

AFFAIRS IN PORTO RICO

Miles' Army Marching on San Juan.

THE CITY OF PONCE IS OURS

Sharp Engagement With Spanish Troops Before Yanco—Enemy Was Repulsed With Loss—General Miles Issues a Proclamation to the People.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, via the island of St. Thomas, Aug. 1.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major-General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight, with General Ernst's brigade and General Wilson's divisions on board transports. General Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join General Henry, with his brigade, at Yanco, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before the latter place last Tuesday was won by the American companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to the ridge where the Spanish cavalry charged, and was routed by our infantry. General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yanco, leaving four dead and several wounded. None of our men were killed, and only four were slightly wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are in good health, and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all its armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful land the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they come to protect not only yourselves, but your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightened and liberal institutions and government. It is not the purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

AFFAIRS AT UNALASKA.

Rich Sulphur Mine Said to Have Been Discovered.

Seattle, Aug. 1.—Elmer Miller, who wintered at Unalaska, says that since the Russians first settled Alaska there were never so many white people on the Aleutian islands as there were last year, and eight different companies were at work building 34 Yukon river boats, and from about a score of white Unalaska increased its population to nearly 700. Of the 34 boats built, many met with disaster when they were towed into Behring sea, the shores of which are strewn with wreckage of all kinds of river craft.

Judges Bruket and Reed, of Minneapolis, have been on the island all winter examining a sulphur mine adjoining the volcano of Makushin, about 20 miles west of Unalaska. It is said that this mine will prove more valuable than any gold mine in the Klondike, as sulphur is at present greatly in demand. Rumor has it that the mine will prove to be the richest in the world.

Killed by a Train.
Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 1.—Levi Catlin, of Rockford, Ill., was killed by a Union Pacific passenger train. Mr. Catlin was rated as worth three-quarters of a million dollars, and had large interests in Clay county.

Seattle, Aug. 1.—Maurice B. Atkinson, of New York, who started to the Klondike by way of the Ashcroft trail, has returned here, with the story that 500 prospectors are stranded at a point about 700 miles from Ashcroft. Beyond one or two parties, who took in large outfits, the men are living on the most stinted rations. Mr. Atkinson says that the attention of the Canadian government will be called to the desperate situation in which the gold-seekers are in.

FLEET AT WORK.

Neuvas Bombarried by the American Warships.

Key West, Aug. 2.—Reports have reached here that Neuvas, on the northern coast of the province of Puer to Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known, and the only information of the affair was that given to Captain Maynard, of the gunboat Nashville, by Lieutenant-Colonel Rojas, of the insurgent forces at Gibara, last Tuesday. Colonel Rojas himself has the news at second hand.

The only American ships known to have been in the vicinity of Neuvas lately are the Prairie and Badger. The latter captured three Spanish ships coming out of the Neuvas harbor, and took them to Dry Tortugas. All were flying Red Cross flags, but when boarded were found to contain a number of Spanish soldiers, only three of whom were sick. The Badger is expected here shortly.

The Nashville reported at Gibara on Tuesday, when she captured the schooners Gibara and Expresso. On entering the harbor, she was met by the United States consular agent and president of the railroad line to Holguin. He told the Americans of the evacuation of Gibara two days before by General Leque and his 1,800 Spanish troops, who feared a concerted attack by Americans and Cubans. They fled to Holguin by rail, and afterward store up the tracks. General Leque left in the Gibara hospital 535 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers with a request to Admiral Sampson to see that they were properly cared for.

The next day the Cuban forces, consisting of 500 cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rojas, and 200 infantry, made a triumphant entry into the town. They were received with acclamations by the Cubans, and the town held festival that day and night. The insurgents took formal possession, establishing police system and sent out scouting parties, and when the Nashville arrived, the best of order was being maintained. The invaders had, however, neglected the schooners in the harbor, and the American ships took possession of them.

When Ensign Snow left with a prize crew to bring the Gibara here, it had been determined to raise the American flag over the town.

SORROW IN GERMANY.

All Interest Centers in the Death of Prince Bismarck.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers, produced profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the fears of his demise was not expected. Several papers this morning published special articles with mourning borders, expressing, in feeling terms, the national sorrow, and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the fatherland, his heroic greatness and his truly German character. Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places, and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of people. Particulars of the last moments of the prince and other circumstances attending his death are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half mast. Secretary of State Von Buelow will return from Siemering, Austria, immediately.

The President's Condolences.

Washington, Aug. 2.—By direction of the president, the following dispatch was sent tonight to Hon. Andrew White, United States ambassador to Germany:

"Washington, Aug. 2.—White, Ambassador, Berlin: The president charges you to express, in the proper official quarter, to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman, the sorrow which the government and the people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire. ADEE, "Acting Secretary."

Pay Train Wrecked.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2.—From officials of the Southern Pacific railroad in this city details of the wreck of a pay train of that railroad three miles west of Benson, Ariz., were obtained tonight. The accident occurred at 6:30 this morning. The engine jumped the track on a curve. Fireman A. J. Taylor was killed, Engineer Walker was badly scalded and Conductor Crowder was injured internally and will probably die. The other trainmen and officers of the road on the car were shaken up, but were not seriously hurt. The engine was a complete wreck and the pay car was consumed by fire, but the records and money were saved.

Ex-Chief of Police to Hang.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—George H. Jacks, ex-chief of police of Muskegon, Mich., was this afternoon found guilty of murder in this city, and his punishment fixed at death. Jacks killed Andrew McGee, a collector, 60 years of age, who was supposed to have had a large sum of money. By means of a letter, Jacks and a confederate deceived McGee into a house and slew him.

French Steamer a Prize.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 2.—The French steamer Manonvia was brought in as a prize today. She was captured by the Dixie off the south coast of Porto Rico on the 24th ult. She is now at quarantine here.

Reno, Nev., August 2.—The town of Beckwith, Cal., having a population of about 500, on the Sierra Valley railroad, 85 miles north of here, was almost wiped off the map yesterday afternoon by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

PANIC IN SANTIAGO.

Business Demoralized by the Uncertainty of the Future.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1.—A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here, owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self-government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainty of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable. European merchandise on through bills of lading via New York has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York, even at a sacrifice.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves, who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The rebels demand independence, but the better classes, the merchants and landowners, dread such a possibility, and fervently hope that the United States will retain the reins of government in the island, as the only guarantee of stability or prosperity.

Senor Julian Cendeja, agent of the Ward line of steamers, says that a hundred Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, which is expected today, and they will leave the city unless there is some assurance from the American government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba.

This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spanish, foreigners and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba, and until the expression is made, no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago, where today both are in a demoralized and chaotic state.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Filipinos in Europe Ask Us Not to Abandon Them.

London, Aug. 1.—Natives of the Philippine islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of the islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here, and after consultation with the Filipinos in France and Belgium, have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"The Filipinos resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation, and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says: "A castiron agreement, binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants, is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression and bigotry. We place our rights in your hands, and pray you to induce the president and senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fought for their common interests."

FATAL SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

Five Persons Were Killed and Many Injured.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—A fire, which broke out shortly after midnight in a three story frame building at 113 Oregon street, caused the loss of five lives and badly burned five persons, one of whom is not expected to survive. The dead are:

Kate Connelly, William White, Frank Kelly, George Hansen, C. A. Holmes.

The injured are: Mrs. Manuel Silva, badly burned and probably fatally injured internally; John King, burned on side and right arm; Chris Christensen, burned on arms, face and head; Pat Donohue, burned on arms, face, chest and back; Edward M. Kenny, burned on arms, back, neck and thigh. The building was a cheap lodging-house, and most of the inmates were longshoremen and people who work along the water front. Being of wood, the structure burned like tinder, and the victims were nearly all suffocated. The property loss is not over \$2,000.

Bound for Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The third battalion, First South Dakota volunteers, and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed today to join their comrades in the Philippines. The St. Paul will carry the troops to their destination. A fleet of tugs, steamers and launches gathered about the St. Paul and acted as an escort and on shore the wharves were lined with people who waved farewell to the departing troops. The rigging of the transport was filled with the soldiers, and two men, anxious to secure a lofty perch, climbed up to the mastsheads, from which points they waved flags. The soldiers were saluted by steam whistles and bells and the cheers of the soldiers filled the air as they passed down the bay.

Papers Forced to Advance Prices.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—All the morning papers of this city print an announcement that on and after August 1, the price will be 2 cents a copy. The increased cost of white paper and the enhanced general expense due to the war are the reasons for the advance.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Great Britain has notified the state department that she has selected her majesty's ships Alibon and Icarus for patrol service in Behring sea during the present season.

ANSWER TO MADRID

Terms Offered Generous But Final.

NO MONEY INDEMNITY ASKED

Cession of Porto Rico, One of the Ladrone, and a Coaling Station in the Philippines, and Relinquishment of Cuba Demanded.

Washington, July 30.—The cabinet discussed the president's answer to Spain's peace proposal, and reached a decision to demand the following general conditions:

Absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States. Recognition of the independence of Cuba, cession of one of the Ladrone islands as a coaling station, and cession to the United States of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

The question undecided is what disposition will be made of the Philippines. It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the retention of the Philippines as a whole, all the members being opposed to our acquisition of these islands. There has been no decision on the extent to which the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is expected the answer of the president will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission, to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain. The probability is that the United States will insist on certain reforms in the government of the Philippines.

Our answer will make no mention of a money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Favorable Report Brought by a German Tourist.

St. Louis, July 30.—August Grupe, one of the foremost merchants of Cuba, who has lived in Havana for 34 years, stopped here today en route to Germany on a visit. In an interview, Mr. Grupe said:

"When I left Havana two weeks ago, the inhabitants were not in the slightest fear that the city would be bombarded. In fact, everything was going on the same as usual. The theaters, dancing halls and business of every character were flourishing, and but for the presence of troops in the city you would never know a war was in progress."

"The blockade at Havana has thus far not proved very effective. The farms around the city furnish all the supplies necessary. The soil is so fertile that crops can be produced in 30 days. There is no scarcity of provisions in Havana, nor has there been any perceptible advance in the price of food. There are 40,000 regular soldiers and 25,000 volunteers in the city."

"About 3,000 men are working night and day strengthening Havana's fortifications, under the personal direction of General Blanco. A few days before I quitted the city, the captain-general told me Havana would be well-nigh impregnable, and that talk of its fall after six months' of bombardment was sheer nonsense."

FRANCE PROTESTS.

Claims the Olinda Rodriguez Was Not a Blockade Runner.

Washington, July 30.—The French embassy has called the attention of the state department to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the French merchant steamship Olinda Rodriguez, and has requested the immediate release of that steamer. The action was taken simultaneously with a protest from the French Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company against the seizure. The state department has submitted all the papers in the case to the department of justice, with a view to getting an opinion on the legal questions involved.

The grounds of the representations of the embassy are that the Rodriguez was engaged in ordinary mercantile pursuits, and has also on board the official mail of the French minister at Port au Prince. It is said that her manifest shows she was not intending to enter a blockaded port.

Situation Is Serious.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch from Colon says: "The position of the Corruiti matter is now extremely serious. Three Italian warships are in front of Cartagena, and the Italian admiral has received orders to bombard the city. Great Britain and the United States are intervening."

Thousands Will Perish.

Fresno, Cal., July 30.—The dry season has caused great loss to stockmen on the Sierra foothills. It is estimated that 175,000 sheep were driven into the forest reservations after the withdrawal of the United States cavalry, some time ago. Recently, a force of deputy marshals forced the stockowners to remove their cattle and sheep from the reserve land. Some of the herders assert that as there is no grass and little water to be found elsewhere, at least 100,000 sheep must perish.

IN BETTER AIR.

Shafter's Army Will Be Brought Back—A Fine Camp Site Secured.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health report shows a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statement that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick reports, which, in their present shape, would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell its grand total of sick and wounded.

Notwithstanding this mitigating fact, Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the earliest opportunity to more healthful clime. The surgeon-general, under the direction of the secretary, a few days ago, inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, Long Island, belonging to the Long Island Railroad Company, which has been offered to the government as suitable for a large encampment. The tract is three miles square, contains an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 10 feet in height, and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing.

The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately, and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger, to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans in Shafter's army.

The time for their removal is left to General Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it shall be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard to the fever conditions.

Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

General Shafter's daily bulletin, as posted by the war department, follows: Total sick, 4,123; total fever, 3,193; new cases fever, 823; cases fever returned to duty, 542; deaths, Private J. H. Farrell, company H, Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Rollston, company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, company D, Seventeenth infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

SHAFTEY, Major-General.

Assignment of War Loan Bonds.

Washington, July 30.—The treasury department today issued the following statement authorizing the assignment of the new bonds:

"In order to save vexatious embarrassment to large subscribers to the war-loan bonds—meaning by this subscribers for more than \$500—the department has arranged to recognize transfers of notices of allotments, so that persons receiving notice of the amount allotted to them will be in a position to realize on them in case of necessity substantially as readily as if they were in possession of the bonds allotted to them. This has seemed to be the duty of the treasury department in view of the unavoidable delay in placing the actual bonds in the hands of the larger subscribers."

The Pacific Cable.

San Francisco, July 30.—The Evening Post, in an article published today, says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possession, and the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrone, the Philippines and Hong Kong. The paper says that most of the surveys have been made, and that the contract for the laying of the cable has already been let, and that, according to the terms of the contract, the work must be completed within six months. The price to be paid is stated to be \$10,000,000.

Our Exhibit at Paris.

Washington, July 30.—Ferdinand Peck, of Chicago, the newly appointed United States commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, was at the White House today and had a long conference with the president, who suggested that the representation of this government should be conducted on a broad, generous plan. The president agreed that there should be an additional appropriation of \$400,000 for the expenses of our representation there, the present appropriation for the purpose being \$650,000. Mr. Peck thinks an assistant commissioner-general will be appointed in a few days.

Spanish Prisoners Paid Off.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 30.—The Spanish prisoners confined at Seavey's island were paid off by the Spanish government today, the money being received from Admiral Cervera, at Annapolis, the men receiving from \$4 to \$10 in American currency.

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

Elmira, N. Y., July 28.—The powder mill of E. J. Johnson, at Troy, Penn., was blown up today, and the owner, who was also the paying teller in the Fomeroy & Mitchell bank, was killed.

Down From St. Michaels.

San Francisco, July 30.—The steamer Portland arrived this evening from St. Michaels, bringing seven Klondike miners and about \$250,000 in gold dust and bullion.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

The average wheat trader is bearish, but does not stand short, an advance of 1/2c to 1c running him in. He is afraid because farmers are not selling their wheat as freely as they did last year, although prices are but slightly different. Conditions a year ago were extremely bullish, foreign crops being short, and the majority of foreign traders were outspokenly bullish and had millions of bushels bought for September and December delivery. They kept up their buying right along and made heavy engagements for ocean room. Freight from Chicago to Liverpool a year ago were 11 1/2c a bushel on wheat, and now they are 7.3-8. The American grain trader saw the largest exports for the twelve months ending June 30 that he is liable to witness in many years. Not one in the trade ever knew their equal, and they may not witness a repetition. Foreigners are now selling wheat short, as they know that their home crops are nearly equal to their requirements. France will need very little, if any, the Danubian provinces have a larger surplus, and the majority of the European countries will not be in the market as buyers. Export houses figure that we will not ship more than 140,000,000 bushels of flour and wheat for the coming twelve months.

The world's crop is estimated at 344,000,000 bushels above last year's, which does not warrant higher prices unless there is an unusual wave of speculative buying, which for the present is not discernible. There is no bull leader, and no prospect of getting one. It is true that the farmers have more money and are in better position to hold their wheat, so that it may not be forced on the market as rapidly as in previous years. This may have a sustaining influence, but will make a slow and dragging market.

Exporters at the seaboard and elevator people here have been short for July, having accepted orders for shipment this month. This has created an urgent demand for prompt shipment. It is too late to get much wheat to the seaboard for this month's delivery, and the majority of the shorts have covered.

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, 75c; carrots, \$1.00; hothouse lettuce, —c; radishes, 12 1/2c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$3.50; seeding 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, 17c; ranch, 14@16c; dairy, 12 1/2@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 20c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11 1/2c; Eastern cheese, 11@11 1/2c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6 1/2c; mutton, 7c; pork, 7@7 1/2c; veal, 5@5c.

Hams—Large, 10 1/2c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11 1/2c.

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

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 8@40c; steelheads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; herring, 4c.

Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3.50, per gallon, solid, \$1.50.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$24; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.

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

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.

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

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Eggs—Paying 18@18 1/2c, selling 20@21c.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley and Bluestem, 60c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.60; graham, \$3.10; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 40c per bushel.

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

Millet—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.

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

Eggs—Oregon, 15c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 22 1/2c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3; geese, \$3.00@4.50; ducks, young, \$3@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@35c per sack; new potatoes 50@65c.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5@12 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c 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@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5 1/2@6c; small, 7@8c per pound.