

WASHINGTON FUSIONISTS

Renominated John R. Rogers for Governor.

CONTEST WON ON 8TH BALLOT

Rogers Men Forced the Nomination of Robertson, of Spokane, and Ronald, of Seattle, for Congress.

Congressmen-at-large—F. C. Robertson, of Spokane; J. T. Ronald, of King, Governor—John R. Rogers. Lieutenant-Governor—W. E. McCroskey, of Whitman. Supreme Judges—E. C. Millon, of Skagit; Richard Winsor, of King. Secretary of State—J. A. Brady, of Snohomish. Attorney-General—Thomas Vance, of Yakima. Treasurer—W. E. Runner, of Spokane. Auditor—L. Silverthorn, of Douglas. Land Commissioner—O. R. Holcomb, of Adams. Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. J. Browne, of King. Presidential Electors—James McNeely, of Pierce; N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla; J. G. Heim, of Pacific; George T. Cotterill, of King.

Seattle, August 31.—John R. Rogers was renominated for governor by the union Democratic convention on the eighth ballot, at 1 o'clock this morning. He received 708 1/2 votes, or 6 1/2 more than the necessary number. The contest throughout was most exciting, and great disorder many times marked the course of proceedings in the convention. Rogers on the first ballot received 633 votes, and gained on every ballot until his final victory. He was finally nominated on the seventh ballot, but in the confusion and through a misunderstanding as to the vote of the Walla Walla Populists he lost four votes intended to be cast for him. He then wanted only 1 1/2 votes. The chairman ordered another vote, which was decisive. The unexpected turn of events in Rogers' direction came about with the nomination of Robertson, of Spokane, for congressman. This state nominates each congressman-at-large. It was the aim of the anti-Rogers faction to put J. T. Ronald, of King, whom a great majority undoubtedly favor, against Robertson, for one nomination, and to kill off Robertson, and leave the way open to Voorhies as a candidate for governor. Robertson proved a very strong candidate, and led Ronald, and the balloting proceeded seemed certain to defeat him. Many delegates voted for Robertson, expecting to give Ronald the second nomination. The King county man had made a combination with Thurston Daniels for the other nomination, and he could not possibly enter the second contest. Daniels finally solved the problem for King county and saved Ronald's neck by offering to withdraw. Ronald and Robertson were then nominated by acclamation.

The Platform.

The following platform was adopted at the convention: We, the representatives of the Democratic, Peoples and Silver-Republican parties of the state of Washington, assembled in joint convention this 29th of August, 1900, respectively reiterate our faith in the principles enunciated by our respective national conventions; and we pledge our earnest support to the peerless representatives of the people, William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. We still believe in the Declaration of Independence, and therefore hold it in preference to the imperialistic policy of the Republican party. We oppose trusts and combinations which corner the products of industry and levy tribute on the people. We denounce those twin relics of barbarism—imperialism and militarism—whether in the form of trusts or greed of conquest abroad. We pledge our representatives in congress to work for the passage of a measure providing payment for the time consumed by our state volunteers in the late war with Spain. We favor just and liberal pensions for the true and faithful soldiers of the United States, including the gallant Civil war veterans. We demand such legislation as will give to the farmers and producers of the state of Washington a reduction of freight rates and fares to a just basis. We demand the inauguration of such measures as shall give the people the right to express themselves, when they so elect, upon all important questions, by the system known as direct legislation. We commend the official conduct of our state officers, and call attention to the contrast between the present excellent financial condition of the state and the blight and ruin prophesied by opposition to surely result from the action of our state officers. We commend the wise, courageous and patriotic manner in which the Hon. George Turner, our representative in the United States senate, has defended the honor of his country and fulfilled his duty to the people of the state of Washington.

Land Exploped.

