

THE UNITED STATES REPLIES

Tells Earl Li We are Not Ready to Begin Negotiations.

CREDENTIALS NOT QUESTIONED

Prohibits That State Department Is Waiting to Hear From Minister Before Taking Final Action.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The state department this afternoon issued the following:

The following communication was handed to Acting Secretary of State Hill this afternoon from the Chinese minister:

"Cablegram from Earl Li Hong Chang, dated the 7th of September, 1900, transmitted by the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, under date of September 9, and received by Minister Wu on the last named date:

"I am in receipt of an imperial edict of the 30th day of the seventh moon, August 24, 1900, transmitted from Pao Ting Fu. It is as follows:

"Li Hong Chang, envoy plenipotentiary, is hereby vested with full discretionary powers, and he shall promptly deal with whatever questions may require attendance. At this distance we will not control his actions. Let this edict be forwarded with extra expedition at the rate of 600 li per day to Earl Li for his information and guidance. Respect this."

To the above communication Acting Secretary Hill has handed Mr. Wu the following reply:

"The United States does not feel called upon to express any opinion at this time as to the sufficiency of Li Hong Chang's authority, but hopes it will transpire that his credentials are full and authoritative, not only for negotiations, but to enable him, without further delay, to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire."

From this formal statement it appears that the state department is not yet ready to begin direct negotiations with Li Hong Chang. It does not question his credentials as a plenipotentiary, but simply leaves the matter in abeyance. Probably this is because all of the powers have not returned their responses to the Russian note, as it is desired to avoid placing the United States first among the powers to abandon the hope of harmonious action and strike for itself toward the settlement directly with China. Also, it may be deemed well to wait to hear from Mr. Conger, who, several days ago, was invited to express his opinion about quitting Peking.

IT GROWS WORSE.

List of Dead at Galveston Is Steadily Increasing.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 13.—Mayor Walter C. Jones estimates the number of dead at 5,000, and he is conservative. Over 2,300 bodies have been taken out to sea or buried in trenches. Other hundreds are yet to be taken from the ruins. These bodies are all now being buried in trenches where they are found. Others are being burned in the debris where it can be done safely. There is little attempt at identification, and it is safe to say that there will never be a complete list of the dead.

Chief of Police Ketchum is in charge of the work of burying the dead. There are large bodies of men engaged in this work, tearing up the ruins and getting out the corpses. Some of those whose bodies are being taken out were probably only injured when they were first struck down, but there was no getting relief to them, and they perished miserably.

The remnant of the force of regular soldiers who were stationed here, and it is a very small remnant, have joined the police in patrolling the city.

Several persons have already been shot. A soldier of Kafferty's battery, while patrolling the beach this morning, ordered a man to desist from looting. The fellow drew a weapon, and the soldier shot him dead. The soldier was attacked by three other men, and he killed all of them. He had five cartridges in his rifle, and each of them found a victim.

Other men have also been shot, but the details are not known, nor can the exact number be ascertained. It is probable that 25 were killed. Some of these were shot for failing to halt when ordered to do so. Others were shot for vandalism.

The ruins of the heavier brick buildings have not yet been searched for the dead, and there is a large number in them. In the mass of rubbish which marks the site of the Lucas Terrace Bridge House, 40 or 50 people were killed outright, and their bodies are still in the ruins.

The Orphans' home is totally demolished. Ninety-two children and 11 nuns were killed. It is rumored that one sister escaped, but if she did, no trace of her can be found.

The fact that money does not make the man seldom worries the man who is trying to make the money.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13.—The tail end of the West Indian storm which devastated Galveston, struck this city last night and today, making itself apparent in the heaviest rain ever recorded in the local weather office. In 16 hours there was a precipitation of 4.23 inches, most of which fell between 11:30 last night and 7:30 this morning. The rains caused several bad washouts on the Great Northern, in the northern part of the state, one at Cold Springs and others between Bear Springs and Shevelina.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Three Thousand Bodies Have Been Disposed of at Galveston.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 14.—Based on reports believed to be accurate the number of lives lost at Galveston will reach 5,000; the property loss, \$15,000,000. Outside of Galveston the number of dead are 100.

Damage to railroads outside of Galveston, \$200,000.

Damage to telegraph and telephone wires outside of Galveston, \$30,000.

