

Scio Weekly Press.

SCIO, OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Gathered From the Telegraph Columns.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has fixed March 20 as the date for the execution of Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan.

The Havana authorities, in view of the scarcity of beef, have decided to request the government to allow the free importation of cattle from the United States and Mexico.

Frank Castle, a stockman, stabbed and killed John Beck at Cleveland, Wash., in an altercation at a small quackery ball. Castle surrendered himself to the sheriff and claims the act was one of self-defense.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, who on February 13, 1894, shot and killed his wife and child in a fit of drunken rage, in that city, was named in the indictment of the county jail in Union. He broke down at the last moment and confessed to the crime.

Secession has entered the proceedings of the convention of the League of American Wheelmen, now being held in Albany, N. Y. Colorado will take the initiative and will probably be followed by California and several other states. Sunday racing is the bone of contention.

Before the legislative investigating committee on trusts in New York, John F. Scarsie admitted that the average margin of profit between raw and refined sugar during the five years before the trust was formed was .5334 of a cent a pound and during the subsequent five years 1.96.

A letter received by an official in Panama, from La Paz, Bolivia, states that the Bolivian congress will declare war upon Peru. The letter also states that there is great activity in military circles, the army is being placed on a war footing, and recruiting has begun throughout the republic.

A special train from Chicago to Denver, a distance of 1,026 miles, made the run in 18 hours 52 minutes. The journey goes into history as the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished. The train was a special conveying Henry J. Mayhew, a mining broker of Chicago, to the death bed of his son. He arrived a few hours too late.

The battleship Oregon has returned to San Francisco after her first long cruise. She went as far as Acapulco, Mexico, and has been absent five weeks. During her voyage she practiced with her guns and has been tested as a fighting machine and seagoing craft. The vessel proved satisfactory in every respect. She will soon proceed to Seattle and enter the drydock.

Dr. Langley Hall, 83 years of age, a pioneer of Oregon, died at Oakland. The office of the Pittsburg Post was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is \$60,000, well insured.

Harry Banquist was knocked overboard by the boom of his fishing boat and drowned in the Columbia near Astoria.

J. Danesh, a traveling man, was held up and robbed of \$70 by three masked men while driving through a grove near Roseburg.

Capt. Chas. Swanson, of the pilot schooner Jossie, was drowned in Astoria harbor while attempting to board his vessel from a small rowboat.

Cuban sympathizers held an open-air meeting in Tacoma and denounced Premier Canovas. The Spanish flag was trampled in the mud and then burned. A resolution was adopted proving that Weyler might be subjected to the same torture by his victims.

The arrangements for the inauguration of President McKinley are rapidly nearing completion, and the indications are that in point of brilliancy and attractiveness the ceremonies, the decorations and the festivities incident to inauguration week will be more lavish than those of former years.

A prominent church member of Pendleton, Or., has headed a subscription list with \$5 for the relief of Jim Hensworth, the Roseland miner who saved the lives of his two companions by thrusting his arm into the cogs of a rapidly turning windlass and in that way prevented a heavy bucket of ore from falling on the heads of his companions in the shaft below.

Charles Frohman and his manager, C. B. Dillingham, of the Garden theater, gave a special performance of "Heartsease" (by courtesy of Henry Miller and his company), to the clergy-men of New York. The theater was closed to all except the clergy, and no seats were sold. The box office men and ushers were dressed in long black coats and black ties, and the playhouse and its strange audience had every appearance of a church. There were 1,062 ministers and their friends present, including a number of ministers from New Jersey. The only denomination that sent regrets was the Methodist.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's property and transfer to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the purchaser, has been fully completed, Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, having entered an order in the United States court confirming the action of Master Carey in executing deeds transferring the property and sanctioning the disposition of proceeds as made by the master. This is the last act in the disposition of the property, but years will elapse before the court is done with litigation.

Four indictments have been found against Sylvester Scovel, a correspondent of the New York World, recently arrested by the Spanish authorities. The first accuses Scovel of an act of rebellion in having traveled in the field without a military passport; the second of the possession of false papers; the third of having procured, and the fourth of having used the alleged false papers. Scovel's examination will take place at Santa Clara.

The Transvaal republic has demanded of England \$322,000 indemnity on account of the raid of Dr. Jameson, a British subject.

