

EX-KING MILAN DEAD

Exiled Ruler of Servia Passed Away at Vienna.

NEITHER HIS WIFE NOR SON THERE

He Retained Possession of His Faculties Until Within a Quarter of an Hour of His Death—Body to be Interred in Slavonia.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—Ex-King Milan, of Servia is dead. He passed a sleepless night and was unable to take sufficient nourishment. The remains will be interred at Krouho, a sacred monastic shrine in Syria, Slavonia, with the honors due a member of the reigning dynasty.

The illness began with influenza. Milan left his bed too quickly, and the result was pneumonia. The doctors also found fatty degeneration of the heart, which was the actual cause of death, as the danger immediately arising from the lung trouble had been overcome. Fearing a fatal issue, the doctors caused messages to be sent King Alexander and ex-Queen Natalie, but although Milan desired to see them and himself sent messages requesting their presence, neither came. Natalie's reply, which was to the effect that she would come if her presence was really desired, reached him just before death.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who sent an aid-de-camp to the deathbed, has ordered a military funeral, as Milan was formerly the colonel of an Austrian regiment. It was Milan's written wish that he should be buried at Serbia. He said he had been greatly disappointed by the absence of his son, whose ingratitude has provoked much comment in Vienna. According to the Neue Freie Presse, he said to his physician: "I feel that I must die, but it is very sad to be compelled to die at 47."

Ex-King Milan, who was born in 1854, abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Alexander I, March 6, 1889. The circumstances that compelled the king to abdicate arose from the policy that he had pursued at the beginning of his reign, both in domestic and foreign affairs. The new Servian constitution was adopted by the grand skupstina January 2, 1895, by a majority of 491 votes against 75. The ministry of Nikol Cristich resigned. The king was unwilling to appoint a radical cabinet, and applied first to Jovan Kistich, but could not induce that statesman to form a cabinet. The radicals refused to take office unless Tuschnovich, revolutionist, who had been condemned to death for participation in the Timok valley uprising, should be given the portfolio of the interior. The king's throne was at stake. He determined to appoint liberal prefects and sub-prefects, and attempted by pressure on the people to bring in a liberal majority in the elections in the autumn. The radicals became enraged at the determination to exclude them from office. Cristich was unwilling to play so dangerous a game, and told King Milan that it was impossible for him to remain in office. Milan abdicated the throne in the presence of the ministers and chief dignitaries, and the members of the diplomatic body assembled in the kornah to celebrate the anniversary of the erection of Servia into a kingdom in 1882. On being promised a liberal yearly allowance, he agreed in 1888 to go into perpetual exile. It was decided that Queen Natalie should likewise live abroad. Queen Natalie, however, came back, and was only expelled after desperate resistance on the part of her adherents in 1891.

The Tax on Banks.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Aldrich today sent the following dispatch: "Mr. A. B. Hepburn, chairman American Association of Bankers, Chase National Bank, New York City: Am receiving a large number of letters from banks throughout the country, sent in response to request issued by your secretary, demanding that the tax on bank capital shall be entirely removed. The house retained the entire tax and the senate has reduced one-half. No action is possible in conference except to agree to either the house or the senate provision or to adopt some compromise between the two. I hope this statement will save the members of your association and the members of the finance committee much unnecessary correspondence."

Purchasing for Morgan.

Ironton, O., Feb. 13.—Col. E. J. Bird, Jr., late superintendent of the Martin Iron & Steel Company, is here representing J. P. Morgan & Co., for the purchase of the plant of the Hanging Rock Iron Company, the Belfonte Iron Works Company, the Kelly Iron & Nail Company, the Martin Iron & Steel Company and the Ashland Steel Company, Ashland, Ky. If the deal is consummated, other plants will be erected here.

Raided a Depot.

Temakah, Neb., Feb. 13.—The railroad depot in this town was raided by unknown persons last night and 85 cases of liquor, consigned to people here, were destroyed. Temakah is a "dry town," under the local option laws, and it is believed a party of women took the law into their own hands.

Interest in Canada.

The legal rate of interest in Canada is now 5 per cent.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

States Are Alive to the Importance of Making Comprehensive Exhibits.

