

## SPAIN PREPARING

Measures Are Taken to Quell Any Disturbance.

### PROCLAIM STRICT CENSORSHIP

The Government Apparently Is About to Sue for Peace—Minister Correa's Bold Talk—Forbidden to Publish Any Writings Without Authority.

Madrid, July 18.—A decree has been published suspending throughout Spain the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The government wishes to have full power to suppress evidences of discord or rebellion which might appear.

The decree of the captain-general of Madrid says decrees suspending the constitutional guarantee throughout the kingdom have been published, and a state of war exists. It is ordered that no meetings take place without previous authority of the military authorities. It is also forbidden to publish, without previous authorization, any writings, engravings or designs whatever. The decree concludes by specifying the punishment for those who disregard the orders issued.

The publication of the decree is accepted as proof that peace negotiations are actually in progress. Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying:

"Spain wants peace, but it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet, the situation would have been very different."

The pacific tendency is increasing, the general public taking a favorable view of the suggestion that the powers should attempt the re-establishment of peace, but it is said, contrary to reports current, France has not taken the initiative.

The minister of war, General Correa, is quoted as saying in an interview, he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

"The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain. The governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite, and in the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba, as soldiers should, after having fought like heroes."

Continuing the minister for war said: "We ought to retain Porto Rico at all costs in order to be always near Cuba, which the Americans will be able to despoil in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain."

"As to the Philippine islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage. The government has formed a scheme, which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine islands, but which will restore their tranquility."

On leaving the cabinet council this evening, the ministers professed still to be without confirmation of the reported capitulation of Santiago.

### BROUGHT TO A STOP.

French Gunboat Held Up in Guantanamo Bay After Hours.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 16.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk to night without permission, and met with a surprise party. The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot at the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a 6-pounder was sent across her bows. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the Frenchman's bow, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which the vessels of another nation are blockading, unless permission is granted. The captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation, or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commodore McCalla.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

### Treating the Wounded.

Washington, July 14.—Surgeon-General Van Reppin, of the navy, received a report from the surgeons with the fleet showing that in many cases of wounded, some of them serious, no rise of temperature or an accumulation of pus has appeared. From a medical standpoint this is said to be a great advantage from the conditions during the civil war, and is attributed to the introduction of antiseptic treatment of wounds. It shows that no fever follows the wound.

### MILLIONS IN DUST.

Gold-Laden Steamer St. Paul Arrives at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 19.—After being eagerly watched for during the last 10 days, the steamer St. Paul arrived tonight from St. Michaels, bringing men and treasure from the Klondike. There were 176 passengers on the list, and the amount of their earnings in gold dust, nuggets and bank drafts is estimated by the ship's officers at \$3,000,000.

The largest amount brought out by a single prospector is in the possession of T. I. Pickett, who has \$80,000, principally in gold dust and nuggets. Pete Wybird admits to ownership of \$50,000; E. J. Nash has \$30,000 and Fred Berry, of Fresno, Cal., who had previously brought out a fortune, says he has another with him now, but declines to disclose the amount.

J. Dumas, who has been prospecting on Eldorado creek, has \$45,000 to show for his labors in the frozen north, and W. E. Burn, who suffered the misfortune of having his feet frozen and losing both by amputation, feels compensated by the possession of \$100,000 in cash the proceeds of the sale of his five mining claims. J. Dumas spent only one month in the Klondike, but during that period realized \$20,000 from his claim, and just before his departure sold the claim for \$25,000 more so that his days at Dawson were exceedingly profitable.

The returning miners say that it is idle for prospectors to go to the Klondike now expecting to locate claims as all the mining land of any value has already been staked out. The only manner in which claims can be now acquired is said to be by purchase.

The general consensus of opinion is that the value of Minook creek as a center has been overestimated. Claims there are pronounced to be of little value and the intending miner if he be guided by the experience of these pioneers will confine his operations to the neighborhood of the original gold discoveries near Dawson.

Dominion creek is pronounced the richest of the Klondike streams in the precious metal. Eldorado and Bonanza creeks are considered by these prospectors only second in importance to Dominion.

It has been learned on reliable authority that the Alaska Commercial Company received tonight about \$3,423,000. Adding this to the amount brought down by the miners which is now placed at over \$3,000,000 the Klondike treasure carried by the St. Paul is not less than \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

### FEVER SPREADS.

Sixteen New Cases Occur Among the Troops—One Death Is Reported.

Washington, July 19.—The only disquieting news received at the war department during the day was as to the yellow fever condition at the front, and this was modified in an encouraging way later by General Shafter's news. It was a dispatch from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon with the army in Cuba, saying that 16 new cases had appeared. His dispatch was as follows: "Siboney, via Hayti, July 18.—To Sternberg, Washington: Sixteen new cases in the past 24 hours, and one death. Sanitation measures are rigid."

"GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon." While this was regarded with some apprehension by laymen, the surgeon-general's department considered the showing entirely satisfactory. Colonel Alden, acting surgeon-general during the absence of General Sternberg, said a report of only 16 cases was an exceptionally good showing as the number must be taken relatively to the large number of men at the front. With the surrender accomplished there would be better opportunity to get the men on high ground and keep away from infection.

During the day a report was received stating positively that no cases of yellow fever existed on the Harvard, which brought a large number of sick Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. This not only relieved officials as to the conditions at Portsmouth, but also as to the Harvard, for it would be a severe handicap to the navy if this crack craft had to go into quarantine.

### FREE RIDE HOME.

Colonel Hecker's Plan for Transporting the Spaniards.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Alger today indorsed the plan of Colonel Hecker for the transportation of the Spanish troops from Santiago back to Spain. It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers, with first-class cabin accommodations, and 24,000 soldiers, with third-class stowage passage. The colonel says that the Spanish soldiers will be delivered on board at Santiago for Cadiz or such other ports as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be kept up to the standard required by the United States army regulation as to officers and men, in regard to the galleys, ventilation, etc. Subsistence furnished is to be equal to the United States army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders, as to what they must furnish.

There are 2,487 different varieties of fire escapes and ladders to be used in case of emergency.

### Cleaning the Harbor.

Washington, July 19.—It is expected by the navy department that but few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations.

St. Thomas banks attached 6,000 tons of American coal in an action for damages growing out of the refusal of the government to pay a draft made by Consul Van Hone.

## SURRENDER BY TORAL

Santiago Is Given Up Without a Fight.

### PRISONERS TO BE SENT HOME

The Eastern End of Cuba Is Now in Our Possession—Capitulation Came After a Brief Conference Between General Toral and Shafter and Miles.

Washington, July 16.—Santiago formally surrendered at 3 o'clock P. M. The adjutant-general today received the following from Playa del Este:

"I have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender on the basis of his army being returned to Spain. This proposition embodies the surrender of all of Eastern Cuba from Acerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. The commissioners will meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms."

Adjutant-General Corbin announced that Santiago surrendered soon after General Shafter's dispatch was received, a telegram having been received which showed that the Spaniards agreed to our terms. Only the details of the



GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

capitulation now remain to be adjusted.

The war department has notified General Shafter that his plans are approved so far as they are known, including the agreement for shipment of the Spanish troops to Spain. The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all Eastern Cuba from Acerraderos to Sagua is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory in Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers.

The navy department also received word of the surrender in a brief dispatch from Admiral Sampson.

The war department received the following, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:

"General Toral formally surrendered his army at Santiago on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of the surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate them and to keep those who are still on board ships from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the president and yourself. NELSON A. MILES, Major-General of the Army."

### APPEALS FROM ALASKA.

Bill Passed by Congress Providing for Their Transfer.

Washington, July 16.—The bill providing for the transfer from the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit to the supreme court of certain appeals from the district court of Alaska, the passage of which by the house was in a great measure due to the efforts of Representative Tongue, was steered through the senate the day before adjournment, after being reported on the same day from the judiciary committee. Action on the measure was exceedingly rapid, for when the bill had passed the house, June 21, it was immediately sent to the senate and there referred to a committee, from which it was favorably reported within two weeks. That is a short time for considering a bill of such importance, and the fact that it passed this session reflects great credit on Senator McBride, under whose guidance the matter was carried through the senate.

### River Is Not Mined.

Astoria, July 16.—Now that Santiago has fallen, government officials here have given out the statement that the mouth of the Columbia was never mined, or any preparations for submarine defense made. Patrol-boats were stationed just inside the heads, and incoming steamers were hailed and ordered to proceed under slow bell, that the mines might not be interfered with. The forts had orders to fire up on all vessels not complying with the regulations.

### ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Blanco Was Frenzied When He Heard of Cervera's Defeat.

Key West, July 15.—According to advices from Havana received here today, Governor-General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated. The earlier misleading dispatches, which gave the impression here that Cervera had eluded the American fleet, caused the greatest joy in Havana, but when the truth became known, with meager details, showing the utter destruction of Cervera's squadron, all gaieties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crepe and other black draperies.

Blanco was in the palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied. He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas, of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most severe and where many are starving daily.

This and other information was brought by Jose Panline Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the governor-general. He says he is a loyal Cuban, and escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into service. Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, as nearly all the food is seized for the troops.

The reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, Blanco says, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty, and large numbers of men are banding themselves together, awaiting the first American attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty.

Work on the defenses continue with ceaseless vigor. Two lines of cable-bearing torpedoes have been strung across the harbor from the city side to Morro castle, and the same has been done in the bay of Mariel, where it was reported American troops are to be landed.

The Spanish ships now in the harbor are the gunboats Conde Venadito, Marquis de la Ensenada, Neuva Espana, Filipinas and Nunez Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service.

### ITALY TO USE FORCE.

Squadron Sent to Colombia to Collect Corrucci Claim.

Washington, July 15.—The state department has been notified that the Italian government has determined to adopt force in securing the payment of the republic of Colombia of the arbitration award made by President Cleveland in favor of Ernesto Corrucci, an Italian citizen, amounting to \$250,000. To this end the Italian government has summarily closed diplomatic negotiations with the Colombian minister at Rome and notified Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena, Colombia, and there adopt forcible means to collect the amount. A dispatch from Caracas announces that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani left La Guayra Monday for Cartagena, in order to seize the custom-house there. The information reaching the state department is that the Italian squadron will arrive at Cartagena on the 16th, and that it consists of four warships.

### Troops for Honolulu.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Alger today issued orders attaching the Hawaiian islands to the military department of California. The First New York volunteers will be assigned to garrison duty at Honolulu. General Otis has charge of the transportation of troops to the islands, and hopes by the 15th or a little later to secure four coast vessels, with a capacity of 1,200 men.

### Rebellion Is Growing.

London, July 15.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Wu Chon, the rebellion in that district of China is assuming serious proportions. The cities of Yung Shien, Pe Lien and Hu Chuan have fallen. The Triad Society is concerned in the movement. Troops are being forwarded to the scene of the disturbances.

### Clark Is Chief of Staff.

Washington, July 15.—Captain Chas. E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff of Commodore Watson, commanding the Eastern squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain, and to pursue and destroy the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Camara. Captain Clark will retain command of the Oregon while serving as chief of staff.

Italy will permit no Spanish warships to coal at Italian ports.

### Three Men Lost Their Lives.

Racine, July 15.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the three-story building of the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Company, resulting in a pecuniary loss of \$100,000. Three persons are known to have been killed, and a score or more seriously injured. The dead, as far as known, are: John Keefe, Gus Nofski; unidentified body, supposed to be Adelbert Hollister. Eight others are missing and are supposed to be dead. Chris. Poulson and George Case are believed to be fatally injured.

## VERY PROMPT WORK

Dewey Rebukes German Bluff in Subig Bay.

### KAISER'S WARSHIP RETIRED

Raleigh and Concord Prevented Its Interference—The Capture of Isla Grande—Insurgents Aided in Taking the Port From the Spanish.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 15.—The insurgents, on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German cruiser Irene, in Subig bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subig bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel. The result of the fire of the American warships was that the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila, the Irene explained that she interfered "in the interest of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey has declined to accept them.

Governor-General Augustin has issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in a reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

Washington, July 15.—The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subig bay, as he did. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene, after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord.

The navy department has received this dispatch from Manila: "Aguinaldo informs me that his troops have taken all the Subig bay ports except the Isla Grande, which they were prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 27 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 300 men, with arms and ammunition. There was no resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston to help Aguinaldo. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No troop vessels are available. DEWEY."

A comparison of the ships show that the Irene was much superior to either of these two American vessels and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any disposition to try conclusions with the two American ships. In armor, the German ship was much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this government as to the purpose of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry or to attach much importance to the incident.

### Insurgents Captured a Steamer.

Hong Kong, July 15.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 9, say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinos was hiding in the river near Subig, the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subig for the purpose of making an attack on Grande island.

Continuing the letter confirms the story told by the press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene, and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition. The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards, and German officers are often seen in the Spanish entrenchments.

### Dysentery Is Reported to Have Broken Out Among the American Troops.

New York, July 15.—A Journal copyright cable from Manila says that Admiral Dewey's possession of Subig bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines, and although the attitude of the Germans is still irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing them with great diplomacy. He does not expect any trouble with them.

It was published in London that the United States has purchased five ocean liners of 7,000 tons each in Europe.

### Watson's Squadron.

Madrid, July 15.—Captain Annon, minister of marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

Fourteen suspicious fever cases have broken out among the employees of the quartermaster's department near Santiago. The men have been isolated and confidence is expressed in the ability of the doctors to stamp out the disease.

### Atlantic Coast Cities Are Safe.

Washington, July 20.—The naval war board today held a conference with the president, arranging the final details regarding Watson's cruise.

Secretary Long said that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack seaport cities. This is looked upon as a sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

### Disasters to Vessels in Alaskan Waters.

San Francisco, July 20.—A report regarding disasters to shipping in Alaskan waters has been received from E. Anders, collector of customs at St. Michaels. He says that only two of the recently constructed river boats—the Louise and the Leah—are likely to reach Dawson this year. Besides the vessels already reported wrecked on the way to St. Michaels, the bark Rufus E. Wood lost her river steamer overboard, the old tug Governor Stoneman lost a barge with a large quantity of freight when the river broke up, and the 12 steamers sent out from Seattle on June 2 by Moran Brothers were counted among the missing on July 7.

### Relief Ship Enters the Harbor.

Playa del Este, July 19.—At 9 o'clock, the hour of the surrender of the troops at Santiago, and the 10,000 others in the district, the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro castle.

This afternoon, the torpedoes were taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded. The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until the arrangements have been completed for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain. Nearly all the American warships are now in Guantanamo bay. Commodore Watson's squadron is preparing to go to Spain, and several vessels are preparing for the expedition to Porto Rico. The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Miles, will probably leave for Porto Rico in the course of a day or two. General Miles says a sufficient force will be sent to the island at once to take it and hold it.

### Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$1 per 100 lbs; natives, \$8@10; California potatoes, \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Beets, per sack, \$1.00; turnips, \$1.00; carrots, \$1.00; hot-house lettuce, —; radishes, 12½¢.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$3.50; seedling oranges, \$1.50@1.75; California navels, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; strawberries, \$1.50 per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 19¢; ranch, 7@12¢; dairy, 12½¢@15¢; Iowa, fancy creamery, 19¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11¢@11½¢; Eastern cheese, 11¢@11½¢.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7¢; cows, prime, 6½¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 7@7½¢; veal, 6@8¢. Hams—Large, 10½¢; small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 11¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 13¢; dressed, 16¢; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3@4¢; steelheads, 7@8¢; salmon trout, 9@10¢; flounders and sole, 3@4¢; herring, 4¢.

Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3.50, per gallon, \$1.80.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$28.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$24.

Flour—Patent, \$4.10, bbl; straight, \$3.85; California brands, \$5.50; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$4.25.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15. Eggs—Paying 18@18½¢.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60@62¢; Valley and Bluestem, 64¢ per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 39¢; choice gray, 36@37¢ per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$21; brewing, \$22 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$13.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$10@11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 17½¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40¢; fair to good, 32½¢; dairy, 25@32½¢ per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12¢; Young America, 12½¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3; geese, \$3.00@4.50; ducks, young, \$3@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12½¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@35¢ per sack; new potatoes 60@75¢.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5@12½¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6¢.

Wool—Valley, 10@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 7¢; spring lambs, 9¢ 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@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 5½¢@6¢; small, 7@8¢ per pound.