Damage to cotton crop, estimated on average crop of counties affected, 50,000 bales, at \$40 per bale, \$3,000,000.

The losses of livestock cannot be estimated, but thousands of head of horses and cattle have been killed all over the storm district.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The following statement was received at 11 o'clock to night:

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—To Charles S. Diehl, General Manager of the Associated Press, Chicago: A summary of the conditions prevailing at Galveston is more than human intellect can master. Briefly stated, the damage to property is anywhere between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The loss of life cannot be computed. All is simple guess work. Those buried in the sea and ground will foot up a horrible total of at least 3,000. Many estimate the loss on the island, in the city of Galveston and the immediate surrounding districts between 4,000 and 5,000 deaths. I do not make this statement in fright or excitement. The whole story will never be told. The necessities of this living are pressing. Not a single individual escaped property loss. The property on the island is half swept out of existence. What our needs are can be computed by the world at large by the statement here submitted much better than I could possibly summarize them. The help must be immediate.

"R. G. LOWE, "Manager Galveston News."

NOTHING IN RUMORS.

No Change Regarding Stock Grazing on the Forest Reservation.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Not since last spring have any orders been issued from Washington affecting the grazing of stock on any of the forest reservations. At that time permits for the current season were issued. It is not the present intention of the interior department, which has jurisdiction in such matters, to make any changes in the present system. Secretary Hitchcock and the general land office both declare that there is no foundation for the rumors to the effect that grazing is to be restricted any more than at present, and particularly in the district of Mount Rainier forest reservation. Under the permits issued last spring 250,000 sheep have been allowed on this reservation, but this privilege expires on September 25, when the department concludes the season closes. This fact may have given rise to the rumor, but as the permits were each one issued for the period of July 1 to September 25, there should be no misconstruction placed on this specification. Grazing will be allowed on Rainier next year the same as this, unless it should develop that the sheep-grazing of the present summer has proven disastrous to the forests. There has been no intimation of this so far received.

Cattle and horses will be allowed to graze on all reserves next year, as this year, without unreasonable restraint. In the matter of sheep-grazing, the agricultural department has no authority to permit or restrict, but merely offers its opinion when asked. Secretary Wilson is personally very strongly in favor of grazing in an intelligent way, and has so expressed himself to the interior department and public.

Bad Fire at a Summer Resort.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 14.—

The season at this watering place came to a sudden and disastrous end this afternoon through the complete destruction by fire of the great Rockingham hotel, Sherry's Casino, the Hazard block, the Knights of Pythias hall and a score of smaller buildings, which in summer are alive with trade. The fire started in the upper part of the Rockingham shortly after noon, and within a few hours nearly all the adjacent buildings, including the Casino, had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$350,000, half of which is covered by insurance. The big hotel was practically vacant, having closed six days ago. The Rockingham was owned by J. G. Burns & Son, and was six stories high, built entirely of wood, and valued at \$200,000. The Casino building was valued at \$100,000. The Hazard block was valued at \$35,000. The losses range from \$500 to \$10,000 among about three score of merchants.

Held Up by Lone Robber.

Denver, Sept. 14.—Burlington train No. 1, known as the Overland Flyer, was held up by a lone highwayman at 2 o'clock this morning, five miles east of Haigler, Neb., near the Colorado line. The robber secured about \$500 in cash and probably twice that much in diamonds and watches, and then made his escape by bringing the train to a stop. He went through both sleepers, but did not molest chair cars. The railroad officials offer \$1,000 for his capture, and posses have started out in all directions.

Last of Abdah's Forces Defeated.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The minister of the colonies, M. de Crais, has received a dispatch announcing the defeat of the last remnant of the forces of Abdah, the famous Arab chief who was long a thorn in the side of the French in Southern Sahara, and who was recently killed and his army dispersed by a French column. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, as well as rich treasure, fell into the hands of the French.

Redding, Cal., Sept. 14.—J. S. Pelty, a tool sharpener, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself at Harrison Gulch tonight. Jealousy was the cause.

AMERICANS WARN FILIPINOS

Must Desist From Further Opposition.

REBELS ISSUE PROCLAMATION

Is a Reply to the One Issued by the United States—Urges the Natives to Further Revolt

Washington, Sept. 15.—The postmaster-general has received from F. W. Vaillie, director-general of posts in the Philippines, copies of two undated proclamations, one by the American commissioners and the other by the insurgents.