CLIMAX IS AT HAND.

Philippine Islands Revolt Verging Upon a Collapse.

New York, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: General La Chumbe, who has occupied Santo Domingo, is now advancing on Siling, Cornell and Marina and will attack the rebel forces within three days. The number of troops employed is not published. The batteries employed are two Krup batteries of eight centimeters, one battery of nine and two mortars of fifteen centimeters. With General La Chumbe is General Marina, who takes one battery of artillery of eight centimeters.

From all reports it would seem that if the Spaniards are lucky enough to inflict a decisive chastisement upon the rebels in Cavite, the entire revolution will collapse. The absence of a real leader must tell upon the rebels, and all their principal men are either in the fortress here or have been shot by the authorities. Francisco Rojas, the millionaire and friend of General Blanco; Rinal, the doctor and idol of the Philippine Indians; Luna, the artist whose picture won a gold medal at the Paris exposition, and every other native or half-caste of wealth or influence in the Philippine Islands are either in the fortress here or have been shot by the authorities. The native created for their own purposes inside the lodge of Masonry, into which the Spaniards confidently initiated them years ago, are in the toils of the law and may be shot any day.

An immense amount of suffering has been inflicted on the families by these misguided men. In dozens of cases large estates of those implicated have been embargoed by the government, and people formerly opulent are reduced to poverty. Even some native Catholic priests are among the prisoners, seven at least having been tempted into the plot.

The machinations of the rebels seem to have permeated all quarters, and they have taken in their withering grasp natives and half-breeds in every station of life, from the millionaire property-owner, local governor, government clerk, official doctor or professor in college to the most ignorant and poorest fisherman and domestic servant in foreign or Spanish employ. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a parallel for such widespread treachery.

If the rebels on the island can get rid of the Spaniards they can run the country and pay no more taxes. Every one will have plenty to eat, nothing to do and pay no "cedula" or other tax to anybody. This is the simple argument which the agents use everywhere to beat up recruits and get the peasants to join their ranks. Their ideas are largely socialist.

As an illustration of these delirious fancies the Spaniards, who live mostly all turned rebels, walked off with half the wardrobe of male and female Manila, for every one uses white tropical clothing the year round, and consequently for a time the rebels were the best dressed gentlemen in the Philippines, while their luckless customers were getting new clothes together.

WAS ONCE A MARINE.

Murderer Butler Served as Seaman on Board H. M. S. Triumphant.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Butler has been a marine in her majesty's service, in addition to his other occupations. He has been identified by two of his former shipmates, John Conway and Thomas Collins, of this city, who were one time sailors on board H. M. S. Triumphant. There was a marine on board by the name of Ashe. When the old sailors saw the picture of Butler they recognized the face. Collins was positive the man was their old shipmate Ashe, and to make sure Conway went to see him a few days ago.

Ashe was with Conway and Collins on his way out here from England, while on the ship. While there a detachment of men was put on board the ship Liffey, which was then doing duty as a prison ship for the confinement of minor offenders. Ashe was among them. He had been confined on board the Liffey for stealing a ring.

At Victoria, Conway and Collins, who were on board the ship, left the ship and went to the shore. At the prison Conway and Butler recognized each other immediately and talked for some time. To Conway it is understood Butler outlined his proposed defense when he returns to Australia, and said he has his reasons for being known as Weller.

SAVED BY THE PARROT.

People in a Burning Dwelling Warned by Their Pet.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22.—Nine lives were saved by a parrot in Piedmont yesterday. The shrill screams of the bird aroused the Hume family from slumber to discover that their mansion on Piedmont avenue was in flames. George W. Hume, the well-known shipowner, was the first one alarmed. He and his son Edward got the ladies of the household safely out of doors. Edward tried to telephone to the fire department, but as he called he was compelled to leave the instrument, being driven out by smoke and flames.

The beautiful home, with much of its valuable contents, was totally destroyed. Within a short time after the fire was discovered, nothing was left but a blackened mass of ruins.

German Loans Convention Still.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The German loans-convention bill passed its second reading today in the reichstag, after several amendments proposed by Herr Richter, the people's party leader, had been rejected.

Galveston Strike Settled.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 22.—The street car strike was settled this morning. The men returned to work at the scale in effect prior to the trouble. The agreement is to last a year.

