

GRAND RONDE BEET LANDS

Mormon Colony Will Be Located There.

50 ACRES ARE PURCHASED

Local Branch to Give a Part of the Scheme—Will Raise Beets for the Grand Factory.

Grande, July 28.—The largest deal ever made in the Grand valley was consummated yesterday when A. B. Conley, the Grand owner of the Oregon Sugar Company, sold to a land company 5,000 acres of wheat land for \$500,000. The sale has been pending more than a year, and was finalized at a late hour last night. Conley reserves all the crops and \$1,000 for as many acres of summer land.

It is understood, will be divided into small tracts, and occupied by a colony of Mormons from Utah. Attention will be devoted chiefly to culture for the La Grande factory. Their coming will add several thousand people to the population of the valley.

The least important phase of the transaction will be the building of a road from a point on the Elgin road to Cove. The land lies in a narrow tract along the sand ridge on the west side of the Grand Ronde river, the tract being three miles from Cove.

Conley has owned some of the land for 26 years and is the wealthiest man in the county. He is yet by no means out of the wheat business, for he still retains 2,000 acres of fine land.

ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Imperial Troops Will Begin in Two Weeks.

London, July 28.—All the powers are to have received an identical appeal for mediation, but in absence of definite news regarding the attitude of the ministers and of any indications of the real origin of the appeal, it seems that Lord Salisbury, the premier, considered it was unnecessary to publish the fact that the appeal had been received or to say anything beyond formally acknowledging it, with perhaps an intimation that nothing could be done until news from Peking had arrived.

It could be ascertained beyond doubt that the reports of a massacre in Peking were unfounded, and there is no reason to believe that the reports may, after all, be held as true. Lord Salisbury's policy would incline more toward the conciliation attributed to Washington than the revenge attributed to Berlin. But while there is no cessation of the deluge of rumors, it is beginning to be believed at Shanghai, Canton and other points that the viceroys are as yet in the dark as to affairs in Peking as the Europeans themselves.

Meanwhile the doings of Li Hung Chang are regarded with ever increasing suspicion, while the situation in southern provinces daily grows darker.

With the report that the allies will advance on Peking in a few days, and in view of Admiral Seymour's visit of inspection to the Yangtze, the feeling is that no great relief will elapse before matters assume a definite shape. The viceroy of Szechuan still professes to be able, with the aid of the other viceroys, to keep the anti-foreign outbreak in check, but he declares that if Europe sends warships this will assuredly lead to an anti-foreign outbreak. If it be true that the Japanese have started a campaign from Shanghai, that will precipitate matters, but the fact that this effect lacks confirmation.

Will Release Prisoners.

San Francisco, July 28.—Under instructions from the war department, General Shafter has appointed a board of officers which is ordered to meet on the island today to examine all the prisoners in confinement at the station and submit recommendations looking to the release of such prisoners as deserve clemency. The board is instructed to make careful inquiry into the merits of each case, so that it can be done with the light of the file. When possible the prisoners will be taken of any witnesses, they prisoners or others, cognate of the facts. The report of the board is to be rendered as soon as possible and the recommendations are under consideration is to be given to the fact of prisoners since confinement, to cases of young men convicted of military offenses. There are about 500 military prisoners on the island, many of them, it is said, have been convicted of trivial offenses.

A San Domingo Plot.

San Domingo, July 28.—A plot to assassinate the governor of Santiago, Don Caceres, has been discovered. Twenty of the conspirators have been arrested. Several military officers are involved. The accused will be tried by court martial. President Jimenez is visiting the interior. The count generally is quiet.

Thousand Hatched Chickens.

Chicago, July 28.—Fire which broke out noon today in the building at 237 South Water street, occupied the commission firm of H. L. Brown & Co., caused damages estimated between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and caused the death of 6,000 chickens, and for a time threatened the whole block. Three girls were reported missing, but it is believed they were saved.

GENERAL ADVANCE BEGUN.

Roberts' Army Is Pushing the Boers Into the Mountains.

London, July 27.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Vandermerwe Station, July 25.—We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding east of Pretoria since June 12. Ian Hamilton, from the north, reached Rustfontein, seven miles north of Bronkhorst Spruit, July 22. This completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occupying in front of Pole-Carew. Stephenson's brigade advanced yesterday unopposed to Elan's River station. Our right was protected by the First and Fourth brigades of cavalry, under French and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilge river. Telegraph and railway communication were restored last night.