Encounter, B. C., Sept. 1.—A woman, wife and child were burned to death here this morning. Their two-story frame house was discovered on about 3 o'clock and as soon as the flames were partly extinguished, the woman entered and found the charred body of Mrs. Rescia on the lower floor. She was in bed with the clothes wrapped around him, and the baby had rolled from the bed to the floor in its agony.

STORMS AT CAPE NOME.

A Heavy Loss of Life by Drowning at the North.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—The steamer Senator arrived this morning from Nome, bringing advices up to August 21. As she made the trip direct to this city, she brought nothing but bad news. There were 250 returning passengers, many of them who had made the round trip for pleasure. The Senator brought about \$320,000 in treasure, \$300,000 of it consigned to various companies and banking institutions in this city. The \$20,000 was owned by private individuals.

The recent storms at Nome created a terrible loss of life. Thirty-eight bodies have been recovered on the beach and buried by the officials. Captain Richardson, of the Sequoia, which is engaged in the fishing trade down the coast, says that 17 dead bodies have been found and buried between Topkok and Golofnin bay, and 21 between Topkok and Port Safety. The majority of the drowned men are supposed to be victims of the late storm. R. J. Nelson found two bodies at Chinik. On one was found the address, 21 Third street, San Francisco, but no name. So far as known, none of the bodies were identified before burial. Captain Ramwell, agent of the steamer Elmore, says that passengers arriving from down the coast say that July 25 dead bodies, washed ashore by the waves, have been buried between Topkok and Golofnin bay.

Reports of drowning have also been received from up the coast. Men who have come down from York and Port Clarence lately, say that without doubt many persons were drowned. How many will probably never be known.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

Crime of 17-Year-Old Arthur Kelly, of Milton.

Pendleton, Or., Sept. 1.—Arthur Kelly, who is not quite 12 years old, was brought here this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Blakeley, for the murder of his father, 45 miles northeast of Milton, early Tuesday morning. Frank Kelly, the murdered man, was about 50 years old, and lived a few miles from Milton. He and Arthur had been in the mountains for a week. Arthur returned home Wednesday and said that his father had left him. Blood was found on the blankets which the boy had brought back with him, and an investigation was made. The boy then said that his father had killed himself with a revolver. Deputy Sheriff Blakeley got the boy at his home, brought him to Milton, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon he confessed that he murdered his father by shooting him with a rifle. Arthur said his father abused him and threatened to kill him. The killing occurred near the boundary line between Union and Umatilla counties. The remains of the murdered man will be brought home. Mr. Kelly left a wife and nine children. The boy told the details of the crime, evincing neither emotion nor callousness. Apparently he does not realize his position and the enormity of his crime.

Reduction in Wages.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 1.—An agreement is being circulated among manufacturers in this city calling for a reduction in wages of 11-19 per cent, to take effect September 17, affecting all Fall River operatives. The signatures of mill agents representing about 1,000,000 spindles, or one-third of the corporations of the city, have already been obtained. The cause for the sececy observed in circulating the agreement lies in the fact that, by making the plan public now, stockholders opposed to a reduction at this period of the year might thwart the plan of the selling committee and buyers might discount the effect of the reduction and insist upon a proportionate decrease in the print-cloth quotations.

Emery Wheel Burst.

Salem, Or., Sept. 1.—W. A. Rummel, proprietor of the South Salem cider mills, was injured at noon today by the bursting of an emery wheel, which was running at a high rate of speed, and died at 9 o'clock tonight. Pieces of the stone struck him in the forehead, splitting the skull and lacerating the brain. Rummel was immediately taken to the Salem hospital, where he was attended by Doctors Byrd and Smith. Mr. Rummel was about 45 years of age, and left a wife and several children. He had been a resident of Salem for 10 years, and was an energetic business man.

British Prisoners Released.

Lourenco Marques, Sept. 1.—The British prisoners at Moot Gedacht (on the railroad east of Machadodorp) have been released by the Boers and are marching to join Lord Roberts' forces at Watervalvoen, near Machadodorp. President Kruger and his chief officials are at Helaprust, about 60 miles from the Portuguese border, and on the railroad between Pretoria and Delagoa bay.