Fatal Elevator Accident.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 22.—One of the passenger elevators in the St. James hotel got beyond the control of the conductor today. It went up at full speed, crashed through the roof, turned over and fell down the air shaft, a distance of five stories. The elevator conductor and a guest were in the machine at the time. Both are dying.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Postmaster-General Wilson this afternoon announced that he had accepted the presidency of the Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va.

COALMEN ARE SATISFIED

Ways and Means Committee Restores McKinley Rates.

ABOUT DOUBLE WILSON TARIFF

Old Duties on Tobacco Will Be Restored, Except on Fillers, Which Will Be Double McKinley Rate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee took an important step today in their work on the new tariff bill, by deciding to restore the McKinley rates on coal and coke. These rates were 75 cents per ton of 28 bushels on bituminous and shale, and 80 cents on coal slack, such as will pass through a half-inch screen. The present rates are 40 cents and 15 cents. Coke is advanced from 15 to 20 per cent at ad valorem. The changes were made in response to a general demand from the coal interests, whose representatives declared the Wilson rates had increased Canadian competition so greatly that the American mineowners had been obliged to reduce wages to keep in the field.

The first conference of the week dealt with the tobacco schedule, and, although no final agreement had been reached, there is a practical understanding that the new bill will return to the McKinley rates on tobacco, except on the grade known as filler. The rate on this will be 70 cents a pound, double the McKinley duty, which was 35 cents. It was represented by the tobacco manufacturers that most of the tobacco imported from Cuba as filler was used for wrappings, and that this evasion of the law gave the Key West factories an advantage over those using Sumatra tobacco. The McKinley duty on wrapper tobacco was \$2 per pound on stemmed and \$2.75 on unstemmed. On snuff the rate was 50 cents, and cigars and cigarettes \$4 and 25 per cent ad valorem, and on tobacco not enumerated 40 cents.

The committee will devote most of the time this week to the schedule of sundries, which includes buttons, explosives, matches, musical instruments, furs, jewelry, gloves and miscellaneous manufactures, and on most of these the McKinley rates will be restored.

House Naval Committee.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house committee on naval affairs, which is working on the naval appropriation bill, spent most of the day in discussing the question of the price to be paid for armor plate. The question was finally disposed of by the adoption of an amendment to the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for steel armor, of domestic manufacture, for the three battleships now being constructed, and appropriating a sum not exceeding \$3,210,000 for the purpose. It is estimated that 8,021 tons of plate will be needed for these ships, so that this provision limits the cost to \$400 per ton. A substitute was offered by McCall, limiting the appropriation to \$2,800,750, which would have limited the price to \$350 per ton, but this was voted down.

Another proposition was made to strike the words "of domestic manufacture" from the armor clause, which also failed. A member of the committee who favored this proposition urged that the hearings showed there was no competition between the American firms engaged in the manufacture of armor-plate, and that the government did not have an opportunity of buying of foreign firms, as American firms were selling armor to Russia at \$250 a ton.

FOR A BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

Active Work of the Commercial Club of La Grande.

La Grande, Or., Feb. 22.—Recently Turner Oliver, in behalf of the Commercial Club, applied to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company to make a rate on sugar beets, in anticipation of establishing a sugar factory in this valley. The rate applied for was 50 cents a ton from all points within Union county. In response to this request, the railway company guarantees to establish the following rates:

Within 25 miles, 50 cents a ton; 25 to 50 miles, 75 cents; 50 to 100 miles, \$1.

This is equivalent to a rate of 50 cents a ton from all points within the county, except North Powder. A request will be made to have the latter point included in the 50-cent rate, the distance from North Powder by rail being 32 miles. A letter has been received from Engineer Silech, the constructor of a beet-sugar factory at Eddy, N. M., and in it he says that the factory at that place will be finished very soon. As soon as the work is finished and some minor details are settled, Mr. Silech and his associates will come to La Grande.

Caravitch in Bad Health.

Batoum, Feb. 22.—Grand Duke George of Russia, the caravitch, younger brother of the czar, and heir presumptive to the throne, who has been in bad health for a long time past, has started on a sea cruise. He will proceed to Constantinople.

Six Persons Murdered.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 22.—A report from Winona, 40 miles south of here, says Mrs. Waldron, Thomas Spicer and wife, their daughter, Mrs. Rouse, and the latter's two children were murdered at their home near that place.