The different states and territories of the union are alive to the importance of the Pan-American exposition and all of them will be represented there in a befitting manner if present plans carry, as is almost safe to say they will. In some instances appropriations have been made for buildings and exhibits and there are now in various legislatures bills pending for appropriations. New York state has appropriated \$300,000 and is erecting a beautiful permanent building.

Illinois has appropriated \$75,000. Connecticut has made a preliminary appropriation to cover the expenses of an exhibit and the state board of agriculture has passed a resolution unanimously asking for an additional appropriation of \$25,000.

Massachusetts has appropriated \$15,000, with the expectation of an additional appropriation.

Wisconsin has appropriated \$25,000 and is erecting a building.

Ohio's appropriation is \$30,000. The state is putting up a handsome building which is now nearing completion.

Rhode Island has appropriated \$15,000 with the assurance of more if it should be necessary to carry out the state's plans.

Missouri has guaranteed an appropriation of \$25,000 to \$50,000, and within the last fortnight the Missouri commission has resolved to ask for \$100,000.

Alabama proposes to appropriate \$25,000, and a bill providing for such an appropriation is now pending in the state legislature.

Georgia appropriates a sum necessary to pay the expenses of an exhibit.

West Virginia will have a handsome building. In advance of the action of the legislature a guarantee fund has been subscribed by her citizens to provide for a building and exhibit.

California has completed arrangements for an extensive exhibit through the state board of trade and the Los Angeles chamber of commerce. The board has endorsed a memorial from the water and forest association to the state legislature asking that the state make an appropriation of \$500,000—equal to that given by the federal government—to have California properly represented at the exposition.

Michigan has appropriated \$40,000 for a building and exhibit.

Iowa has appointed a commission of eight. The agricultural and horticultural boards are arranging for participation in the exhibits.

Oregon, Mississippi, Louisiana and other states will be suitably represented, owing to the great enterprise of citizens, who are volunteering private subscriptions with the intention of appealing to the legislature for reimbursement.

The New England states are combining for a New England building and private subscriptions are being taken in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire in anticipation of legislative action. Plans have been made for a magnificent building of colonial architecture.

Maryland has a state commission and the Baltimore Manufacturers' Association are co-operating with this body to raise money for representation.

In a number of states bills asking for appropriations for exhibits at the exposition are now pending. They are as follows: Washington, \$50,000; Oregon, \$35,000; Idaho, \$30,000; Montana, \$50,000; Indiana, \$100,000; Pennsylvania, \$100,000; Kansas, \$50,000.

In all the other states, with only one exception, official recognition has been given the exposition by the selection of representatives, members of women's boards of managers or commissioners and through whose efforts legislative action is being agitated.

They Dug Up the Money.

Kansas City, Feb. 14.—Clarence Gordon and Roy Riley, aged 16 and 15, respectively, were arrested in this city tonight, and \$870 in gold was found on them. The boys say they saw two men bury the money February 3, in Terre Haute, Ind. After the men departed they dug up the money. Gordon says his home is in Indiana, and Riley says he lives in New York.

Boers' Last Stand.

New York, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says that a sentiment of supreme hopefulness is prevalent in London relative to the condition of affairs in South Africa, and adds: "There is absolutely no doubt that news has reached here from German sources showing that the Boers are pretty well at their last stand."

Empress Frederick is Worse.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Rumors are current here today that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick is growing worse and that her heart is not performing its functions normally. The correspondent, however, was not able to obtain any confirmation of such reports.

Northern Postmasters.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The following postmasters have been appointed: Oregon—J. M. Bramhall, Almas, vice C. E. Bramhall, resigned; A. B. Cartwright, Derby, vice W. H. Derby, resigned. Washington—J. A. Fancher, Manila; Christopher Carrothers, Otis; Ida McCormick, Tulalip.

Quarantine Against Alaska Raised.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 14.—The quarantine against all Southern Alaska ports has been declared off, according to telegraphic advices received here today from Washington by Dr. M. H. Foster, in charge of this quarantine district. Vessels arriving from Southeastern Alaska can now enter without undergoing inspection. Small-pox has entirely disappeared in that section, and along the Yukon river.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Laurier Explains the Relations Between Canada and the United States.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.—The address in reply to the speech from the throne was disposed of in two hours in the house of commons. During the debate R. E. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, asked the premier as to the condition of affairs between Canada and the United States in regard to the Alaska boundary and the joint high commission. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that the position of the joint high commission is exactly the same as when it separated. The commission is still in existence. When the sessions of congress and the Canadian parliament are over, he expects that negotiations will be resumed and a satisfactory conclusion reached. He had no hope, however, of reaching a settlement in regard to the Alaska boundary. It was impossible to reach a settlement with the present view taken by the United States, but he thought an honorable compromise may be arrived at. It may be settled by an honorable compromise or arbitration. A third party may be called to arbitrate. For the present, there is a provisional boundary, which was also adopted in the way of a compromise.

SUPREME JUSTICE SHOT.

Tried to Prevent Two Men Searching His Home for Alleged Abductor.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14.—Chief Justice McClellan, of the Alabama supreme court, was shot in the right shoulder at his home this morning by either Jesse D. Beale or his son, Phelan Beale, of this city.

The wound is a serious one. It is alleged that the Beales went to the home of Judge McClellan to find John McQueen, of Birmingham, assistant solicitor of Jefferson county, whom the elder Beale charged with abducting his daughter, Caroline.

It is alleged Miss Beale had not been at home all night and they had been informed that McQueen had been riding about in a hack with her. Judge McClellan attempted to prevent the Beales from going through his house in their hunt for McQueen. This they resented, and one of them, believed to have been the father, shot McClellan with a pistol. The Beales pursued their hunt and believed they had located McQueen in a closet which was locked, and fired about a dozen shots through the door. McQueen was in the closet, but was in a narrow place to the side of the door, and was not struck by any of the balls. The Beales were arrested and held without bail.

SEA WITCH BURNED.

American Ship Destroyed by Disabled Sailsors at Manila—Was Built at Boston.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 14.—Advises from Manila, dated January 5, says: The American ship Sea Witch was set fire in the harbor Thursday night, presumably by some members of the crew, 10 of whom are now under arrest. Launches from the cruiser Brooklyn and the transports Rosecrans and Meade towed the burning vessel into 21 fathoms of water on the west side of the Pasig's mouth, where she was pumped full of water.

The Sea Witch was built in Boston in 1882, and is now owned by Edward Lawrence. She is of 1,280 tons burden, 197 feet in length, 37 feet beam and 24 feet depth of hold. The dissatisfaction among the crew was caused by five of them being put in irons for refusing to obey.

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HAILED AS FRIENDS

Filipinos Warmly Welcome American Commissioners.

WHEN ON THEIR FIRST TRIP NORTH

Judge Taft and His Associates Have Gone to Bacolor to Organize a Provincial Government—Bulacan Will Next Be Visited

San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Island of Luzon, Philippines, Feb. 14.—Bacolor and all the towns adjacent to the railroad, which names are historic on account of the fierce battles of the earlier periods of the American occupation, turned out to welcome the United States Philippine commission as it proceeded northward, on its first trip to organize provincial governments. At every station, including the hamlets where the train did not stop, there were bursts of music from the native bands and cheers for the American commission and the partido federale. The crowd at Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent government, was smaller, in proportion to the population, than at the villages. At all the stops addresses were delivered by the natives, and responses were made by Judge Taft, the president of the commission; Professor Worcester, General Flores, Chief Justice Arellano and Dr. Tavera, president of the Federal party. The natives repeatedly declared the purpose of the Americans, adding that the commission's acts showed its promises would be kept.

Judge Taft said the people of the towns in Bulacan province that a provincial government will shortly be established there. The American party established at San Fernando, passed under an arch of welcome and was greeted by the military and hundreds of children waving American flags and singing "Hail Columbia." The entire American party was then driven to Bacolor, capital of the province of Pampanga, where they will be cordially entertained tomorrow, and until applying the provincial government to Pampanga, there will be a public discussion of the laws enacted.

General Grant received information that a band of Tarlac insurgents is approaching for the purpose of harassing the people of Bacolor. He has sent scouts out after them.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Eight Officers and Seventy Men Give Up the Fight.

Manila, Feb. 14.—An insurgent colonel, Simon Techo, seven insurgent officers and 70 men, with 60 guns, have surrendered unconditionally to Captain Coates, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, at San Miguel de Mayumo.

In a fight at Sibuyan, Batangas, the rebel general, Malbas is reported to have been killed. Six insurgent officers and 20 men were captured.

Mariguina is the scene of an immense peace meeting of the Federal party.

The Women's Peace League met at Judge Taft's house today. Senorita Poble attempted to introduce a resolution requiring the release of the imprisoned insurgents. Mrs. Taft and other ladies spoke on a resolution urging the insurgents to surrender. This was adopted instead of Senorita Poble's.

BOILER-MAKER'S GOOD LUCK.

Bonds Mine in North for Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 14.—A mining deal was consummated here today of more than usual interest, owing to the amount involved, and that it transfers a man from the ranks of poverty to affluence. Erick Molander, a boiler maker, of this city, who had invested his earnings in Mount Sicker, B. C., mining property by hiring claims staked for him on extension of Tyee and Lenora claims, has bonded his holdings to London and Paris investors for \$250,000. The papers were made out and signed today. Molander spent last season at Nome, but failed to make his fortune. He returned on the steamer Charles Lane, and when her boilers gave out and the vessel was in danger of stranding, he repaired the boilers so that the steamer, with 300 passengers, reached port in safety, and for which he was presented with \$500.

Silk Weavers Locked Out.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 14.—The strike of the 4,000 silk workers in Scranton has resulted in a lockout. The mill-owners and managers today declared they will not reopen their mills until the girls are willing to resume at the wages which were offered nearly two weeks ago and in which there was a concession of 25 cents a week to each employe. The strikers are determined to stay out until their demands shall be granted. They have a sked all silk workers in the country for moral and material assistance, requesting them to strike if the mills at which they are employed handle material from the Scranton mills.

Brakes Would Not Hold.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 13.—One of the Northern Pacific freight trains, while hauling supplies to the Alice mine on top of the hill, got beyond control of the brakes, and ran away. As a result William Fidler, brakeman, is dead, and the following are injured: John Cahill, brakeman, bruised, not serious; John Harden, engineer, may die. The train was working up the steep grade of what is known as the Hill Line, leading to the mines at Walker-ville, with lumber and other supplies for the Alice mine. All at once the wheels began to slip, and when the air was applied the brakes refused to hold.

Earthquake Near Cadix.

Malaga, Feb. 14.—There was an earthquake shock today at Grazalema, 40 miles from Cadix. It was accompanied by loud rumblings. The inhabitants became panic-stricken and many buildings were damaged.

Blizzard in New York.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Northern and Central New York are many feet deep in the worst blizzard of the winter, and in some respects in recent years. Over a territory extending from Rochester to Utica, and from Watertown to Ithaca, the ground is white, although it is not exceedingly cold, and the fine snow drifting makes traveling dangerous. In the cities snowplows and shovel gangs are keeping the streets open for traffic.

Telegraphed 200 Miles.

London, Feb. 14.—Professor John Fleming, lecturing at Liverpool yesterday, said he had signed Marconi's permission to make the first mention of the fact that on the first day of the reign of King Edward VII Marconi accomplished the astonishing feat of sending wireless messages between St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight, and the Lizard, 200 miles. Perfect communication has since been established.

RIOTING IN MADRID.

State of Siege Proclaimed in the Spanish Capital—Many Arrests Were Made.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—Music on the public squares and a general holiday had been arranged as today's programme of the Asturias-Borhon marriage festivities, but all this has been abandoned on account of the attitude of the populace.

With nightfall, every approach to the Puerta del Sol was jammed with the idle populace. Insulting remarks were hurled at the police and civil guards. A trumpeter sounded a charge, which was made with swords drawn. Heads were not spared, many persons were injured, and there were numerous arrests. The scattering crowds sought the shops and hotels. All the front doors of the Hotel de Paris were smashed in, a great crowd assembling there. The police and guards charged into the streets, but the dispersed throngs quickly reassembled.

As was anticipated, the funeral of Don Ramon de Campamor, was attended with serious disturbances. The weather was beautiful and enormous crowds gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege. Considerable disorder marked the passage of the procession, but the troops stood at strategic points and prevented any very formidable outbreak until the end of the city was reached. At that point the demonstrators, who included many students, raised the cry of "Long live liberty," and having broken up into small parties, proceeded to various parts of Madrid to renew the demonstration. One band of students stoned a convent.

In the evening fresh riots took place at several points. Gentlemen charged with drawn swords, and a number were bruised and wounded. The demonstrators replied to the charges of the gentlemans with a shower of stones.

Altogether some 30 arrests were made during the day, including a military officer, whose arrest resulted in a protest by his brother officers, the matter being referred to the captain-general.

The authorities have warned the newspapers to abstain from the publication of news or comments calculated to fan the present agitation.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Razor in the Hand of a Man Crazy With Liquor Nearly Causes Death.

Seattle, Feb. 15.—Mad with the effects of liquor and at the time infuriated with the thought that his companion had robbed him of a sum of money, James Flood attacked James Dorsey with a razor in a room in the Globe hotel at 10 o'clock today, and by the narrowest margin possible a murder was averted.

Both men had been out on a spree all night and had just entered their room, when suddenly Flood turned upon his roommate and accused him of stealing \$50 of his money from a coat pocket. Dorsey denied it. Flood whipped out a razor, and made a slash at the astonished Dorsey. A gash an inch deep and the full length of the fleshy part of the arm was cut. Terrified beyond measure, Dorsey screamed frantically for help. Proprietor Hewitt came in and tried to make peace. In his mad fury Flood turned upon him with murder in his eyes, but did not succeed in cutting him. Flood was overpowered.

WILL BUILD LIGHTERS.

Government to Use Them for Service on Alaska Coast.

Seattle, Feb. 15.—Major Rubien, in charge of the United States quarter-master's department here, has received instructions from the department at Washington to invite bids for the construction of one seagoing tug and two 400-ton lighters, to be used in handling government supplies at Nome and St. Michael.

The boats will be finished in time for use this season in the north. The bids will be closed on Saturday night, as the work will probably be a rush order. The tug will be 80 feet long, 17 feet beam and four feet draught. The amount of business done by the government in the north warrants building the craft instead of depending upon private contracts.

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SPRING DEMAND GROWING.

Better Trade Reported in South and Southwest—The Trade Reviews.

Bradstreet's says: Trade developments aside from those connected with rumors of combination in great industries, of which it seems as yet too early to speak authoritatively, have been in the main favorable. Several lines of trade and many staple prices show irregularity, but this is not more pronounced than usual at this season of the year. The feature of the week in distributive jobbing lines has been the growth of spring demand in the South and Southwest, reflected in enlarged sales of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and millinery at leading centers in the East and central West.

Better advices as to the outlook for trade coming from Northwest and Pacific coast reports are no less encouraging. The cereals are dull, irregular and rather lower, on large Argentine shipments and liberal Northwest movements, the supporting feature being the good export inquiry developed at concessions. The strength of sole leather is a feature noted at many markets. Shoe buyers are in full force at Boston, and sample orders are numerous. Factories are well employed in immediate delivery orders. Buyers are reported more willing to meet manufacturers' views as to prices. Lumber has lagged among building material, but is stiffening in price as the season of active operations approaches. The textiles are rather quiet, as to first hands. Cotton has weakened despite smaller receipts, because of unfavorable trade reports from the good markets and advices of shading of gray goods.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 245, against 235 last week.

Canadian failures for the week number 34, as against 27 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new yellow, \$2@2.75.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1.50 per case.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Beets, per sack, \$1.10@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Squash—2c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25@1.50.
Celery—50c doz.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.
Butter—Creamery, 28c; dairy, 16@18c; ranch, 16c@18c pound.
Cheese—14c.
Eggs—Ranch, 25c; Eastern 24c.
Poultry—13c; dressed, native chickens, 13½c; turkey, 15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$15.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$5.40; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$4.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.25; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$23; oil cake meal, per ton, \$29.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7½c; mutton 7½c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 10c; veal, 10c.
Hams—Large, 11½c; small, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; dry salt sides, 8½c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 56½c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.
Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$18.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 27½c.
Eggs—24c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.75 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00 doz; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11c per pound.
Potatoes—45@50c per sack; sweets, 1½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$2@2.25; carrots, 75c.
Hops—New crop, 12@14c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$5.50@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, 7@7½c; small, 8½@9c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@10c.
Hops—Crop, 1900, 15@20c.
Butter—Fancy creamery 21c; do seconds, 17c; fancy dairy, 19 do seconds, 14c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 22c; fancy ranch, 26c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$15.00@16.00.