

REVENGE VON KETTLER

Germany Will Fight China Single-Handed.

WILL SEIZE SHANGHAI FORTS

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CROSSED BOBI DESERT.

Experiences of a Party of Refugee Missionaries.

London, Sept. 27.—American Missionaries Robert, Mark Williams, William and Mrs. Sprague and Miss Virginia Mardock, who escaped from Kalgan, province of Chi Li, China, in June, and who were chased across Gobi desert, thence traveling by way of Siberia, have just reached London in good health, although they endured terrible hardships. The missionaries will proceed immediately to the United States.

Mr. Williams, who has worked in China for 24 years, gave a representative of the press an interesting story of his experience. It appears that the first assault on the mission compound at Kalgan was made during the night of June 10, when a yelling mob attempted to batter down the gates with stones. Seeing the uselessness of remaining, the missionaries, in the course of the night, evacuated the compound and proceeded to the magistratus' yamen. The following day they were ordered to leave, the magistrate declaring that he feared not only for the missionaries' safety, but also for his own yamen if he continued to protect them. After allowing the Americans to draw their money from the native bank, the magistratus furnished them with 50 soldiers as an escort through the great gate in the wall into Mongolia.

"We had no idea of the terrible journey which awaited us," continued Mr. Williams. "We had no notion of having to escape across Siberia and only purposed to remain in some place of safety and return after the crisis. Wherever we attempted to stop, however, the officials ordered us to leave forthwith, declaring the Boxers were on our heels. Finally, reaching a Mongol encampment, at Haranus, we saw that flight across the great Gobi desert was inevitable. Having secured a caravan we started June 23. Just before starting, seven Swedish missionaries, with their families, who had just escaped with their lives, joined us. One lady had horrible experiences. She had been almost clubbed to death, while some of the males were frightful spectacles, being covered with blood.

"Our caravan consisted of 20 camels, 10 horses and six camel carts for the ladies and children. For eight days we traveled over nothing but sand. The air was like that of an oven and the suffering was intense. The animals had no grass and no water, and marching in the daytime was impossible. At the few isolated wells Mongols were encamped in the vicinity and they refused to allow us to draw water, fearing we would poison the wells. After 15 days of terrible anxiety we reached Ufa, on the other side of the desert. We presented a sorry spectacle. The Russian consul-general was most kind. He gave us to us 14 rooms in the consulate. But to our dismay, the consul told us we must leave forthwith, as there were 2,000 Mongol soldiers in the neighborhood who might be hostile. He also warned us that ten of thousands of Mongols were gathering for a religious festival, and that if we valued our safety we had better clear out without delay. A fortnight later, August 13, we reached Kiak Kiang, and remained there until August 27.

"In the meanwhile, Mr. Tower (Charlemagne Tower, United States ambassador to Russia) obtained permission from the authorities at St. Petersburg for our journey over the Siberian railway. Arriving at Irkutsk September 2, we took a train and reached St. Petersburg September 18. "It is impossible to speak too highly of the great kindness of the Russian officials. Everything possible was done for us by them, even to offering us money. On the Trans-Siberian railway, though it was choked with troops and closed to civilians, the authorities provided a reserved car for us. We passed immense numbers of troops, apparently conscripts, hastily collected. They wore no uniforms and some had no guns. All of them were straw hats, at the United States legation at St. Petersburg we expressed the opinion that Russia was preparing to seize Manchuria, but we were informed that the American legation had been assured that Russia had no such intention."

Trouble Over a Pea Fowl.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27.—Hugh McCulloch, coroner of Jefferson county, tonight shot and killed George Owen, 21 years old, at the latter's home, on Melwood avenue. Colonel McCulloch was arrested and denied bail. The trouble started about two weeks ago between McCulloch and the Owen families, who are neighbors, and who were formerly friendly, and seemed to come to a head this afternoon over a pea fowl, which escaped from the yard of Mrs. Owen's house. The fowl had been given by Mrs. McCulloch to Mrs. Owen, mother of the man who was killed. Mrs. Owen says that McCulloch fired seven times at her with a revolver, some of the bullets hitting her, but several of them hit the fowl. Dr. McCulloch came home at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and, going into the Owen yard, according to Mrs. Owen, began to abuse her. George Owen came in at this time and addressed Dr. McCulloch, who, Mrs. Owen says, immediately shot the young man, and then shot a Newfoundland dog that belonged to the Owens.

Found in Kowloon.
London, Sept. 27.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of September 24, that the gaurds under General Pole-Carew occupied Komatiopoli this morning. The bridge was found intact. Much rolling stock, locomotives, truck loads of "Long Tom" and munitions were captured. Lord Roberts adds: "Paget captured Krans' camp, 3,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep, 33 prisoners. Methuen made another big haul of stock."

THE ROBERT DOLLAR SAFE

Steamer Arrived at Nome September 17.

A NUMBER OF VESSELS LOST

Shipping Men Attribute the Recent Alaska Storm to a Tidal Wave—The White Horse Booming.

Port Townsend, Sept. 29.—The steamship Tacoma arrived early this morning from Nome, bringing 524 passengers. The Tacoma sailed from Nome September 18, and brings advices from the place up to September 17. The steamship Robert Dollar, sailing from here August 25, and for the safety of which much anxiety was felt, arrived before the Tacoma sailed, with all on board well. On September 17, the body of Captain Giese, of the schooner Prosper, was found in the surf near the mouth of Cripple river, and was taken to Nome. Captain Giese was drowned during the storm on September 13.

The schooner Sequon, which was driven ashore during the storm of September 6, was lying in an easy position, and could have been floated, but the storm of September 13 broke her back and she is now a complete loss.

Shipping men at Nome attribute the recent damage by water at that place to a tidal wave. Captain C. B. Owens, of the schooner Zenith, which was among the wrecked vessels, says his vessel was at anchor three miles from shore in nine fathoms of water, and at 4 o'clock on September 13 the water began rising rapidly, and by 6 o'clock the lead showed 10 1/2 fathoms. A long-continuous blow from the south had piled the waters up to the proportions of a tidal wave. The protection afforded by St. Lawrence island, which mitigated the fury of the gale, saved Nome from complete destruction.

Solomon City, at the mouth of Solomon river, was devastated by the storm. All the buildings were either swept away by the waves or wrecked by winds. The town had a population of 200, all of whom are destitute and homeless.

A message from the sea, was picked up on the beach by a soldier on September 17 near the military reservation. The bottle was tightly corked. The message was written on a common Japanese paper napkin, and read as follows:

"Off Port Safety, 11, 1900.—Who finds this please report to authorities. Eight of us left Port Clarence three days ago; are now sinking fast, with no hope. Signed: Jack Danley, G. L. Myers, Sam Mark (or Mack), John Dolan, George Thomas, A. M. Dean."

The message was turned over to Captain Jarvis.

The steamer Dirigo arrived today from Lynn Canal ports, and, according to interior passengers, White Horse is experiencing a boom equal to the early days of the gold excitement. All the warehouses are packed full of Dawson freight, and the accumulation is so large that cars cannot be unloaded. Scows are loaded, but cannot find men to take them down to Dawson. The accumulation of freight is so large that shippers are trying to build scows and are offering men from \$8 to \$10 per day to work, but at that price are unable to get help. It is estimated that thousands of tons of freight will remain at White Horse after the river freezes.

Dreyfus Still Seeks Revision.
Paris, Sept. 29.—The Presse publishes the text of an alleged letter from Alfred Dreyfus to M. Trepo, ex-minister of justice, dated Geneva, Switzerland, September 13, in which the writer says:

"The moral effects of the iniquity still exists, and the mental torture is as great as ever. Since justice has not been done to me, the aim I pursue remains the same until attained: the legal revision of my trial."

The Presse cites the letter as proving "that the Dreyfusards are still agitating and persist in their intention to keep alive the hatred and discord of recent years."

Four Thousand Immigrants.
New York, Sept. 29.—More than 4,000 prospective American citizens were passed through the immigration bureau at the large office yesterday. They came from all parts of Europe, and were passengers by six different steamers. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen, brought 657; the Oceanic, from Liverpool and Queens-town, brought 1,210; the Spaarndam, from Amsterdam, brought 675; the Furnessia, from Glasgow, brought 275; the Friedrich der Grosse brought 1,050 from Bremen, and the Milano brought 190 from Hamburg.

Murdered by Boxers.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29.—Mrs. M. D. Clapp, of this city, today received a letter containing the information that her sister, Mrs. G. F. Ward, formally of this city, together with her little children, were murdered by Boxers in China about eight weeks ago. Their bodies were horrible mutilated. Mrs. Ward's husband, an Englishman, escaped. They had labored in Southern China missions for years.

King Leopold Will Abdicate.
Paris, Sept. 29.—"From a source worthy of confidence," says the Courrier du Soir, "we learn that the king of the Belgians intends to abdicate before the close of the present Belgian parliament, in favor of the prince of Flanders. King Leopold counts confidently upon the result of his action being the sinking of the quarrels of the rival parties, which would then unite to observe the conditions of the new regime."

OUTPOST FIGHTING.

Insurgent Attacks in the Country South of Manila.

Manila, Sept. 28.—Monday night, vigorous insurgent attacks were made upon the United States outposts in the district near Zapote bridge, Las Pinas, Paranaque, Bacoor and Imus, 12 miles south of Manila, the scene of the fighting last October. It is estimated that the rebels numbered 400 and they were armed with rifles. The inhabitants took refuge in the churches. The Americans have since energetically dispersed the enemy, killing and wounding 50.

A party of scouts belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States infantry landed on the island of Samar, the inhabitants and insurgents fleeing to the mountains. The Americans met with but slight resistance and burned the town.

Last night there was outpost firing at Paete, Pagangan and Santa Cruz, in Laguna province.

It is reported that an American scouting party discovered a body of insurgents in the province of Nueva Ecija, two skirmishes ensuing, in which 12 of the natives were killed. Similar brushes have taken place near Indang and Silang, in Cavite province, and near Iba and Subig, in Zambales province, the Americans having two killed and three injured.

Advices from Island of Leyte say that General Mojica's band has been scattered and demoralized by Major Henry T. Allen, of the Forty-third infantry, who was vigorously pursued the insurgents in the mountains, capturing many and taking a quantity of money, rifles, ammunition and stores.

Senor Arolay, the chief justice; Leon Pepperman, the recorder; Mr. Schurmann, Judge Taft and Mr. Higgins have been appointed commissioners of the Philippine civil service. This morning the commission enacted a bill designating their line of procedure. The commission also established a bureau of statistics and approved \$20,000 for expenses incurred by the war department in the Philippines.

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of the Assassination of Governor Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 28.—James B. Howard, who has been on trial for the past 10 days, charged with being a principal in the assassination of William Goebel, was found guilty by the jury today, his punishment being fixed at death.

The fact that the jury had deliberated all of yesterday afternoon without reaching a verdict led to the belief that it was hopelessly divided, and this fact made the verdict shocking to Howard and those who hoped for his ultimate acquittal. Howard did not lose his composure when the verdict calling for the extreme penalty of the law was read in the court room. He glanced at his attorneys, who sat beside him, and smiled, but said nothing. After the jury had been discharged Howard was taken back to the jail, and there, for the first time, he betrayed emotion. He called for a pen and paper and wrote a long letter to his wife, during which the tears coursed down his cheeks. He was joined later by his attorneys, who spent a good part of the day in conference with him in regard to the motion for a new trial, which will be filed tomorrow, and other matters in connection with the case.

One of the jurors stated to a press representative that a number of ballots were taken, but the first ballot resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of a verdict of guilty. After that the ballots yesterday were as to the degree of punishment. Ten members voted for the death penalty, while two voted for life imprisonment. The first ballot today resulted in a verdict, the two jurors who had voted for life imprisonment gave in to the majority and voted for the death penalty. The jury consisted of nine Democrats, one Republican and two anti-Goebel Democrats.

The verdict of the jury, it is believed, was based largely upon the destruction of Howard's alibi, upon which he depended solely. One of the jurors admitted that the failure of Howard to bring any of the occupants of the executive buildings January 30 to testify that he was not there, was considered by the jury as an indication that he was there. The testimony of Gaines as to seeing Howard run out of the grounds and also of Stubbfield, who swore that Howard confessed the killing a few days after the murder, were the other principal points upon which the jury relied.

Russian Outrages.
London, Sept. 28.—The Times prints correspondence from New Chang declaring that the Russians have killed indiscriminately between 1,500 and 2,000 Boxers and Chinese civilians, men, women and children, both inside and outside of the walls. The correspondent adds that from all sides comes the report of violence to women, and that the Russians are carrying out a policy of destruction of property and extermination of people in Kai Chau. Nearly all the villages have been burned and the inhabitants killed. For some days, the correspondent declares, the soldiery and Cossacks have been allowed to do what they like, and he thinks the annexation of Manchuria is intended.

Piracy on West River.
Hong Kong, Sept. 28.—The German transport Gera and three German torpedo boats have arrived here. Advices from the West river report that piracy and brigandage are increasing, and it is possible that the river will lapse into its old state of insecurity during the winter, unless active measures are taken. Several minor piratical acts are reported, and it is also stated that villages near Kun Chuk have been burned by brigands.

CAPTURED BY INSURGENTS

Captain Shields and Party Taken in Marinduque.

RELIEF FORCE HURRIED OUT

The Missing Expedition Consists of Fifty-three Men Besides Officers and Crew of a Gunboat.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur: "Manila, Sept. 30.—Adjutant-General, Washington: September 11, Captain Devereaux Shields, with 51 men of company F, Twenty-ninth regiment United States volunteer infantry, and one hospital corps man, left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by the gunboat Villalobos, for Torrijos, intending to return overland to Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. Scarcely doubt that the entire party has been captured with many killed and wounded, Shields among the latter. Information sent by letter from the commanding officer at Boac, dated 20th, received September 24, consisted of rumors through natives.

"The Yorktown and two gunboats, George Anderson (colonel Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry), with two companies Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry, sent to Marinduque immediately. Anderson confirms the first report as to capture, but was unable, on September 27, to give details and present whereabouts of Shields and party, or names of the killed and wounded. His information will probably be available soon. Anderson has orders to commence operations immediately and move relentlessly, until Shields and his party are rescued. Logan will be sent to Marinduque, if necessary, to clear up the situation.

"MACARTHUR."

The Twenty-ninth infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson, Ga. Captain Shields was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Mississippi during the Spanish war. He was made captain in the Twenty-ninth infantry July 5, 1899. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now resides.

The scene of this latest reverse is a small island lying due south of the southern coast of Luzon and about 300 miles from Manila. Marinduque is about 24 miles in diameter and was garrisoned by two small detachments of United States troops. One of these was at Boac, on the west coast of the island, and the other was at Santa Cruz, the principal port on the north side. Captain Shields appears to have started from Santa Cruz on a gunboat for Torrijos, a small coast port, and it is inferred that the boat as well as the body of troops under that officer has been captured, for the dispatch makes no reference to her return.

The officers of the gunboat Villalobos were: Lieutenant Edward Simpson, commanding; Ensign I. F. Landis and Naval Cadet R. W. Vincent. Lieutenant Simpson has seen over 14 years active sea service. He entered the navy June 17, 1888. He returned from his last tour of sea service in May, 1896, and was assigned to shore duty. February 1, 1898, he was ordered to the Brooklyn. Ensign Landis has seen not quite three years of sea service. He joined the navy September 6, 1892, and his last cruise expired in May, 1899. He was ordered to the Asiatic squadron December 22, 1899. Cadet Vincent has had one year and seven months of sea service. February 1, 1899, he was assigned to the New Orleans.

Gas Tank Exploded.

New York, Oct. 1.—At 1:45 this morning a gas tank exploded in the Central Gas Light Company's works at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. The explosion was heard for miles around, and broke all the windows in the vicinity. The burning naphtha flowed down the street and into the engine-room of the gas company, setting it afire. Two alarms were sent in and the fireboat was summoned. The flames at this time shot 70 feet in the air. The fire is still burning fiercely and the firemen are fighting desperately to prevent the flames from spreading to the gas holders, which are near the scene of the explosion. There has been no loss of life.

Tore Down the Flag.
San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 1.—United States Consul W. W. Mills, at Chihuahua, Mexico, reported to the federal authorities at Washington, detailing an insult to the American flag over his consulate September 18, the anniversary of Mexico's independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day, and the mob tore down the United States colors.

Lumber Plant Burned.
Mendocino, Cal., Oct. 1.—The plant of the Albion Lumber Company, at Albion, was destroyed by fire today, together with 400,000 feet of lumber and 1,000 cords of tan bark. The dry kiln, store, hotel and several dwellings belonging to the company were also consumed. The loss is between \$125,000 and \$150,000.

Fire in Hamburg.
Hamburg, Oct. 1.—In a fire today P. J. G. and Tietgen's warehouse, the Robertson grease warehouses, Bothcos' granary and four residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 marks.

Fire in Mexico City.
Mexico City, Oct. 1.—The dry goods store La Valencia, owned by Sebastian, Robert & Co., was burned late last night. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

Bradstreet Reports a Better Outlook in the Industrial World.

Bradstreet says: The month of September closes with a rather better outlook in the industrial world than was apparent a week or 10 days ago. The reports as to the probability of a settlement of the anthracite coal strike which have been current for a couple of days seem to have a basis of fact and there is more than a likelihood that the most disturbing feature in the industrial situation for some time, is in process of elimination.

An encouraging feature in the iron and steel situation, is the number and character of foreign inquiries. The demand for structural material continues steady and prices are firm. The fact that the tin plate scale remains unsettled produces but little effect. But little of significance is to be extracted from the movement of prices.

Wheat has been somewhat irregular, and prices shift listlessly, being about where they were this time last week. Absence of foreign demand owing probably to larger Russian shipments, coupled with higher freights, tended to the unsettlement.

Spot cotton is up on the week, but the general market had fluctuated nervously, influenced on the one hand by heavy port receipts, and on the other by apparent famine conditions. A satisfactory activity in distributive trade checked to some extent in certain localities by unreasonable weather and in others by a tendency to curtail operations pending the outcome of the electoral contest is disclosed by telegraphic advices.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregated 4,242,810 bushels against 3,535,857 last week. From July 1, to date, this season, wheat exports are 42,762,500 bushels, against 50,516,015 bushels last season.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.
Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Beets, per sack, 85c@90c.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Beans, wax, 4c.
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—80@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 26c; dairy, 16@19c; ranch, 16c pound.
Eggs—26c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c.
Hay—Pugot Sound timothy, \$12.00 @13.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$8.50; blended straight, \$8.25; California, \$9.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Milkstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; 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, 59c; Bluestem, 59c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$2.50.
Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Milkstuffs—Bran, \$14.50 ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$18; chop, \$15 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c; store, 30c.
Eggs—20c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 15c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.
Potatoes—40@55c per sack; sweets, 1 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, \$1.
Hops—New crop, 12 1/2@14c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$6.75; light and feolers, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c 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—Crop, 1900, 12@14c.
Butter—Fancy creamery 28c; do seconds, 26@27 1/2c; fancy dairy, 25c; do seconds, 23c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 23c; fancy ranch, 38c.
Milkstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00 @22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.