The Treaty in House of Commons.

London, Feb. 22.—A copy of the general arbitration treaty and President Cleveland's message on the subject was issued to the house of commons tonight.

Evidence Too Weak.

Bakersfield, Cal., Feb. 22.—E. L. Willow, the slayer of Percy Douglas, has been discharged from custody in the justice court, as there was insufficient evidence to warrant holding him to answer.

Victims of the Plague.

Bombay, Feb. 22.—Since the outbreak of the plague, 6,833 cases have been reported in this city, and 5,448 deaths have been recorded. In Bombay presidency 9,911 cases and 8,096 deaths from the plague have occurred.

THE SENATE AGREED.

Immigration Restriction Bill Goes to the President.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The immigration bill now goes to the president, the last legislative step having been taken in the senate today by an agreement to the conference report on the bill. Strong opposition was made to the report, but on the final vote the friends of the measure rallied a small majority, the vote being: Ayes 54, nays 31.

The bill as passed, extends the immigration restrictions against "all persons physically capable and over 16 years of age, who cannot read and write the English language, or some other language, but a person not so able to read an article who is over 30 years of age, and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant; or such parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild, over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable; and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

For the purpose of testing the immigration bill, the senate is compelled to read and write from twenty to twenty-five words of the United States constitution. As the bill in its present form is a new system of restricting immigration from border countries and designed to apply principally to immigration from Canada.

In the House.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house today, at two o'clock, passed a bill of considerable importance to the arid regions of the West. It opens to use and occupation under the right-of-way act of March 3, 1891, all the reserved sites reserved by the geological survey. There are 138 of these sites scattered throughout the arid country, and this act will enable them to be put to practical use by individuals or corporations. Two amendments were attached to the bill, one of which permits states or territories to occupy these sites, if they choose, and the other empowers the states and territories in which they are located to fix water rates.

FOR COAST DEFENSES.

Importance of Increasing the Artillery Branch of the Army.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, has filed a written report, urging the importance of increasing the artillery branch of the military service, by the addition of two regiments. He says this increase is essential to the care and preservation of the costly works and new guns already completed. Senator Hawley adds: "Splendid high-power guns and extensive lifting devices are absolutely without a guard, while there ought to be a carefully selected body of men brought to the front to understand how to work and preserve the guns and machinery. An artillery force cannot be improved. A prolonged education is indispensable. Since 1887 congress has appropriated for the purchase of sites and construction of fortifications, for the construction of a gun factory at Watervliet, the carriage factory at Watervliet, arsenal, and for experimental purposes under the board of ordnance and fortifications, \$14,447,775, and since September, 1888, \$12,133,297 for armament—\$36,560,972, and the pending fortification bill grants \$90,000,000, a total of \$126,560,972. In the meantime not one soldier has been recruited to care for and handle forts and guns. And before that period there were many old forts, guns and batteries, for which not even a corporal's guard could be detailed.

The present condition of affairs is wasteful and expensive. The appropriations have been just and liberal. But the guns and forts, without trained men are useless."

TO PREVENT CONSPIRACIES.

House Labor Committee Agrees to Favorable Report.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house committee on labor today authorized a favorable report on a bill introduced by Mr. Lorimer, to prevent conspiracies to blacklist. It provides that a combination to prevent the employment of any person on a transportation line because of participating in any strike or labor trouble or a membership in any lawful union or organization, shall be an unlawful conspiracy, and punished as such, unless illegal acts were committed in connection with the strike or labor trouble. Any person injured by such conspiracy may sue for damages sustained, and in cases where malice is shown, full exemplary damages may be recovered. Letters were received from P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; E. E. Clark, of the Railway Conductors, and W. V. Powell, of the Railway Telegraphers, all approving the bill.

A Telegram from the Lowell Observatory.

Flagstaff, Arizona, announces that the Martian canal, Pilon and Empirates, have been observed doubled.

To Pay Depositors in Full.

Montevideo, Wash., Feb. 19.—When the Bank of Montevideo closed its doors January 26 it was announced at the time by the directors that the depositors would be paid in full. That was realized yesterday noon, when G. W. Heriges, banker, opened the doors of the Bank of Montevideo and depositors were notified that their money was ready for them. However, very few withdrew their money, and today everything is quiet.

