to them. Even as we yelled the sea swept them overboard. Fortunately, Mrs. Corrigan had succeeded in taking hold of the cork lounge. She clung to it and was saved.

According to the testimony of several of the topsail, mainsail and jib crew, all set when the storm came up, they were in good condition to withstand the storm. Captain James Corrigan declared tonight that good seamanship could have averted the tragedy. He is almost frenzied with grief. The Idler was a staunch schooner-yacht, which Captain Corrigan recently purchased from John Cudahy, of Fargo. The survivors of the wreck were picked up by tugs a few minutes after the accident and brought into port.

### Pittsburg Fireman Died.

Pittsburg, July 10.—Stewart Burns, engine company No. 4, who was in front of the wrecked Evans building last night, died at an early hour this morning, making the list of dead firemen five. Captain Dan Campbell, of No. 4, who was thought last night to have suffered the least injury of those buried, is tonight in a critical condition, suffering internally. The physicians considered chances of recovery very slight. Other injured men are getting along better. All of the wounded men unite in saying that their rescue was little more than a miracle. None expected to be taken out alive.

### No Bodies Yet Recovered.

Cleveland, O., July 10.—None of the bodies of the six persons drowned by the sinking of the schooner yacht Idler, 15 miles off port yesterday, have yet been recovered. On account of the high sea running, divers were unable to do anything towards recovering the bodies. Another attempt will be made tomorrow.

### The Ashantee War.

London, July 9.—The colonial office received a dispatch from Governor Gordon of the Gold Coast colony, stating that owing to the non-arrival of a relief column at Atakwante, June 27, the reduction of the food supply had decided to push through the war and had decided the enemy along the route followed. The columns suffered great privations, but they only six men killed and wounded.

## WORD TO THE FILIPINOS.

Proclamation Circulated Bearing the Name of Aguinaldo.

Manila, July 4.—Two rebel documents have lately been circulated in Manila the most important of which is an alleged proclamation from Aguinaldo concerning the coming civil commission. The proclamation warns the Filipino people to beware of the commission and its promises of future benefits, and begs them never to give up their arms in the vain hope of thereby enjoying ultimate freedom and happiness. The proclamation states that the commission is appointed by President McKinley, and not by the American congress; that it has no authority to treat or take any action whatever in the name of the government, and predicts for the commission headed by Judge Taft the same end as that which attended the peace commission of last year, which Aguinaldo describes as farcical and ridiculous. He dwells at considerable length upon statements to show this commission has no legal or official standing, and begs, implores and orders the Filipino people not to be deceived by them nor to give up their arms upon their representations. He then goes on to say that if the commissioners visit the smaller towns and provinces of Luzon they are to be received well and with enthusiasm.

"Ask them for the kind of municipal government you most desire, and be not afraid to speak boldly to them. Remember the dark days of Spanish outrages are past, and that the Americans allow freedom of speech." In other words, get all you can out of the commission, but put no faith in them. The proclamation ends with cries for Filipino liberty and independence, is signed by Aguinaldo, and dated May 4, on the island of Polillo, which is situated on the east coast of Luzon. This is the first time an alleged proclamation from Aguinaldo has found its way into Manila for over six months, and many people declare it is a forgery and emanates from the Filipino junta at Hong Kong. No proof has been obtained to sustain this theory, and there is just as much reason to believe the document is legitimate as to claim that it is spurious. As far as its effect and influence over the Filipino people are concerned, it is sufficient that it is signed by Aguinaldo's name to carry great weight with them.

The proclamation is very similar in purport to one circulated here about 10 days ago, printed in Spanish and sent over to Manila from Hong Kong by the junta. These proclamations were concealed in the soles of shipments of shoes, and were very generally circulated throughout the city. The other insurgent communication referred to is a long letter from General Triunfo to the foreign consuls in Manila, in which he attempted to vindicate the Filipino people from any responsibility in the recent massacres of Spanish prisoners in the Camarines provinces.

## MURDER OF VON KETTLER.

Germany Will Avenge the Death of the Minister.