"In the supply train captured at Rooodeval were 200 Welsh Fusiliers, most of whom had been prisoners. Dewet's force is continuing to move north-easterly. It was at Rooodeval, July 22, with Broadwood not far behind, and Little's cavalry brigade following Broadwood.

"Baden-Powell reports as follows: "Magato Farm, July 24.—Colonels Grey and Lushington, with 450 men, drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties were six killed and 19 wounded."

The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has also been received: "Bronkhorst Spruit, July 24.—We marched here today. This is the place where the Ninety-fourth was attacked December 20, 1880. The graves of the officers and men are in fair preservation, and will now be kept in good order. The march was unopposed, but French's cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, making a wide detour on our right, met bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded. A good many were also captured. Our casualties were one killed. Broadwood reports that he captured five of Dewet's wagons today. He was waiting at Vredfort until Little joined him."

CHINESE DISSENSION.

Imperial Troops Killing Boxers—Conditions in Peking.

Tien Tsin, July 27.—Chinese coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespread dissension. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking, when, in all probability, Jung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching would be able to regain sufficient influence to make peace, especially if the foreigners in the capital were safe. This appears to prevent the general native opinion here, as far as it is possible to ascertain it.

In the meantime, reliable news as to events in Peking and whether the foreigners are alive is entirely lacking, or is only obtainable from Chinese sources, and even this is most meager and contradictory. It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will probably take place earlier than was at first intended, possibly by the end of this month, but nothing definite will be decided before the arrival of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the Indian contingent. A runner who arrived from Peking yesterday reports that the foreigners were safe July 10, and that there has been considerable fighting between Boxers and soldiers inside of the city.

No Arms for the Orient.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 27.—Collector of Customs Huestis received instructions today from Secretary Gage to use every precaution to prevent shipment of arms and ammunition to Asiatic ports from Puget sound, which may be used in China to harm American residents there, and he is further instructed to detain all vessels about to clear for the Orient or islands of the Pacific with arms until the department can investigate. Collector Huestis has notified all owners and agents of vessels engaged in Oriental trade of this order, and will also place a force of inspectors to watch the loading of vessels for the Orient.

Crisis Safely Past.

Vancouver, B. C., July 27.—The crisis in the cannery difficulty has been reached and safely passed. It is true that the military forces and provincial policemen at Steveston are still on duty at the canneries, but there has been no mob violence of any kind. It is probable that the militia regiment will remain at Steveston for a week. No attack by the members of the Fishermen's union on the Japanese fishermen is apprehended so long as the troops remain. The presence of the militia, in addition to the provincial police, is believed to have a quieting effect. The present situation at Steveston is one of quiet and order.

Fire at Yuma.

Yuma, Ariz., July 27.—Fire last night swept Main street from First to Jones, destroying everything in its path. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000; insurance, \$4,800.

Kaliapell, Mont., July 27.—One of the worst forest fires ever known in Northwestern Montana is now raging in the Swan lake country, on the western part of the Lewis and Clark forest reserve. Gus Mosler, superintendent of the reserve, reports that Indians deliberately set fire to the timber, and are slaughtering the game. He will proceed against the perpetrators. Within the space of 30 miles up and down the river, he says, there are over 80 fires now burning fiercely.

BOERS ARE IN SORE STRAITS

British Attack Them From Both Sides.

ARE COMPELLED TO RETREAT

Making for the Mountains in the Leydenburg District—Sokleheim Boers Mopped Up.

London, July 30.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"French and Hutton continued their pursuit on July 26. The former crossed Oliphants' river, and from the high ground on the east bank he could see Middleburg and the enemy retiring in great disorder. The main road north was blocked for several miles with horsemen and wagons. The enemy's rear was then seven miles north. Mounted forces were still west of the river. Night was closing in; the rain was falling in torrents, and so it was impossible to follow. The night was terrible. In addition to the rain a strong east wind made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died of exposure, and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of the hardships, and were in famous spirits when I saw them.

"Hunter has occupied Forierburg, and so far as I know did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of our president, and several of our men whom Dewet had captured at different times and whom he was unable to send to Mochodorp.

"The enemy in the Bethlehem hills are now closed in upon. Basutoland is closed them. Harris Smith is the only line open, and it will not be easy for them to reach there with guns and wagons.

"Broadwood is still watching Christian Dewet, who has taken up a position on high hill near Heitsburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal. P. Dewet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstad yesterday.