Threaten for the Sugar Men.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Thurston today gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,156, to pay unallowed sugar bounties under the act of 1893 for sugar produced in 1894 and 1895. It is claimed that this is the balance due on claims, which have already been allowed.

Revenue Cutter Wolcott Sold.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 22.—The United States revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott was sold today at auction, for \$3,050, to local shipping men. The boat will be inspected and repaired, and may be sent to Cook's inlet, although the new owners have no definite plans.

Steamship China Quarantined.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The steamship China arrived tonight from Yokohama. Owing to the presence of smallpox on board, the steamer was ordered into quarantine, and no mail or passengers were landed.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED

Gomez Succeeded in Forcing the Trocha.

WHOLE ARMY WENT THROUGH

A Fort, With All of Its Arms and Ammunition, Captured—The Cavalry Make a Gallant Fight.

Jackville, Fla., Feb. 22.—A special to the Citizen from Key West says: Private information has been received of the whereabouts of General Gomez. He has succeeded in slipping by General Weyler and is now between him and Havana.

General Gomez gave the command for an advance, with strict orders that any man that struck a match would be court-martialed. He then advanced on the Moron trocha, in the eastern end of the island, with 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. He advanced on the fort at midnight, and when he saw he was discovered by the Spanish, who fired on him, he ordered the cavalry to charge. They swooped down upon the fort and captured it, and the whole army went through the trocha. All of the arms and ammunition of the fort were captured. The army then continued to march, and was encamped at Vegueta when the news was sent to the city by a courier. His order in taking the fort was to use the machine only, and the cavalry made a gallant fight.

Weyler in Pursuit of Gomez.

Havana, Feb. 22.—If official reports are correct, the insurgent army under General Gomez has been divided into small corps and Gomez himself is in full retreat before the continued advance of Weyler. Dispatches from Ciego de Avila say the insurgent commander-in-chief with 4,000 men, re-crossed the military line in the province of Puerro Principe, extending from Juaro to Monon, and is going eastward through Puerro Principe in the direction of the capital of the province.

General Calixto de Garcia, Gomez' second in command, was reported four days ago in the vicinity of Puerro Principe, retreating towards the same point as Gomez. Weyler arrived yesterday at Sancti Spiritus, the most important town in the eastern part of the province of Santa Clara, near the boundary of Puerro Principe, in the territory where the insurgent headquarters were recently located. Weyler will push forward to Moron, Ciego de Avila and Juaro, thus seemingly sweeping across the island with a large force, and driving the enemy before him. He expects to entrain Gomez between two wings of the Spanish column and force a decisive engagement before the rains put an end to the military operations. The Cuban believe, however, that Gomez will, as usual, slip through the cordon before being completely developed.

DROWNED IN DEEP CREEK.

Palmer Wilme, a Fifteen-Year-Old Boy, Accidentally Drowned.

Skamokawa, Wash., Feb. 22.—News has reached Skamokawa of an accident that took place on Deep river, in the lower part of Wahkiakum county, last Saturday evening, by which Palmer Wilme, who was about 15 years old, and another boy of the same age, Max Long, had gone to the postoffice at Deep river, to get their mail. Having secured their mail they started for their homes in a small boat, taking with them a man, John Long. The boat was one of those little skiffs used on the creek. It was barely safe for one person to travel in, much less three, and in changing seats it was capsized and the occupants thrown out. None of them could swim, but John Long hung to the capsize boat, while the two boys struggled to get ashore, which was only 100 feet away. Their cries for help brought George Garey to their assistance with a boat, and he succeeded in saving the two boys. The boy Wilme went down and his body was not recovered until Sunday, when it was found near the scene of the accident.

Wilme's sister was drowned near Astoria about nine years ago.

ALL ALONG THE LINE

Waiting for the Opening of the Colville Reservation.

Wilbur, Wash., Feb. 22.—This town and others along the south half of the Colville Indian reservation are filled with strangers, awaiting a proclamation opening that section to mineral entries. There are a number of men on the reservation now, and they have located mineral claims, and in some cases have been prospecting work thereon. In a letter to Spokane, one of the miners on the outside says that the government officials are interested with companies in locating valuable mineral claims. It is said that the Indian police stand in with them. One location on the reservation bears a paper which has the signature as witness of Sam Vinson, deputy United States marshal at Spokane. New York and Spokane companies have the "claim," and according to writer, on all of the best claims, and where their agents are seeking new discoveries, all other miners are kept off the land.