Cyclone Visited Mafeking.

Mafeking, Sept. 1.—A cyclone that visited Mafeking last evening did more damage than the seven months' bombardment. It blew down or unroofed numerous buildings and leveled the military camp hospital, causing much suffering among the sick and wounded. One person was killed and two were injured and there were many narrow escapes.

Bought by Hammond.

Eureka, Sept. 1.—The properties of the John Vance Mill & Klamath River Railroad Company were sold today to A. B. Hammond, of Missoula, Mont. The John Vance Mill & Lumber Company is one of the oldest and largest redwood firms on the Pacific coast, and has a large foreign and domestic trade. The properties will be owned by corporations incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

OUR SOLDIERS BLAMELESS

Took No Part in Looting of Tien Tsin.

WERE UNDER STRICT ORDERS

Chinese Themselves Responsible for the Pillaging and Disorder That Followed the Entry of the Allies.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Officials of the war department are positive that the soldiers of General Chaffee's army took no part in the extensive looting which followed the fall of the Chinese city of Tien Tsin. At the direction of Secretary Root, peremptory orders were issued to military officers to exert every effort to prevent the looting and to punish severely disobedience of such orders. For this reason and from reports which have come to the department, the officials are confirmed in the opinion that our men refrained from disregarding the orders of their superiors. They think that the Chinese themselves are responsible for much of the pillaging and disorder following the entry of the allies into the city. There is considerable property in charge of our army at Tien Tsin for safekeeping.

Strength of Allied Force.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The following telegram from the Japanese foreign office was received today at the Japanese legation:

"A telegram from Peking gives the strength of the allied forces which took part in the relief of Peking as follows: Japanese, 6,600 infantry, 200 cavalry, 450 engineers and 55 guns. Russians, 3,300 infantry, 180 cavalry, and 22 guns. British, 1,822 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 13 guns. Americans, 1,600 infantry, 150 marines, 75 cavalry and 6 guns. French, 400 marines and 18 guns. On the 26th, 70 Chinese surrendered. Of these, five each were detained by the Japanese and British forces for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs among the Chinese, the rest being set at liberty. On the 27th, 260 more surrendered, most of whom were guards and court officials. One of them, a military officer, after being brought to the Japanese headquarters, where he was kindly treated, was sent to the palace to make the necessary preparations for the parade of the allied forces through the palace, to be held on the 28th in commemoration of their successful entry into the city. As a large number of court ladies were found in the palace, every precaution was taken to protect them from insult and assurances were given them of the readiness of Japan's force to supply them at any moment with food and other necessities."

Fire at Race Track.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 3.—Shortly after the beginning of the racing in the closing day of the grand circuit meeting at Narragansett Park this afternoon fire broke out in one of the stables near the three-quarters turn and with great rapidity destroyed three stables, a number of cattle sheds and burned to death four race horses. The horses destroyed comprised three in the string controlled by B. Simon, of London, Ont. The Ace, with a record of 2:05 1/4 and valued at \$1,000; Maud K., a green mare without a record and valued at \$1,000; Ackman Jim, with a record of 2:16 1/4 and valued at \$1,500, and Charles A. Guyer's brown mare, Wiley Essa, valued at \$1,500, were the animals destroyed. The loss on buildings and fixtures amounts to \$6,000.

A Swedish Loan.

New York, Sept. 3.—Albert H. Wiggins, vice-president of the National Park bank, said today it was true that the bank had been approached by representatives of the Swedish government with inquiries as to the chances of placing a \$10,000,000 loan in this country. Mr. Wiggins said he was not prepared to say yet whether the proposition had been favorably received. The proposed loan is in the form of bonds bearing 4 per cent interest for the first 10 years and 3 1/2 per cent for another 10. It is unofficially stated that the bonds will be offered at 98 and accrued interest.