The American proclamation is of a pacific character, but warns the natives that they have nothing to expect from continuing opposition to the Americans. It promises free transportation home to all insurgents who surrender their arms, and directs the confiscation of all money and hamp belonging to the insurgent government. The natives are notified that the American soldiers are expected to pay for everything they obtain from the Filipinos in the way of food and supplies, and it requests the natives to report any case of looting or extortion to the nearest military commander.

The Filipino proclamation, issued in reply to this, announces that for a period of 10 days amnesty will be extended to all Filipino spies in the employ of the American forces, if they present themselves to the insurgent military or civil authorities. A single exception is made in the case of one Marcello Abinsay, who is denounced as an outlaw beyond the pale, and a reward is offered for his apprehension, dead or alive, with the death penalty is pronounced against anyone found in his company at the time of his capture. The proclamation further declares that all the threats of the Americans of pursuing the insurgents to the hills are idle, as the American forces are short of food and ammunition, and have received no reinforcements for many months.

STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Destroyed a Million Dollars' Worth of Property.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The now famous West Indian hurricane which started 10 days ago from the eastward of Porto Rico, pushed across Cuba and Jamaica and thrashed about the Gulf of Mexico, entered New England yesterday and inhabitants in this corner of the country have nearly \$1,000,000 to add to the lengthening list of property which this storm destroyed.

It started into life scores of wood fires, and in many sections of New England thousands of acres of woodland are ablaze and several scores of houses have been burned. In Southern Massachusetts the losses will aggregate a big sum. Reports are also received from various parts of New England of damage to the telegraph and telephone wires, houses unroofed, orchards denuded of their fruit and great damage to standing corn and other crops.

The gale was also severe off the coast, but it blew off shore, so that most of the shipping found little difficulty in getting a lee.

Highland light reported a gale of 45 miles an hour and no vessels in sight. Along the water front of Boston harbor the yachts which had not been hauled into winter quarters were tossed about and some broke from their moorings.

Arnold Allowed an Appeal.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—In the embezzlement case of Julian B. Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, United States District Judge DeLaven has allowed an appeal from his adverse decision to the circuit court of appeals. The hearing will be held during the October term of court. Commissioner Heacock gave the accused man his first hearing, and ordered that he be extradited to England for trial. Judge DeLaven affirmed the order.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

Abilene, Kan., Sept. 15.—Three attempts were made last night to wreck Union Pacific trains west of here. They were piled on the track in front of the local passenger train, and the "Flyer," west-bound, and heavy iron on the track before the "Flyer," east-bound. The obstructions were discovered and the trains stopped in time to prevent any damage.

Forest Fires in Massachusetts.

Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 15.—The forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity had, up to noon, destroyed property to the value of \$150,000. The wind shifted this morning, and there was then a prospect that the fire would be checked. Mrs. Joseph A. Brown, of Long Pond, dropped dead from excitement when the fire threatened her home.

Silk Weavers' Strike.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 15.—The Givernand silk mill, employing 450 hands, is idle. The 300 weavers struck today against a decrease of 15 per cent in wages. The superintendent of the mill said the cut was only temporary.

Hawaiian Postal Service.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—Postoffice inspectors M. H. Flint and H. B. Hall have returned from Honolulu, where they have been for the past three months organizing a postoffice system throughout the islands. They established 81 offices, and the profits for two months and 17 days were \$17,500.

Grand Rapids' Population.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The population of Grand Rapids, Mich., is 87,565, an increase in population of 27,287, or 45.27 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.

Storm in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15.—The heavy wind storm did considerable damage along the water front. Many yachts were capsized, while others broke away from their moorings and have not yet been recovered. Reports from all parts of the province show that the storm was general, orchards suffering from the loss on fruit in the St. Catherine district will amount to thousands of dollars. No casualties have yet been reported.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE.

Chinese Slaying Native Converts in the Northern Provinces.

London, Sept. 15.—All the correspondents in China are sending terrible stories of wholesale massacre of missionaries and native Christians. It is asserted that during July between 15,000 and 20,000 converts were massacred in the northern provinces. Large numbers of missionaries are still unaccounted for, and small hope is entertained for their escape. Native reports are subjected to the most careful scrutiny, with the result that although there may be some exaggeration, it is impossible to doubt that in the main they are correct.

The horror is intensified by confirmation of the reports that the women were subjected to unspeakable barbarities and tortures, being stripped and slowly clubbed to death. This was one of the mildest methods. The Boxers wreaked fiendish vengeance upon them. The powers are called on for swift punishment. Fears are expressed lest the Russian government, which does not encourage the missionary propaganda, should prove lukewarm in this matter.

Statements were current in the European capitals last evening that all the powers had replied to the Russian proposition, that Great Britain and Germany had declined to evacuate Peking; that Austria and Italy had decided to be guided by Germany's decision, and that the other powers had agreed to a more or less modified withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post claims to know that the allies will only withdraw outside the walls of the capital, where they will continue to dominate Peking in a military sense.

According to a dispatch from Peking, dated August 31, Mr. Conger regards the situation as deplorable, and is advising all the Americans to leave the capital if possible. The American minister was in favor of the punitive expedition to Pao Ting Fu. According to the same dispatch, an American soldier killed two Sikhs, whom he caught looting. "The Russians," says the telegram, "have undertaken to treat with Prince Ching. Mr. Conger, in his private capacity, has received eight Chinese, who have been endeavoring to establish friendly relations with the ministers."

WAR NEARLY ENDED.

Botha Said to Be Making Overtures to Surrender.

London, Sept. 15.—The flight of President Kruger from what is now designated as the Vaal River colony, and his arrival last night at Lourenco Marques, is regarded here as indicative of an early end of the hostilities in South Africa. Another message from Lourenco Marques says the Transvaal state officials accompanied President Kruger into Portuguese territory.

Significant also, although it is unconfirmed, is the announcement that General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, is making overtures to surrender, and the question whether the burghers will now follow the usual course of beaten armies and lay down their arms or formally declare in favor of guerrilla warfare, must be speedily settled. It is, however, believed here that President Kruger's action deprives the Boers of their main pretext for remaining in the field.

The British war office has issued a long report from Lord Roberts on the treatment of British prisoners of war at Pretoria, founded on the report of the court of inquiry. Briefly, Lord Roberts declares that the treatment of the officials was fair, but that the food of the men was quite inadequate and of inferior quality. He denounces the treatment of the colonial prisoners as criminal, and says the inhuman treatment of sick prisoners throws the greatest discredit on the authorities then at Pretoria. The prevalence of sickness and many deaths of prisoners, Lord Roberts adds, are attributable to the lack of proper food, medicines and the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in the form of a letter to the Durham Conservative Association, issues an election manifesto. Referring to the settlement in South Africa, he said:

"I should seriously fear that if for any cause the Liberals were now returned to office they would be ready to throw away in connection with the settlement the position which has been so hardy gained. I hope every elector who feels that the arrogant and arbitrary tyranny of the Boer oligarchy enjoining in an invasion of her majesty's territories requires to be dealt with by a strong hand, will support the Unionist candidates at the polls."

New Law Creates a Mob.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14.—When the new law adopted by the last legislature preventing the use of trading stamps went into effect the first of this month, Manager Buntly, of the trading stamp store, 1229 Fulton, issued a circular announcing that he would cease operations today. Since the issuance of the circular thousands of women who held trading stamps issued by the various stores doing business with Buntly have besieged him and made his life unbearable. He has been compelled to barricade himself and seek aid to prevent summary action on the part of the infuriated women.

Admiral Seward Dead.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Rear-Admiral Montgomery Seward died of apoplexy at 9 A. M. today, at his summer home at Westerville.

Sympathy From Peru.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 17.—The house of representatives has sanctioned a motion to send a cablegram to the president of the United States, expressing the condolence of the people of Peru over the disaster of Galveston.

Montana Miners Killed.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 17.—Thomas Kelley and James Murray were killed in the Stewart mine this morning by an explosion of powder in the magazine on one of the lower levels.

THE GALVESTON HORROR

Dead Will Reach Fully Five Thousand.

HUNDREDS ARE UNIDENTIFIED

Great Difficulty Will Be Experienced in Settling Insurance—Thirty-Five Hundred Refugees at Houston.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Post today prints a list of 2,701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic. There were hundreds of bodies burned and buried in the sea and in the sand, where no identification was possible. Other hundreds were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. Some bodies are still in the ruins of Galveston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent 20 miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters. Taking all things into consideration there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the estimate of 5,000 which has been made by Mayor Jones and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

About 1,300 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3,500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain a public charge, the remainder having gone to the homes of relatives and friends.

Agents of several insurance companies are passing through to Galveston. They say that there is certain to be much confusion. They do not know what action will be taken by the companies concerning the payment of claims without proof of death, which, in many cases, will be impossible. Contributions of money continue to come in, as do supplies of all sorts.

E. D. Dorchester, manager of the Velasco Terminal railroad has reached this city. He says three-fourths of the Velasco people lost their homes and four persons were drowned. Eight bodies were washed ashore at Surf Side, supposed to be from Galveston.

INTENTIONS OF KRUGER.

It Is Said He Will Set Up His Government in Mozambique.

New York, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Mall's correspondent in Lourenco Marques learns that Mr. Kruger has resigned the presidency of the Transvaal, but remains a member of the executive. General Botha is said to have been so incensed at the cowardly conduct of his forces that he has resigned the supreme command, and Viljoen is now commandant-general. According to a Lisbon message to the Express, Mr. Kruger proposes to set up the seat of his government at Mozambique.

News from the seat of war in South Africa is indecisive, but it is clear that Lord Roberts is making a concentrated movement upon Komatipoort, and has left Pretoria in order to direct it personally. Ian Hamilton is returning to the railway from Lydenburg; Pole-Carew is pushing east towards Nelspruit; French is making for Barberton, and Buller has divided both his forces and cut off a portion of them from communication with the commands between Nelspruit and Komatipoort. Lydenburg apparently was abandoned as soon as it was captured, and the British forces are in hot pursuit of the remnant of the Boer army, and driving it eastward to the Portuguese frontier. These tactics are bold, but in accordance with Lord Roberts' strategy since February. Komatipoort is the new objective point, and when it is captured Lord Roberts will be credited with having taken possession of the last Dutch railway line and closed the door into neutral territory. The work of pacification will not have been thoroughly worked out, but the main object will have been secured, as was done when Bloemfontein and Pretoria were occupied.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56@57c; Valley, 60c; 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.

Milkstuffs—Bran, \$13.00 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@55c; store, 30c.

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 dozen; turkeys, live, 14@16c per pound.

Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@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—5@7c per pound. Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@16c; mohair, 25c 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@5.50 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, 12 1/2@15c; new crop, 1900, 10@12 1/2c. Butter—Fancy creamery 24c; do seconds, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 22c; do seconds, 20c per pound. Eggs—Store, 17c; fancy ranch, 23c. Milkstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.

BRADSTREET'S REPORTS.

Heavy Trading and a Large Gain in Raw Cotton.

Bradstreet's says: Expanding demand at advancing prices in many lines of trade finds its chief exemplar in the market for raw cotton, which has witnessed the greatest excitement, heaviest trading and largest gain in price for at least a decade. Rarely, if ever, in the history of the trade, as conducted on modern lines, has the interest displayed in the product been greater, and the manufacturing interests of the world find the situation a perplexing one, while the prospects of large profits to producers are stimulating all lines of Southern trade. In American cotton markets the situation, from being a buyers' market a short time ago, is now reversed, and sellers are in a position to dictate terms. So suddenly has the outlook, as viewed by the trade generally, changed that manufacturers are unable or unwilling to define their exact position, or, if they accept new business, do so on a distinct basis of cost of new supplies. Maximum cotton-crop estimates of past year are apparently panic-stricken, and predict famine stocks for the end of the year, even with reduced consumption.

Must food prices are either firm or higher on the week, wheat being advanced on better export demand and had weather at the Northwest, proved by the lower grade of much of the receipts.

Wool is still rather weak, and the demand for spring-weight men's wear goods is still disappointing.

Hardware is in good demand, and a good fall business is likely.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,665,982 bushels, against 3,378,100 bushels last week. Business failures in the United States for the week number 267, as against 154 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@91. 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 pound.

Tomatoes—30@60c. Butter—Creamery, 25c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 16@19c; ranch, 16c per pound. Eggs—26c. Cheese—12c. Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$5.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$4.50@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.

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Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton.

Milkstuffs—Bran, \$13.00 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@55c; store, 30c.

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 dozen; turkeys, live, 14@16c per pound.

Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@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.

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