Berlin, July 4.—From well-authenticated sources the representative of the press is able to state that today, after the detailed statement by Count von Bulow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, regarding the Chinese situation, Emperor William made up his mind to insist upon full satisfaction for the death of Baron von Kettler, for which purpose he resolved to send altogether armed forces approximately as large as those of the other powers chiefly interested in restoring order in China. The precise size of the forces has not yet been determined, but it is expected they will amount to a score of thousands. A considerable portion of the German fleet will be sent also. This is evidenced by the orders issued tonight to prepare five new battle-ships for sailing. It is understood that Prince Henry of Prussia has requested the emperor to give him command of this division, but it is doubtful if his majesty will agree to this.

The Chinese legation here is still smilingly smug. Minister Lu Hai Houn told a representative of the press that he was extremely sorry for the bloody events in Peking, but he felt sure that the dowager empress was guiltless. From an interesting chat with him, the point seems worth recording that the minister took it for granted that the powers will subdue the revolt in China and then arrange a new government.

### Smallpox at Nome.

Seattle, July 4.—The steamer Tacoma arrived from Nome at 2 o'clock this afternoon with nine passengers. Her officers report the steamer Charles Nelson added to the quarantined fleet at Egg Island with smallpox on board. The number of cases is unknown. They also report the murder of Frank Luthener by Bruce Kinwright, June 20. The attack was unprovoked, and the murderer was taken into custody.

### Memorial to the Czar.

Helsingfors, Finland, July 4.—The Finnish senate has addressed a memorial to the czar, declaring its inability to promulgate the imperial rescript regarding the introduction of the Russian language in Finland, the limitation of the right of public meeting, and the granting of the right of Russians to carry on certain trades prohibited to Finns.

### Labor Troubles in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., July 4.—All the union miners in Alabama, about 10,000 in number, suspended work today pending the settlement of the wage dispute between them and the operators. The old wage contract expired yesterday and the miners demand a raise and other concessions. The operators refuse this demand.

When some people lose their positions they look around for sympathy instead of a new job.

## CAR'S WILD LEAP.

Carried 36 to Death—Three Score Others Injured, Many Fatally.

Tacoma, July 5.—Nearly 100 people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm over 100 feet below. The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many of the injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment and there are at least 60 of the passengers of the car now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

The car which carried its human freight into a deep ravine instead of to the city was No. 116, of the United Traction Company's cars, and was on the Edison line. It left Edison at about 8 o'clock, in charge of F. L. Boehl, motorman, and J. D. Calhoun, conductor. The car, which is one of the big box-like affairs, was crowded to the doors, and every inch of space on the platform was taken. Men hung on the railings, and were glad to be able to get a ride to the city, for, like those inside, they were anxious to arrive early, so as not to miss any of the Independence day exercises.

The car ran moderately along, the passengers chatting with each other, for they were nearly all acquainted, and everything was pleasant until it reached the crest of the hill just beyond Tacoma avenue. From this point the car turned on its current instead of shutting it off, and when the car had gained such a momentum as to threaten to get away from him, he turned off the current, but it was then too late, for the car was going at lightning speed, and there was nothing to bring it to a standstill, for the incline is steep. Passengers on the front platform, who saw the sharp curve on the bridge as it leaves Delin street, endeavored to jump. Several of them succeeded, and reached the ground in safety, but others were so badly injured as they might have been had they remained on the car to the bottom of the chasm.

Where the car went off there is a sharp curve, at the foot of a steep grade. As the car struck the curve, instead of following the rails, it whirled completely over and pitched from the bridge, striking on its top, the heavy trucks and body of the car crashing the frail upper works to splinters and smashing down upon the mass of men, women and children, with which the car was loaded.

It was one of the most appalling accidents that has ever occurred in this city, and it came at a time when it was least expected. Here were happy people, residents of the nearby towns, Edison, Lakeview, Parkland, Lake Park and other places, coming to Tacoma full of joy and patriotism to spend the Fourth of July. Their journey was nearly at an end when death interfered, and claimed them as his own in a most frightful manner. Crushed, maimed and mangled, the unfortunates were dragged from beneath the wreck of the car, and kind hands ministered to them until conveyances could be had to carry them to hospitals and to the homes of their friends. The dead were laid on the grass, but there were few in the crowds of spectators and rescuers who gathered at the scene at that time who knew which were dead and which were living. Such a spectacle of battered, mutilated bodies is seldom seen. A member of the First Washington volunteers, who has played a part on many battle fields in the Philippines, said he had never witnessed such a sight.

## FOUR CHILDREN KILLED.

Terrible Effects of an Explosion of Fireworks.

Philadelphia, July 5.—A blank cartridge fired at close range by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks of a highly explosive character yesterday, cost the lives of four children, the probable death of three others, and severe burns and lacerations to 20 other persons, only two of whom were adults. The dead are: Carmel Dianno, aged 11 years; Charles Ferruzzi, aged 11 years; two unidentified children. Those who will probably die are: Isabel Derites, aged 8; Jennie Dianno, aged 5; Frank Naccitro, aged 9.

The explosion occurred in front of a small shop of Antonio Mummerello, on Eighth street, in the most thickly populated section. The fireworks were on a stand on the pavement, and consisted largely of giant firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets and "chasers." A crowd of children were clustered around the stand. A colored boy, Isaiah Harris, was seen to point the pistol in the direction of the fireworks and fire. The force of the explosion which followed shattered the windows of many stores and residences in the vicinity, and the scene was covered by a dense smoke. When this lifted, the forms of more than a score of children were found lying on the street, burned and bleeding. The owner of the fireworks was arrested. Following the explosion, the police confiscated about three wagon loads of fireworks in the neighborhood.

### The Fourth at Washington.

Washington, July 5.—The birthday of the republic was celebrated in the capital yesterday with the usual accompaniment of crackers, cannon and oratory under a burning blue sky. The Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association abandoned their customary exercises at the foot of the Washington monument and read the Declaration of Independence in the cooler recesses of churches and the hotels.

# WHAT THE MINES ARE DOING

## THE LOWER YUKON NEWS

### American Mining Camps in That Section Are Doing Well.

Seattle, July 4.—The Post-Intelligencer has the following special news from Skagway:

The first news of the season from the remote American mining camps of the lower Yukon has just come out to Skagway.

Latest arrivals report a new strike 100 miles back of Circle City, on three creeks known as Faith, Hope and Charity, which empty into the Tanana. A new strike is also reported on Walker's fork of the Forty-Mile, which was once before staked. A stampede has resulted, and others have rushed in and re-staked the country.

Five pay has been struck on a number of claims not heretofore considered payers. Eureka, struck last summer, has proved a wonder so far, and has a pay streak 80 feet wide and four feet deep. It is expected Eureka will this year yield \$1,500,000.

### The Rampart Camp.

Col. Wiggins believes the Rampart camp is as good as the creek camp of Nome, and thinks many of the overflow at Nome will push up the river to Rampart and help make it a big producer. He has the belief there is gold in Koyukuk, but feels that the developments are scarcely enough yet to warrant great faith in the camp. However, from all sources come the report that many are rushing into Koyukuk.

E. G. Lenont, who has just arrived from Forty-Mile and other promising American camps, reports the clean-up on Jack Wade this spring has been demonstrative of a good camp. The creek is scarcely prospected, yet No. 7 below upper discovery yielded \$80,000 at this year's clean-up. Lenont predicts a great future for the creek, and estimates the output for next season at \$2,000,000. He is going after thawing machinery for the creek. He has a nugget from the creek weighing six ounces and worth \$116. Gold of Jack Wade, also of Rampart, is worth \$19 an ounce. Jack Wade gold is mostly in nuggets.

### Ex-Gov. McGraw's Rich Claim.

Of those who have been among the most successful is the man who is working the claim of ex-governor John H. McGraw, of Washington, known as No. 8, on Little Manook. It yielded the last winter \$80,000 of which \$8,000 or \$9,000 was nuggets picked out from the pay dirt by hand. Last year McGraw thought he had worked out the pay streak.

No. 6, on Little Manook, this winter yielded \$60,000. No. 7, on the same creek, gave \$40,000. Nos. 21, 22 and 23, Little Manook, jr., produced \$60,000. Hoosier and Big Manook have also proved rich. Hillside property on Big Manook has yielded as high as \$9 to the pan.

Idaho bar, on which a rich discovery was made in 1898, was all staked at that time, but not much was taken out and the dump was not washed because of scarcity of water, but has been re-staked.

## RICH COPPER STRIKE.

Good Values on Old Claim in a British Columbia Camp.

Phoenix, B. C., July 9.—An important ore strike has been made on the War Eagle claim in this camp. The strike occurred in the west drift of the 100-foot level, about 175 feet from the shaft, where a raise was being driven. The ore body dipped a little to the east and was followed 11 feet, when the workmen went back and continued work on the raise. Up to date the men have gone through 25 feet of clean chalcoppyrite ore and have not reached the further wall. The width of the ore body, therefore, has not been determined. Resident Manager Buck has had an average test made of the new strike, and received satisfactory returns, the ore running over \$20 in copper and \$1.60 gold.

## COMING TO THE FRONT.

Toroda Creek Mines Again Attracting Attention.

Republic, Wash., July 9.—Toroda creek mines are again attracting attention. Seven companies are working and some of them expect to cut their ledges within a few days. Some of the ledges have shown large values on the surface, and it was this that turned the attention of mining men in that direction. Among the mines that had fine surface showings and carried exceptionally high values was the Oxford. As high as 255 ounces of silver and \$15 in gold per ton were obtained from the ore near the surface. The owners decided to run a tunnel and now have it in 65 feet. A few days since a stringer 12 inches in width was cut in the tunnel, which is believed to be an off-shoot from the ledges. The ore carries about 200 ounces of silver per ton and from \$10 to \$12 in gold.

The tunnel will have to be extended about 40 feet to cut the ledge. There is also a parallel ledge that can be cut by the tunnel by extending it another 100 feet. The ledges vary from 7 to 9 feet in width.

### Mining News and Gossip.

Several large nuggets have been found on the Mary Ann placers in Chesaw camp, Wash.

A stir is reported on West Fisher creek, 80 miles from Libby, Mont., where \$50 ore is reported in an old claim.

It is reported in Ferguson, B. C., that a rich strike has been made in the Nettie L. A vein three to four feet wide of solid galena, carrying more copper than usual, was exposed.

## THE JOHN DAY VALLEY

### Many Locations Reported on Dixie and Strawberry Spurs.

Portland, July 9.—The Oregonian has this news from the mining center of the John Day valley in Eastern Oregon:

Prairie City, in the upper part of the John Day valley is attracting considerable notice as a mining center.

Placer mining has been carried on in the valley since the early '60s, and the quartz ledges were known to the old settlers 25 years ago. Many quartz locations have been made in the past two years, and if the 50th part of them amount to anything, the Prairie City country will certainly be a large producer of gold, copper and cobalt.

The mineralized belt, aside from the placer deposits which are found in every creek, comprises Dixie Spur of the Blue mountains, eight miles north of Dixie City, and Strawberry Spur, nine miles south. Dixie Spur is about 25 miles long, and skirts the northern side of the valley. Its highest point is Dixie Butte, which has an elevation of 7,000 feet. Strawberry Spur is 40 miles long, extending from Canyon creek along the southern boundary of the valley, into Malheur county. Its highest point is Strawberry Butte, which has an elevation of 9,000 feet. The principal development has been on Dixie Spur. Here along the forks of Dixie creek, and in Quartzburg district, several properties have been opened. Principal among them are the Standard, the Lone Star, the Keystone, the Sherbondy, the Clayton, the Present Need and a few others. The Strawberry country has hardly been touched. The cleavers think they have a Treadwell in the Oregon Wonder. Others are of the same opinion.

J. F. Rodgers, who has examined the country on Strawberry and Dixie Spurs, says the formation is porphyritic granite, pierced by porphyry dikes. A third rock is pure granite carrying little porphyry, but much mica. There is also quite a bit of serpentine, and diorite without quartz.

H. E. Stewart, one of the owners of the Lone Star, says the Dixie Spur country is unquestionably a copper region, although he is mindful of the fact that gold predominates in the rock. The copper belt, so far as known, extends, he says, four miles north from Johnson's arastra along both sides of the east fork of Dixie creek. There is cobalt in the rock, as has been demonstrated by the work in the Standard group, but Mr. Stewart thinks considerable depth will be required to get at the large deposits of this metal. Copper is oxide and carbonate at the surface, but is found in the sulphide form with depth. On the surface the copper is streaky and lumpy, but as depth is attained it solidifies and increases in quantity. This is the experience of all the claim owners in the Dixie creek country.

There is considerable placer mining in and around Canyon City. Probably \$35,000 was taken from the creeks within two miles of town last year. At Canyon City the Humboldt Company is working two hydraulics on Canyon creek, taking its water from ditches. A number of Canyon City men are interested, among them Ira Sprout, Fred Yorgensen and Herbert Hunter. No figures of the annual output are obtainable but it is believed to be about \$15,000.

## THE ROSSLAND DISTRICT.

Group of Camps in the Summit Show Some Activity.

Spokane, July 9.—Considerable assessment work is being done at Summit camp, about eight miles northwest of Olla, B. C. It is described in the Rossland Miner as rather a series of camps at the headwaters of three or seven creeks which rise there. Three of these, Keremeos, Cedar and Olla creeks, flow eastward to Keremeos valley, while Fifteen-Mile, Sixteen-Mile and Twenty-Mile creeks flow west and then south to the Similkameen. There are good trails up all these creeks from Olla and pack horses can get up quite easily.

The celebrated Nickle Plate mine is situated near the head of Twenty-Mile creek, and there are several high grade properties within sight of it.

### Northwest Notes.

The pay roll of Rossland, B. C., camp, runs over \$100,000 per month.

Boise's first ice plant will be installed and in operation within 15 or 20 days.

Petitions are being circulated in Lincoln county, Or., protesting against the proposed location of fishtraps in Yaquina bay.

Bids are being solicited for the erection of a two-story brick hotel in Lakeview, Or. The owners will be Miller & Lane, who paid \$2,500 for a site last week.

Professor E. H. McAllister of the department of applied mathematics at the University of Oregon has been appointed by the regents as supervisor of the drainage system to be put in at the university this summer.

The county court of Union county, Or., has ordered road supervisors to prosecute all persons who damage the highways by permitting irrigation water to run in the roads.

A Pacific coast Indian institute is to be organized. A conference of educators interested in the training and education of Indians, will take place at Chemawa, August 14 to 19. Washington, Montana, Idaho and California, will be represented and perhaps several other Western states.

## THE DULL SEASON.

Railway Earnings Are Good, However, and Business Failures Few.

Bradstreet's says: Business is unusually dull at this season, and this year no exception to the general rule is remarked. A review of the past six months, however, gives little comfort to pessimists. Bank clearings, it is true, are smaller by about 11 per cent than they were in the first half of 1899, but railway earnings are about 10 per cent larger, and business failures, as reported to Bradstreet's, are the fewest reported for 18 years back, with liabilities of failing trades the same, with one exception, and that last year, since 1892. Winter wheat has about all been harvested in the Southwest and the yield there has been very large. Copious rains in the Northwest, too, have apparently worked some improvement, judging from the more cheerful tone of advices received from thence this week.

Wool is dull and manufacturers are supplying only actual wants.

In manufacturing lines dullness and weakness are most marked in products of iron and steel.

The settlement of labor troubles is effected in the better demand for building materials at affected centers, while rains in the Northwest have allowed white pine manufacturers to open their works, and give employment to many thousands of men.

Sugar has been marked up again this week, coffee is higher, while tea holds the full advance scored on the outbreak of the Chinese troubles. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the aggregate 3,018,832 bushels, against 3,184,144 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 106, as compared with 185 last week.

Business failures in Canada number 25 as compared with 18 last week.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.  
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.  
Potatoes, new, 1c.  
Beets, per sack, 90c@91.  
Turnips, per sack, 75c.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.25  
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.  
Cauliflower, California 90c@91.  
Strawberries—\$2 per case.  
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.  
Tomatoes—\$1.50 per case.  
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.  
Eggs—30c.  
Cheese—12c.  
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$8.25; blended straight, \$8.00; California, \$8.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$8.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; 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, 8 1/2 @10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56@57 1/2c; Valley, 57 1/2c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$9.30; graham, \$2.70; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; store, 25c.

Eggs—16c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.

Hops—2@8c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25 per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c.

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, 6 1/2 @7 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8 @8 1/2c per pound.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 13@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c.  
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery 18@19c; do seconds, 17 1/2c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 15@16 1/2c per pound.  
Eggs—Store, 13 1/2c; fancy ranch, 17c.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.