Kyle Was Elected.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 22.—On the senatorial ballot today, the Republicans in the house voted almost solidly for Kyle. The Republicans of the senate began at once to change to Kyle. Before the result was announced enough changes have been made to give Kyle 65 votes, more than were necessary. With the solid Republican vote and a few Populists who stayed with him, Kyle secured enough votes to pull him through.

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WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market in Chicago last week had a strong tone early, rallying 1c, and then breaking 4c, the close being at a loss of 3/4c from the close at the end of the previous week. The range on May was 73 1/2 to 77 1/2 c, with the close at 73 1/2 to 73 7/8 c. The foreign situation afforded but little substantial encouragement and the spot trade in America was not broad enough to force the upward that the decrease in visible supplies warranted. The condition of the trade in England is shown by the failure of a grain house in Bristol, who were long floating California cargoes, the recent decline there of 1c from the high point being too much for them. Foreigners, both on the continent and in England, are long, and are placing great confidence in the strong statistical position. All the foreign papers are filled with bullish statistics, and have been for the past ninety days. Those sent out lately have been a rehash of what the trade has been stuffed with ever since the advance started. There have been at least ten official Russian crop reports, each differing slightly from the other. There also has been a fresh estimate of the world's wheat crop, the Corn Trade News' latest making it 96,000,000 bushels short of last year. A few months ago Beertboom was out with an estimate of 136,000,000 bushels short. It is generally conceded that the Argentine crop is short, as at this time of the year that country commences to ship heavily, but last week it only sent about 20,000 bushels, against 800,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet estimates that the world's available supply will be 75,000,000 bushels, against 105,000,000 bushels last year, and 131,000,000 bushels in 1893.

Cash wheat is being held back all over the world for higher prices, and occasionally a section is heard from that has a little that it desires to sell. Speculation with commission houses has increased slightly, but is still small.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 16, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, 80¢; 81¢; Valley, 82¢; 83¢ per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 29¢; 40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 28¢; 40¢. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; 13.50; and Jon, \$10.00; 11.00. Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.00. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$21.00. Butter—Creamery, 50¢; 55¢; dairy, 25¢; 30¢; store, 17¢; 30¢ per roll. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65¢; 85¢; Garnet Chiles, 70¢; 80¢; Early Rose, 70¢; 80¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.25 per sack for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50 per sack. Onions—\$1.50 to 1.75 per sack. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50; 3.00; geese, \$3.40; turkeys, live, 11¢; ducks, \$4.50 to 5.00 per dozen. Eggs—Oregon, 15¢; 18¢ per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 12¢; 14¢; Young America, 13¢; 15¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 10¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12¢ per pound. Hops—\$10.00 per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75; 3.00; cows, \$2.25; 2.50; dressed beef, 4¢; 5¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00; 3.25; dressed mutton, 5¢; 6¢ per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25; 3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50; 3.00; dressed, \$4.50; 5.00 per cwt. Veal—Large, 6¢; 6 1/2¢; small, 6¢; 6 1/2¢ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16, 1897.

Wheat—Choice feed, \$2.75 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$2.25 to 2.40 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$3.25 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$2.00 per ton; cracked, \$2.10; feed meal, \$2.1. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$5.25. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; shorts, \$19. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$29. Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00; 10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25¢; select, 24¢; tubs, 15¢; ranch, 17¢. Cheese—Native Washington, 12¢; 13¢. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18.00; 20.00; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabaga, per sack, 75¢; carrots, per sack, 35¢; 45¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$3.00; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50. Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 8¢; 9¢; dressed, 9¢; 10¢; ducks, \$4.00; 5.00; dressed turkeys, 15¢. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18¢; Eastern, 15¢ per dozen. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, 10¢; 11¢; corn, 5¢; mutton, 7¢; 7 1/2¢; lamb, 5¢; pork, 5¢ per pound; veal, small, 6¢. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6¢; salmon, 5¢; 6¢; salmon trout, 7¢; 10¢; flounders and soles, 3¢; 4¢. Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11 1/2¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry