

HAVANA IS ALARMED

Effects of the Blockade Are Being Felt.

FEVERISH DESIRE TO LEAVE

The Early Feeling of Serenity Has Given Way to Actual Panic—Five Thousand Looked to Leave on the French Steamer Lafayette.

Havana, May 23.—The weight of the blockade is beginning to be felt here. Business is almost at a standstill, and there is hardly any movement in the streets, which have a sort of holiday appearance. The parks are almost deserted, and very few people are to be seen on the Plaza de Asamas at night, although the band plays there and everything possible is done to keep up the spirits of the people.

There is a feverish desire to leave the island, and over 5,000 people are booked at the office of the consignees of the French steamer Lafayette, which leaves here today for Vera Cruz, Mexico, with this letter, which will be posted at that port. In fact, an actual panic now prevails, while when the blockade commenced there was a feeling of serenity pervading all classes. But things have changed, and the grim earnestness of the Americans is steadily forcing itself upon the minds of even the most hot-headed Spanish officers, though the latter are working vigorously at the fortifications, which have been considerably strengthened since the war began. The Spanish, it must be admitted, are preparing to fight as desperately as possible under the circumstances.

There is considerable feeling against the men who are desirous of leaving the city, and posted on the corners of houses all over the town you can see notices as follows:

"Here are sold women's shirts for men who abandon the island of Cuba."

There has been no disorder in this city or in the provinces, so far as known, though it is true people are entirely ignorant of what is transpiring at Santiago, no mail having been received from there for some time past. The cable is in the hands of the government, and is almost exclusively devoted to furthering military operations, which are limited to evacuating the interior towns and concentrating the Spanish forces at or near the large cities.

It is reported here that Santa Cruz del Sur, on the south coast of Puerto Principe, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. If this is the case, the latter now have a port, at which their friends can land arms, ammunition and supplies without interference. Other important events are said to have transpired at Santa Cruz del Sur.

The officers of the Spanish gunboat Cuba Espanola have reached Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, by land, and are on their way to Unas, and from there by coasting steamer to Cienfuegos. One report has it that the commander of the Cuba Espanola burned or blew up his vessel to save it from falling into the hands of the insurgents. Another version of the affair says the gunboat may have been captured by the insurgents.

Confirmation has been received here that the Spanish troops have evacuated Jiquani and Bayamo, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and that they have been occupied by the insurgents. The Spaniards say the troops destroyed these two towns before leaving them, but this is not believed. The troops from these places retreated upon Manzanillo, and some of them have reached other coast towns by this time.

Although the prices of provisions here are very high, it is calculated that there is food enough obtainable to last about five months, because it is claimed considerable stores were laid in before the blockade, and no provisions are allowed to be sent from here to interior towns. Eggs cost 10 cents each; a glass of milk costs from 20 to 25 cents, and the size of the loaf of bread has been reduced one-half. This, however, was done before the blockade began.

There are thousands of men from cigar, tobacco and other factories out of work, and the authorities are employing as many as possible on the fortifications. The number of men idle causes anxiety. Up to the present they have been provided with food in one way or another, mainly by their former employers being compelled to contribute to their maintenance, but the time must come when these men will feel the pangs of hunger, and then riots are sure to follow.

People here are looking forward with apprehension to the eventual triumph of the insurgents, as it is believed they will wreak terrible vengeance upon the Spaniards and upon those who have sympathized with the latter. The bulk of the Spaniards, however, are filled with warlike enthusiasm, and are looking forward with confidence to an eventual triumph over the American forces. They have great faith in the strength of the Spanish fleet, and the Spanish soldiers are looking forward hopefully to the blockade being raised by the naval forces sent from Spain.

As soon as a few cannon shots are heard from the forts, the shores of the bay, San Lazaro avenue and the tops of the houses are immediately crowded with people, who cheer wildly when a shot is seen to fall anywhere near any of the American warships.

It is impossible to run at an altitude of 17,000 feet above the sea.

ORDERED TO LEAVE

Senor Polo Takes His Departure From Montreal.

New York, May 24.—A special to the Herald from Montreal says: It has not been possible for Spain to postpone the departure of Senor Polo y Bernabe any longer. Today he sails with all his staff by the steamer Dominion for Liverpool. Senor Polo went on board the steamer last night, and will go from Liverpool to Madrid. He says that though he was detained here for some time on business, he respected the declaration of neutrality and left this country voluntarily.

He leaves behind, however, the Spanish consul to try to continue gathering information for the Spanish relative to the United States military movements. The authorities are closely watching the consul, and he will be promptly placed under arrest if the slightest deviation from the neutrality laws is detected.

Senor Polo y Bernabe has been loud in his declarations that no official protest has been lodged against his proceedings here, but he now practically admits that he was requested to return to Madrid, for it was learned last night from an unimpeachable source that the Canadian government advised his departure.

Owing to the diplomatic fiction that such questions are not dealt with by the Canadian cabinet, it was possible for our secretary of state to say that the government did not interfere. The action was taken by the governor-general, who is the queen's direct representative here, and who, as such is supposed to, but never does, act without the sanction of the cabinet.

Captain Garranza, who left the city immediately after Downing's arrest, is, according to statements of some members of Senor Polo's staff, to be sent to the Philippines with a relief expedition. Other Spaniards, however, say Garranza went to Madrid with very important papers, and will endeavor to join Cervera's fleet or the fleet which expects to call at Miquelon.

A NEW SPANISH DEVICE.

Dynamite Laden Hulks Placed in the Path of Our Warships.

New York, May 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Key West says that the fertile Spanish brain, which has been adopting all sorts of schemes to entice the blockading squadron within range of the Havana batteries, has adopted a new expedient to destroy warships. The latest device is the sending adrift of hulks made to resemble torpedo-boats after first loading them with dynamite in the hope that American ships would ram them in the darkness. Several of these hulks have been sent out.

One of these deadly machines was sighted off Cardenas by the Hudson. It was lying motionless and appeared to be a torpedo-boat. It had two funnels and a gun over each bow. Signaling the tug Leyden "That looks like one," the Hudson steamed down and the Leyden went along. The tugs opened fire at 1,000 yards, and one of the shots knocked off a smokestack which proved to be a wooden structure, for it flew into splinters. Satisfied that the boat was a derelict, the tugs ceased firing.

A similar hulk was sighted by the Wilmington the next day. This also was rigged up so that it would appear at even a short distance to be a torpedo-boat. The Wilmington blazed away and sunk the hulk. As it was sinking the forward part of the craft was blown out and cans containing explosives were picked up after the wreck sunk. These facts were reported to Commodore Watson.

EDWARD BELLAMY DEAD.

Author of "Looking Backward" and Founder of the New Nation.

Springfield, Mass., May 24.—Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, died this morning at his home in Chicopee Falls, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Bellamy has been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality," some eight months ago. Indeed, long before it was completed, he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not until August that his physicians definitely told him that one of his lungs was affected. At the earnest solicitations of his physicians and his family, he decided to try the effect of the Colorado climate, and in September last removed with his family to Denver, where he was welcomed by a host of friends.

He received, however, little or no benefit from the change, and since January has been rapidly failing. When he recognized that recovery was impossible, he was anxious to get back to his old homestead at Chicopee Falls, where he was born and where he had lived his entire life. His brother went to Denver to help him realize this wish, and on April 29 brought him back, very weak, but very peaceful, to his old home. He was born in Chicopee Falls, March 26, 1850.

Died While A Wheel.

Seattle, Wash., May 24.—Robert J. Dodds, councilman from the Fourth ward, dropped dead this afternoon while riding his bicycle on the Lake Union path. Mr. Dodds had been having considerable trouble with his heart, and to that is attributed his sudden death.

Neutrality of the Netherlands. The Hague, May 24.—The minister for foreign affairs had a long conference today with United States Minister Newell with regard to the neutrality of the Netherlands.

Berlin, May 24.—The foreign office has received reports from Paris saying France is indignant at the American cable-cutting, considering such action to be contrary to international law, and that she intends to ask the powers to protest against it.

FIRST TO SAIL.

Orders Received by Oregon Troops to Leave for Manila.

San Francisco, May 23.—Oregon's fine regiment of volunteer infantry has received orders to be ready to sail for the Philippines at once. At a late hour this evening, Colonel Summers was informed that his command should immediately prepare for the voyage, and a few minutes afterwards the whole Oregon camp was in a state of jollification. The colonel was routed out of his tent, and for a quarter of an hour addressed his men in tones that brought forth the wildest cheering. The report in camp is that the Fourteenth infantry, recently arrived from Vancouver, at least, will go with the Oregon regiment. Some artillery may also be in the force hurried to the front, as there are four batteries of heavy and several of light artillery in the California volunteers.

Washington Men Will Not Go.

San Francisco, May 23.—It is not expected that any portion of the Washington volunteers will form part of the first installment of the Manila expedition, as it will be impossible to have the men properly equipped in time. The Washington men are comfortably located, and are now devoting four hours a day to drill.

Reserve to Go to Sea.

Portland, Or., May 23.—The Oregon naval reserve will undoubtedly see service within the next 10 days. A dispatch was received yesterday from Washington by Adjutant-General Tuttle, directing him to put himself into communication with Rear-Admiral Miller, of the flagship Monterey, at San Francisco, concerning crews from the Oregon naval reserve to be put into the regular service.

LEADS THE WAY.

General Anderson Has Been Ordered to Manila.

Portland, Or., May 23.—Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson left for San Francisco yesterday under orders to take command of the first expedition to Manila. He received his orders at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and with soldier-like promptness was at the depot ready for departure at 6.

After General Anderson's burial at Skagway during the first month of the war, the news that he was to be given the first important command, and virtually open the military campaign, was naturally an agreeable surprise to him, and will be none the less welcome to his friends, who are legion. Up to the time of his appointment as a brigadier-general, he was the senior colonel of the army, and is considered one of the best officers in the service. That he is the important duty which has been assigned to him, is the belief of every one who has been associated with him, either before or since his honorable service in the war.

SANTIAGO A RAT TRAP.

Navy Department Announces Arrival of Spanish Fleet.

Washington, May 23.—All of the news that was given out today at the navy department was comprised in the one short bulletin posted at the close of the day, stating that the department had information, believed to be correct, that Admiral Cervera, with his flying squadron, was at Santiago de Cuba. This went to confirm the newspaper reports, and the Madrid cablegram published this morning, the latter a rather unusual circumstance, for the Spanish bulletins have been notably deceptive ever since the flying squadron left Cadiz. Accepting this statement as correct, it indicates that there is little probability of a hostile meeting between Sampson and Schley and Admiral Cervera immediately.

Looking over the charts of Santiago harbor, the navy department soon discovered that the place would be a veritable rat trap for the Spaniards, with its narrow entrance, in which a single American monitor could blow up the whole Spanish fleet.

Officials of the Cuban delegation here who believed that the Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago de Cuba say about all the Spaniards can accomplish at that point is to secure a base of operations in a fairly well fortified harbor, and also lay in coal from the colliers which are understood to have preceded the fleet there.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, who spent some time with the president today, expressed the belief that the reported arrival of the Spanish fleet at Santiago was true, and that it might have the effect of bringing about an earlier close of the war than was expected. He thought, however, the indications were that the war might last a year.

An Alaskan Surveying Party.

San Francisco, May 23.—The Rufus E. Wood will sail today for Alaska. Among her hundred or more passengers are the Gardiner party of 40 civil engineers and mechanics who are sent out by a London and New York syndicate to survey a railroad from Norton sound to the nearest point on the Yukon, making a saving of about 300 miles in the distance to Dawson.

A Short Stay.

Madrid, May 23.—It is asserted that Admiral Cervera's squadron has left Santiago de Cuba.

Russia's Navy Is Aroused.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The public press are evincing great interest in the future of the Philippines. Much hostility is manifested towards any scheme by which the United States, Great Britain and Germany, individually or jointly, are to have possession of the islands, and some of the newspapers urge the Russian government to endeavor to obtain from Spain a lease of some of the Philippine islands in order that they may serve as a Russian base in the Pacific.

TO CAPTURE SANTIAGO

Insurgents Moving on the Place.

DEFENSES WERE BOMBARDED

Purpose Was to Cut the Cable, as Such Action Would Isolate Blanco From the Outside World—Spaniards Erect New Earthworks by the Harbor.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 21.—Refugees who arrived here today from Santiago de Cuba on board the steamer Adula say the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that Brigadier-General Mendez, by order of General Calixto Garcia, has been moving the insurgent forces to the neighborhood of Caimero, on the south coast, and Brigadier-General Castilla, of the insurgent army, has shifted his command to within 25 miles of Santiago de Cuba.

Smallest insurgent bands engage in nightly raids on the garrisoned towns, to within about six miles of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They retire without pursuit after their forays.

The concerted design is to cut off the meat, vegetable and fruit supply of the city. Meantime the prices of provisions at Santiago are even less than they were three weeks ago, during the first panic following the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and the expectation of being blockaded. Small cargoes of flour, groceries and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and Hayti, and the markets of Santiago de Cuba are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capriles, governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview in La Bandera Espanola of May 18, is quoted as saying: "Spain has 300,000 regular troops and volunteers in Cuba. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated and we are entrenched. Therefore, one of us is equal to two invaders; yes, to three invaders. We hear America proposes to assail us with 15,000 men, some reports say 150,000. We invite four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number, the greater the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the 'golden and bloody flag of Spain.' In our hands may it indeed win the name."

The feeling against Americans in Santiago de Cuba is most bitter. The Spaniards threaten to confiscate the plantations owned by Americans.

OFF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

American Warships Drew the Fire From the Shore Batteries.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 21.—Two American warships, whose names were not discernible from the shore, appeared off Santiago de Cuba yesterday while the steamer Adula, which has arrived here from that port, was in the harbor. They approached and drew the fire from the batteries at the harbor forts. It is not known whether the warships replied to the fire. The firing continued from noon to 1 o'clock. Captain Walker, of the Adula, who was coming out, could not see any marks of Morro castle, and inferred that the American ships drew the fire of the batteries to learn the range. There was much excitement in the city. The regulars and volunteers were called and new earthwork batteries were erected on each side of the harbor entrance.

The number and caliber of the guns are unknown, but it is known that there are 21 torpedoes in the channel electrically connected with the shore. The cruiser Mercedes, whose boilers are disabled, has been anchored so she can rake the channel for 300 yards. The merchant ship Mexico, of Barcelona, mounting four small, quick-firing guns, is in the harbor. Several coasting steamers and schooners are at the wharves.

Chicago, May 21.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: Although nothing official is given out at the navy department, the opinion is cautiously expressed that the reported bombardment of Santiago de Cuba is probably true. A large number of American vessels are there, and one of the special missions to which they have been assigned is cutting the cables at that port. There are three cables at Santiago de Cuba, two running to Jamaica and one to Hayti. They are British property, but they either have been or will be cut to prevent Blanco from communicating with Madrid or any port or other outside point. The outlook for a naval battle within 24 hours is considered promising.

Washington, May 21.—The absence of official news of any character from the fleets at the navy department today gave the widest field to speculation, and all sorts of stories were afloat as to the whereabouts of vessels and the imminence of any engagement. The report that came from Madrid of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba was received with some credence, inasmuch as it seemed to show that General Greely, the chief signal officer, has sent in motion the machinery of the navy to carry out his declared purpose of cutting the cables that afford the last connection between Havana and the outside world, and thus isolate Blanco.

IN A CUBAN PORT.

The Spanish Fleet Has Reached Santiago Safely.

Madrid, May 21.—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without accident.

Madrid, May 21.—A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms the arrival of the Spanish squadron.

Madrid, May 21.—The Spanish fleet on arriving at Santiago de Cuba, found there two American warships, which retired with all speed. The queen regent has cabled congratulations to Admiral Cervera.

New York, May 21.—A World dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: A telegram from Port Morant, dated at 4 o'clock, May 18, states that the light house keeper at Morant point, on the extreme end of Jamaica, reports that a number of warships were passing. They were going northward at a tremendous rate of speed, heading in the direction of Santiago de Cuba. Their nationality was not ascertained.

GREAT SPANISH LOSS.

Three Hundred Killed and Many More Wounded at Cienfuegos.

Key West, May 21.—The Spanish loss during the engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than at first reported. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the coast. Soon after the engagement the United States cruiser Marblehead picked up several Cubans in an open boat some miles down the coast, including Colonel Ortiz, Lieutenant Olivares, and three privates from an insurgent camp near Cienfuegos. They reported that the Spanish losses and the damage wrought by the shells were great. The hospitals at Cienfuegos, they say, were full of wounded men, and fear prevailed everywhere that the American warships would return to complete the work of destruction. During the engagement, the Marblehead threw 450 vital shells into the Spanish forces, and 700 shots from her secondary battery. The gunboat Nashville threw as many more shells, and 1,300 shots from her secondary battery.

Fifteen hundred Spaniards were stationed in an improvised fortress on a neck of land, and upon this the ships concentrated their fire, and it was here that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells and just after the lighthouse was blown up, five Spaniards, who were running together in an attempt to escape, were picked off by a shell from the Marblehead, the gunner being ordered to fire upon them by Ensign Pratt. They were torn to pieces.

To Go to Manila.

Washington, May 21.—The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippines were determined upon at the war department today, and orders for them to proceed promptly to the coast will be issued. These, with the volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Idaho will make up the total of the men to be taken—the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take and hold the city of Manila.

Adjutant-General Corbin today sent orders to the Tenth and Twenty-third infantry at New Orleans to proceed at once to San Francisco. They will report to the commanding general at that point and will embark for the Philippines as soon as supplies and transportation can be furnished.

A Saluting Cannon Burst.

Baker City, Or., May 21.—A 300-pound cannon burst at 6 o'clock this evening near the O. R. & N. station, where 2,000 people were massed to greet the 800 Idaho volunteers who are en route to Portland. Just as the first section of the train drew in, a salute was fired, and the cannon burst, hurling metal into the crowd, striking six people. Curtis Spencer, 8 years old, son of C. C. Spencer, was hit on the head and his skull fractured. He will probably die.

Canadian-American Offer.

Chicago, May 21.—The following message was sent today: "To President McKinley, Washington: I have the honor to offer you a full regiment of trained Canadian-American soldiers. The majority have been under fire. We desire service with Merritt."

"GEORGE A. BAYNE,"

"Lieutenant-Colonel." Most of the men in the regiment, as well as Colonel Bayne, have been connected with the British army, either as regulars or in military service in Canada. In addition to the regiment, the colonel has about 200 on the enlistment rolls, and if the regiment is accepted and another one is desired, he will, he says, be able to fill the second regiment on short notice.

German Gunners on Spanish Ships.

Chicago, May 21.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: Information has reached the state department that German gunners have been assigned to the Spanish fleet fitting out at Cadiz. The German ambassador will neither affirm nor deny the report. The state department will interrogate him.

Slides on Valdes Glacier.

Seattle, May 21.—Passengers on the steamer Morgan City, which arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, today, report that two large snowslides occurred on Valdes glacier April 30 and May 1, in which about 100 people were killed. Only three persons were injured. They were: Joseph Farmer, of Chicago; B. Antwerp, of Minneapolis; A. Johnson, of Eureka, Cal. A report was current that four more were missing, but it could not be confirmed.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

Not in the memory of the oldest wheat trader has there been a time when the wheat markets the world over exhibited as much activity and irregularity as characterized them the last week. The buying furor that started in the previous week was continued with increased force. Sensational advances were reported everywhere on Monday and Tuesday. May in Chicago touched \$1.85; in New York it was \$1.91; in Duluth \$1.80; in Minneapolis \$1.60; in Toledo \$1.65; in Liverpool \$1.64, and in Paris \$1.64. May at one time was \$1 over last year, and at another \$1.15. These were the highest prices, with one exception, since August, 1869, and that was the September corner run by B. P. Hutchinson, in 1888, when the price was put to \$2. In 1877 it advanced to \$1.76 1/2. Short sellers suffered terrific losses, and the tension became extreme. The bulge culminated Tuesday, and prices declined irregularly. Chicago showing a loss of 55c, New York 47c, Duluth 40c, Minneapolis 20c, Toledo 25c, and Liverpool 8c. The advance has been of material benefit to farmers and millers having wheat to sell. They took advantage of it both here and in Europe, and the wheat was rushed to market, as there has seldom been a chance to sell it for such prices for more than a day or two at a time. Arrivals at primary points were 4,228,222 bushels or more than double last year's. English farmers' deliveries were 84,400 quarters, an increase of 34,000 quarters for the week, with an advance of 3s per quarter, the price being 45s, 11d, the highest in over 16 years.

Wheat—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7 1/2c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 14c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17 1/2c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25. Corn—Whole, \$2.5; cracked, per ton, \$25; feed meal, \$25 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$25. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.25@5.50; straights, \$5.00; California brands, \$6.25; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$11@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Fugot Sound, new, per ton, \$10@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7. Cattle—Choice, per ton, \$28@30. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$26.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11@12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; sweets, 2 1/2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 21c; ranch, 10@13c; dairy, 14@16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 20c. Cheese—Native Washington, 11@12c; Eastern cheese, 12 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7 1/2c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 14c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17 1/2c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25. Corn—Whole, \$2.5; cracked, per ton, \$25; feed meal, \$25 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$25. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.25@5.50; straights, \$5.00; California brands, \$6.25; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$11@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Fugot Sound, new, per ton, \$10@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7. Cattle—Choice, per ton, \$28@30. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$26.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 87@88c; Valley and Bluestem, 90c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$5.00; graham, \$4.85; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Cattle—Choice white, 42@43c; choice gray, 39@40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$23; brewing, \$24 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$26; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 12@12 1/2c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 32 1/2@35c; fair to good, 25@30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11c; Young America, 12 1/2c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@4; geese, \$6.00@6.50; ducks, young, \$4@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.50 per sack. Hops—5@12 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 9c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 5@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 5c; small, 6c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Southern coast lambs, 7@8c; San Joaquin, 7@8c; Northern, 11@12c per lb. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$21.50@23; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New, 40@50c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30c; good seconds, 19c; fancy dairy, 19c; good to choice, 16@19c per pound. Potatoes—Early Rose, 40@50c.