"Harron reports from Krugersdorp that he has reconnoitered the railway to Bank Station, where the train was wrecked on July 19, and been enabled to replenish his supplies.

"Methuen's column, which reached the Krugersdorp-Potchetstroom Railway, is now moving on Potchetstroom.

"Boiler reports that the railway was opened to Heidelberg yesterday, giving us through communication to Natal."

SIX HUNDRED KILLED.

That Is the Cost of the Revolution in Columbia.

Colon, July 30.—The liberal rebellion in this department has ended after the sacrifice of more than 600 lives, the liberals having been the greatest sufferers, while the wounded number many hundreds. Dr. Mendoza, representing the liberals, and General Alban arranged yesterday for a cessation of hostilities, the Colombian liberals being pledged to surrender their arms and being guaranteed their freedom from prosecution and the retention of all political rights. The foreigners who took sides with the rebels are to be banished within a week. General Herrera and Dr. Parks, who were active in the revolutionary interests, have already left Panama. The work of burying the dead on both sides is in progress. Panama has been plunged into the deepest mourning by the loss of many of its most prominent men on both sides in this conflict. The armies were provided with arms of the latest model. Colon has been tranquil throughout the rebellion.

Trouble on Southern Borders.

El Paso, Tex., July 29.—The immigration situation here grows worse daily. Notwithstanding the fact that the force of guards has been materially increased along the river, daily occurrences demonstrate that the number is not sufficient to prevent pauper and contract emigrants collected in Juarez from crossing the border and scattering into the interior. Customs inspectors captured 14 Italian emigrants who had crossed the border and boarded a northbound Santa Fe train which was about to start. These emigrants were sent back. The statement comes from Durango and Chihuahua, Mex., where there are several thousand Chinamen, that hundreds contemplate returning to China, and are drifting this way to take advantage of the exclusion act and get free transportation.

Miners from Klondike.

Victoria, B. C., July 30.—The Cottage City arrived this afternoon, bringing about \$100,000 in gold. She had a number of Klondikers on board. News was brought by her that the miners had found rich placers diggings at the headwaters of the Yukon. Over 500 miners had stampeded to finds in Glacier bay.

Woman Mail Carrier Killed.

Roseburg, Or., July 30.—Mrs. D. N. Fish, mail carrier from Glendale to Starveout, was instantly killed near Starveout this morning. The team became frightened and ran away and she was thrown from the buggy. She struck on her head and her neck was broken.

To Be Reinstated.

New York, July 30.—A special to the Times from Paris says: It is highly probable that several generals who were put on the retired list by former Minister of War Gallifet after the Dreyfus trial will shortly be reinstated in the army. Generals De Negrier and Zurlinden will both probably receive command of army corps. This further proof of the government's conciliatory policy will be favorably received by public opinion.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

Through the Whirlpool of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Chicago, July 28.—Drawn into the maelstrom of the great windage basin of the drainage canal at Lockport, carried 20 feet beneath the surface of the whirlpool; rising again, only to be caught by the current that was pouring hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of water into the valley below, and hurled through the great sinuate opening and carried 200 feet through the foaming rapids of the open channel, to be finally rescued alive and in a fair way to recovery was the experience of Peter Smith, of Joliet, Michael Ryan, who is superintending the work at the controlling works, and his assistant, John Herman, escaped the same perilous journey by a narrow margin.

The whirlpool in the windage basin has been caused by the raising of the bear-trap dam and the opening of the sluice gates, through which it was originally intended that the greater portion of the 860,000 cubic feet of water should flow every minute. The bear trap had been raised above the surface of the basin in order that the big force of men working on the false-work of the proposed suspension bridge could proceed with the operations without endangering their lives.

Smith, Ryan and Herman were in a boat crossing over the basin, and had their back to the whirlpool. Suddenly the boat was sucked in to the maelstrom. Herman and Ryan sprang into the water and swam to the shore, but Smith was thrown by the force of the whirling boat into the whirlpool, disappearing from sight instantly.

Down through 20 feet of water he shot. With tremendous force he was caught by the current and hurled through the gates. Luckily his knee was the only portion of his body to come in contact with any of the masonry, otherwise he certainly would have been crushed to death. Below the gate he was caught in the rapids and carried 200 feet through the swirling, turbulent waters, tossed about like a rubber ball.

Finally his feet struck the rocks in the shallow, and he managed to hold on until rescuers reached him.

ACTED UNDER ORDERS.

Why Rear-Admiral Kempff Did Not Fire On the Taku Forts.

Washington, July 27.—The navy department today made public the mail reports of Rear-Admiral Kempff, explaining his reasons for refusing to join with the ships of the other powers in the attack on the Taku forts, and giving an account of the attack, which includes many details not heretofore published. Admiral Kempff also incloses the report of Commander Wise, of the Monocacy, giving a graphic account of the action. Rear-Admiral Kempff's explanation for refusing to participate in the attack of the fortifications of a power with which we were at peace is warmly commended by Secretary Long. The reports are as follows:

"United States Flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 17, 1900.—Sir: I would state what follows in regard to the happenings previous to the resolve yesterday by other senior foreign naval officers here to get possession of the Taku forts:

"2—On Thursday, June 14, Rear-Admiral Bruce called and asked what I thought of the matter, and I informed him that I was not authorized to initiate any act of war with a country with which my country was at peace; that my limit was to protect American interests, both by regulations and under recent instructions from both the department and from the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station.

"3—On the 15th, at a consultation of the other foreign naval officers, it was agreed that the railroad station at Tong Ku should be taken (the railway is under Chinese government control), and in case any Chinese government force acted against the force of any foreign nation, all should be involved and act unitedly. Under my instructions, I could not join in taking possession of Chinese government property, and did not care to become a party to such an agreement without special authority.

"4—Yesterday, June 16, the same foreign naval officers signed a compact that it was necessary to take temporary possession of the Taku forts and notice was served on the viceroy at Tien Tsin and on the commandant of the forts. Consuls at Tien Tsin were informed of what was contemplated. I did not join in the attack on the forts. Captain Wise, of the Monocacy, had orders to protect American interests, based upon the department orders, but in case of attack by a Chinese government force he was to consider it as a declaration of war and act accordingly. Very respectfully, "LOUIS KEMPF, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N."

Colombian Rebels Surrender.

Washington, July 28.—The state department has received a dispatch from Consul-General Gudgeon, at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

Hoyt, the Playwright, Has Gone Crazy.

New York, July 28.—Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright and theatrical manager, has been adjudged insane at Hartford, Conn., and taken to a retreat there. His condition is critical.

Ireland's Lutheran Church Has About 72,000 Baptized Members, Which is Nearly the Total Population.

A Concord, N. H., judge has decided that soda water is one of the necessities of life and may be sold on Sunday.

MINES AND MINING

Americans Are Not Satisfied With the Alaska-Canadian Survey—Lose Good Territory.

Skagway, Alaska, July 30.—The work of delimiting the provisional boundary in the disputed Alaska-Canadian territory having been completed in that part crossing the Dalton trail and touching the Porcupine district, the Americans in the district find that they have lost a large part of what they believed was rightfully American territory. The survey has been run and the monuments set within the last few weeks by O. H. Tittman, of Washington, D. C., and W. F. King, of Ottawa, and assistants, who have simply followed instructions as set forth in the modus vivendi agreed to provisionally some months ago by Secretary Hay, on the part of the United States, and the British representatives, after the adjournment of the joint high commission.

The survey and demarcation of the line leaves nearly one-half of the Porcupine gold mines in the British territory, and it has been the general opinion for a long time that the mines—in fact, the entire Porcupine district—was on the American side. Much of the Dalton toll road leading to Porcupine city now lies within Canadian territory also; that is, in the Canadian side of the iron monuments set on the provisional line.

The American miners in the Porcupine having watched the development of the work of delimiting and marking the boundary, were so aroused over the result of so much mining district being left on the British side that they were not long in addressing a protest to President McKinley. Copies of the protest have been sent to the chambers of commerce of Seattle, Skagway, San Francisco and Portland, with a request for co-operation.

The commission will be in the vicinity of Skagway a month, delimiting the provisional line on White Pass and Chilkoot Pass. The Porcupine placer mines, it is estimated, will yield \$250,000 this year. Work of sluicing, hydraulic and other kinds of mining is carried on in the district.

Placer Mine Excitement.

Juneau has a full fledged placer mine excitement, according to advices brought from the north by the steamer Rosalie. When the vessel sailed from the north July 18, a stampede was on to a new placer diggings on Glacier bay, about 150 miles distant. Some doubt existed as to the placers really being new discoveries. Not a few believe them to be the diggings found and operated many years ago by the Russians. In any event the finds are most promising. It is claimed for them that an experienced miner can make considerably more than wages. Fully 200 people, it is estimated, had gone from Juneau alone to the scene of the new discoveries. The bars in the mouth of Glacier bay all are said to contain gold.

Advices From Nome.

Advices from Nome received by the Alaska Commercial Company at San Francisco state that up to July 10 there had been 19 cases of smallpox in the camp, only one being reported since July 5. St. Michael has established a strict quarantine against Nome.

According to the records of the custom-house, 114 vessels have entered Nome and 13,437 passengers have landed, not including those who came down the Yukon river, nor those who landed from vessels which did not report to the customs officers.

It is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 persons will winter at Nome.

Idle Mines Picking Up.

The Phoenix mine in Greenwood Gulch, one-half mile above the Golden Eagle, and opposite the Don Juan, near Sumpter, Or., is being operated by C. N. Chatham and William Sanders, who have a two years' lease from the owners, C. M. Berry, D. L. Choate, L. M. Barnett and C. M. Collier. The mine has been idle for nearly four years, and the 5-stamp mill and concentrator put in by O. B. Hardy are a wreck. The mill was run only a short time, owing to bad management, and, though the property could have been sold for \$75,000, it was allowed to stand idle, the owners failing to agree on the method of operating. There is several hundred feet of tunnels, but these will not be used, the new operators preferring to sink and follow the ore. The ore is of two grades, one carrying black oxide of copper and the other running well in free gold.

"Rattlesnake" Jones is the name of a Boise man who engages in capturing the reptiles and selling them to the Chinese. The Celestials take each rattler and put it into a bottle of whiskey and let it stand for two years. What remains of the snake is then removed and the balance is let stand until it clarifies, which process requires five years. The liquid is then a sovereign cure for rheumatism, says the Boise Statesman. The Chinese claim that it will cure the most violent case. It takes seven years in all to make the preparation ready for use.

Northwest Notes.

Charles Hatfield, of Dayton, Wash., was thrown down on a load of hay by a team's sudden start, in such a way that the tine of a fork passed through his chin into his mouth.

An X-ray Machine Has Been Added to the Apparatus of the Moscow, Idaho, Hospital.

A buyer of cavalry horses has just secured 43 at Enterprise and 30 at Wallawa, Or.

The Teachers Enrolled at the Summer Science School at Pullman, Wash., Number 190.

Colfax citizens have subscribed \$1,000 for the Whitman county fair, to be held in September.

FEW CHANGES IN TRADE.

Numerous Favorable Features in Business Situation.

Bradstreet's says: Important changes in trade and speculation are notably lacking this week, but counter currents of demand in various sections and industries lend a rather more than usually irregular appearance to the general situation. Among the notable features calling for notice are the practical assurance of an immense corn crop by the recent copious rains in the further West, the continued cheerful reports from the sections which have gathered and are now marketing a large winter wheat crop, advices of continued improvement in tons to the Northwest, with reports of renewals of earlier cancelled orders for fall goods, fairly satisfactory gains in gross railway earnings, less weakness in prices of the country's leading cereal products, based apparently on renewed buying for export, and rather more inquiry for raw wool by manufacturers.

Unfavorable elements in trade probably find their chief and greatest exposition in the iron and steel business. That industry, if possible, seems more depressed than at any time for three years past, and expectations that price declines will be checked by the arrival of finished matter at a cost basis have been disappointed, because this week steel bars have been sold in some instances at 1 cent per pound, which is unquestionably below the basis of the cost of raw materials and manufacture.

Export business would undoubtedly expand if ship room were available. Among other metals tin is locally lower, on freer arrivals, after touching the highest price in 20 years.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week, aggregate 2,363,743 bushels, against 3,029,381 bushels last week.

Business failures are smaller, numbering 183 in the United States, as compared with 202 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, 80c.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.50@1.75 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$1.50.
Butter—Creamery, 23c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 15@18c; ranch, 15@17c; pom'd.
Eggs—24c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Milletstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; 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 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55@56c; Valley, 56c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.30; Graham, \$2.80; 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.
Milletstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 per 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, 40@45c; store, 27 1/2c.
Eggs—17 1/2c 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, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 16@17c 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@3c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@16c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 6 1/2c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.80; 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.
Rutter—Fancy creamery 22@22 1/2c; do seconds, 21@21c; fancy dairy, 19c; do seconds, 16@18c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 17c; fancy ranch, 22c.
Milletstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.