David Sinton, of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—David Sinton, one of the richest citizens of Cincinnati, died at his home here today, aged 93 years. He left a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000. He had large real estate interests in Chicago and New York, as well as here, and owned big cattle ranches in Texas. He had given much money to public institutions. His only heir is the wife of ex-Congressman Charles P. Taft, proprietor of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and a brother of Judge Taft, of the Philippine commission.

Fire in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—Fire tonight destroyed the building at 44 Canal street occupied by the Fairbanks Scale Company, entailing a loss of \$200,000. Keifer Bros.' shoe factory, adjoining, suffered a loss of \$100,000, and the Morris building, corner of Canal and Camp streets, sustained about \$50,000 damages.

Welsh Coal Miners' Strike.

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 3.—A meeting of the strikers at Cardiff today confirmed the action of their committee in agreeing to a resumption of work, the company having acceded to the demands of the strikers. About 50,000 colliers went to work this morning.

Washington, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from General MacArthur announces that Second Lieutenant H. N. Way, Fourth infantry, was killed near Villa Vieja, Luzon, August 28.

MURDERED BY SIBERIANS.

F. Scott Morrison, of Chicago, Shot by Natives—Captain Gilley Drowned.

Seattle, Sept. 3.—The steamship Senator, which arrived today from Nome, brought news of a brutal murder, in which the life of F. Scott Morrison, of Chicago, was sacrificed to the blood-thirsty savagery of Siberian natives. She brings also the report of the drowning of Captain Gilley, a noted Alaskan explorer, whose good or bad fortune it was to have killed five Northern Indians some years ago while they were trying to take forcible possession of a vessel of which he was master. Gilley was captain of the sailing schooner Edith, which, with F. Scott Morrison and Edward Foregren, as passengers, sailed from Nome, August 8, for Siberia on a trading and prospecting expedition. They had enlisted the services of an Indian named Sam to pilot them to Siberian shores, where they arrived the Friday following their departure. That afternoon was passed in making exchanges with the natives, who appeared to be both friendly and peaceable. About 10 o'clock at night, Morrison retired to his stateroom, and a few moments later shots from ashore were heard. The reports had hardly subsided when Morrison exclaimed: "I've been shot." His shipmates hurried to his assistance. They found that the bullet had penetrated the side of the schooner and stateroom, entering Morrison's groin. A few minutes later the vessel set sail for American shores, but Morrison succumbed to his injuries at 5 o'clock the next morning. The next day, when in the vicinity of Sledge Island, 15 or 20 miles off Nome, Captain Gilley went on deck and seated himself on the rail of the vessel. A second later the boom swung around, striking him. He toppled over into the sea and drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered. Foregren assumed command of the Edith, and, with the aid of a Sledge Island Indian, succeeded in reaching Nome in safety. Morrison was a passenger to Nome on the first voyage of the Jeanie, which reached the district May 2. With M. C. Anderson, he was engaged in the saloon and general merchandise business at Nome. His widow and five step-children, one of whom, H. C. Heiser, accompanied him to Alaska, survive him. Captain Gilley was 60 years old and a native of the Island of Borneo. He had been a resident of Alaska for nearly two decades. His fight with the Indians, in which 10 are said to have been slain, occurred at Cape Prince of Wales.

Jack Hawkins.

Jack Hawkins, a passenger on the Senator, says the steam schooner Samoa arrived at Nome from Siberia the night the Senator sailed. In crossing from the czar's domain, her passengers, composed of Russians, English and Americans, are reported to have engaged in a general row, resulting in the master of the vessel calling for the United States marshal as soon as he reached Nome. Hawkins did not learn the particulars, though he is inclined to believe that there was serious trouble aboard. The Senator sailed an hour after the Samoa's arrival.

Taft Commission.

Ready to Establish Civil Government in the Philippines.

New York, Sept. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: All arrangements have been practically perfected by the Taft commission for commencing its duties in connection with the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. The committee will assume on September 1 all the functions which properly belong to the legislative branch of the government. It is not proposed that it shall be in supreme control. Major-General MacArthur will be the executive of the islands and the commission will be coordinate with him, just as the executive and legislative branches in the United States are on the same plane. Civil government will not be established except in those towns where the military authorities are satisfied there is no danger of insurrection. The commission and the military will work together to propitiate the natives and induce them to return to their peaceful avocations. For the suppression of those insurgent who continue in arms it is understood measures will be taken as soon as the dry season begins. General MacArthur will soon have a force of nearly 70,000 effective men, who will be used to destroy the insurgent organizations when operations can begin.

WEBFOOT BONANZAS.

A Little Booklet Given Away by the O. R. & N. Co.

The famous Pat Donan has written another of his inimitable "folders" for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. This time it is a description of the gold fields of Eastern Oregon—but such a description! The glories, the riches, the possibilities of this wonderful region are set forth in a way to cause throbs of interest in the most phlegmatic man that breathes. The folder is entitled "Webfoot Bonanzas," and is given away to anyone who will write W. H. Hurlbert, general passenger agent, O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Oregon.

Guida to be Deported.

New York, August 30.—Guida, the Italian who arrived in this country from Italy two weeks ago, in company with Maresca, another Italian, was ordered excluded today by the immigration bureau. It was said that Guida and Maresca were anarchists and had come to kill President McKinley. Guida was not refused admittance to this country for political reasons, but because the immigration bureau considered him an undesirable immigrant.

Glasgow, August 30.

A member of the family (father, mother and child) which, as cabled yesterday, had been certified to be suffering from bubonic plague, having died today, 10 families living in their neighborhood have been placed under medical observation. Today's death was the second which has occurred from the plague. Forty families are now isolated.

ARE ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

Martial Spirit of the American Youth Stirred by the China War.

New York, August 30.—Enlistments in the army have been phenomenal since the beginning of the trouble in China, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Young men in all parts of the country have flocked to the recruiting stations, anxious to receive military service in a foreign country. The recruiting officers are taking their pick of applicants and are having no difficulty in keeping the regular army about up to its full limit under the law. Colonel Thomas Ward, the assistant adjutant-general in charge of the enlisted men's division, said that enlistments in the army have never been so numerous as at present. This is something remarkable, since the recruiting in the harvesting period is always less than at any other time of the year. Then the young men out of work find all they want to do on farms in the West. The officers' lists shows enlistment for April were 1,274; May, 1,448; June, 1,647; July, 2,760, and for the first 10 days of August, by report so far received by the war department, 897. This furnishes an aggregate of 7,946 men for that period. Usually the same months of any other year have furnished hardly one-half of that number.

Colonel Ward said: "Of the 2,700 enlistments for July, about 1,800 were foreign service, of which about 750 were enlisted directly for regiments designated for such service, while upward of 1,000 were sent to rendezvous for assignment to such regiments and those already in the Orient. The other enlistments were for depot battalions, the artillery, or for general assignment, 250 of which were made at military posts for organizations serving there."

That the army is getting its choice of the young men of the country is shown by the fact that during July 90 less than 9,305 men who applied for enlistment were rejected. The recruiting officers have been able to respond to the demands of the various regiments for recruits and there are 1,115 men waiting assignments to commands.

NEW YORK HOTEL TRAGEDY.

Mysterious Affair in Which Two Chicagoans Participated.

New York, August 30.—John W. Esson, of Chicago, today fired two bullets, one into the head and the other into the body of his friend and associate, Harold H. Stridiron, and then, thrusting the muzzle of the revolver between his teeth, sent a bullet through his own head. The suicide expired immediately. His victim has a fighting chance for his life. The police are of the opinion that the man who attempted the murder and then committed suicide was crazed by the extreme heat, drink and jealousy.

The police have been unable to obtain from the employes of the Hotel Vendome, where the shooting occurred, a clear, connected statement of the affair. Both men came from Chicago originally. Esson, or Essing, is said to have been a prosperous contractor in that city. Both men had been drinking heavily. Mrs. Hayes, who claims to have known the dead man in Chicago and to have lent him \$1,000 worth of diamonds Saturday, because he was in desperate circumstances, called on the coroner today. The coroner's inquest was unable to find any trace of the missing jewelry. Mrs. Hayes requested the authorities to turn the property of Stridiron over to her, but this was refused. To a reporter, Mrs. Hayes said that Esson brought his friends around to see her, and soon grew jealous. Mrs. Hayes said that if he had not been drinking he would not have been jealous.

Killed by a Crazy American.

New Orleans, August 30.—A special to the Picayune from Port Barrios, Guatemala, says that James H. Hill, of California, government superintendent of telegraph in Guatemala, shot and killed Camillo Enrique, an operator at Morales, a station on the Guatemala railroad. Hill, while temporarily insane, attacked George Reeves, of Texas, a conductor of a train, and the latter stopped at Morales to send a message concerning the affair. Hill ordered Enrique not to send the message, and killed him for disobeying. He was captured some distance from Morales and held for trial.

Miners' Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., August 30.—If the anthracite coal operators refuse to grant the United Mineworkers' advance, as embodied in the report of the scale and resolutions committee, as presented and adopted at today's convention, within 10 days of date, or by September 28, a strike involving 140,000 miners, of which 40,000 are members of the mineworkers' organization, will be declared.

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Governor Portusack, of Guam, makes charges of mismanagement against ex-Governor Leary.

FALL TRADE IS IMPROVING.

A Better Tone to Don's and Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

Bradstreet's says: Distributive trade, that from jobbers particularly, increases as the vacation season wanes. Reports from leading Western centers are more favorable and a large aggregate of business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and hardware are features noted this week. The iron and steel trade, too, notes a decided gain in tone and volume of sales, though prices except in a few instances harden but slowly. Clearings, reflecting past business and dormant speculation, are very small, but railroad earnings, reflecting the really heavy actual movement into consumption, maintain their old gains. Relatively, the most quiet and least satisfactory conditions rule in the primary textile markets of the East, reflecting the backward state of next spring's business. Corn crop advances are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry, hot spell at the West. Cotton crop conditions are still, however, only partially defined, and leading state authorities are quoted as predicting a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature in present quietness of trade.

To disappointing foreign advices and the backward state of the demand for cotton goods are to be attributed the shading in raw cotton this week. The season in men's wear, woolsens, has been rather disappointing so far, while the jobbing demand for dress goods is quite favorable. Manufacturers are buying only enough raw wool to cover orders for goods and prices are weak at the lowest point reached.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,248,313 bushels, against 2,695,168 bushels last week. Failures aggregate 165 for the week as against 135 last week. Canadian failures number 32, against 29 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c. Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate. Potatoes, new, \$15. Beets, per sack, 85c@\$.1. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Squash—4c. Carrots, per sack, \$1.00. Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25. Cauliflower, native, 75c. Cucumbers—10@20c. Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds. Tomatoes—40@50c. Butter—Creamery, 25c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 15@18c; ranch, 14c pound. Eggs—24c. Cheese—12c. Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c. 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, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—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, 56@56 1/2c; Valley, 57 1/2c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$3.50. Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.00 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$15; chop, \$15 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 27 1/2c. Eggs—19c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@7.00 per ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@16c per pound. Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 3@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 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, 15@16c; 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, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 16@18c; Northern, 9@10c. Hops—1899 crop, 8 1/2@13c; new crop, 1900, 10@12 1/2c. Butter—Fancy creamery 23c; do seconds, 21@22c; fancy dairy, 20 1/2c; do seconds, 19c per pound. Eggs—Store, 17c; fancy ranch, 22c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.