

IN OUR POSSESSION

Americans Have Eastern Part of Porto Rico.

LIGHTHOUSES ARE RELIGHTED

Marines Landed Without Resistance at Cape San Juan—Troops Are Scattered—Troops Met by a Deputation of Citizens at Cape San Juan.

San Juan, Porto Rico, via D. W. L., Aug. 8.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island.

Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted the lamps in the lighthouses at Cape San Juan and other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, Annapolis, New Orleans, Puritan and Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the troop transports which left the United States, and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, Florida and Raleigh yesterday, and they are at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where General Miles is waiting them.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her hollow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Captain-General Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now, as I did Sampson's attempt before."

A daughter of the captain-general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city.

The troops of the enemy who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans have not yet arrived.

Americans Assisted by Insurgents. Madrid, Aug. 8.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "American cavalry, assisted by the insurgents, have charge at Fuenata and Cabejas, the lighthouse station at San Juan."

Progress of Miles' Army. Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—Major-General Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen are being issued. The second and Third Wisconsin are moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania today.

Colonel Hulings has captured 5,000 sacks of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him.

Major-General Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, the First Missouri, the First Pennsylvania and the Fifth Illinois, are disembarking here. The Morgan troop of the Fifth cavalry and the Mississippi commissaries have arrived here.

GAUTAMALA REVOLUTION.

Morales Has 7000 Men, and Is Supported by Wealth.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The following message regarding the revolution in Guatemala has been received in this city from a friend and supporter of General Morales, now at Tampachula:

"Prospero Morales is at San Marcos. Quesaliento favors the revolution. We are on the way to Ocos.

"MIGUELIN."

Morales is said to have 5,000 Remington rifles and 700 men. Details of the revolt are hard to obtain, as telegraphic communication is interrupted. Morales is represented to have little means of his own, but he is supported by men of wealth in the liberal party. There is believed to be an understanding between Jose Leon Castilla and Morales, both of whom are candidates for the presidency, that the one who has the strongest following will receive the other's support. What they are bent on is the defeat of Cabrera.

Riot at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 7.—Rioting has been resumed by the striking woodworkers here, on account of the wash-and-door men trying to run the plants with non-union labor. At 6 o'clock this morning the strikers congregated and clubbed and stoned the workmen who were trying to reach Morgan's mill. Thirty policemen were dispatched to reinforce the small squad on duty there, but when the police arrived the crowd set on them with sticks and stones in a rough manner. The police used their clubs freely and the street was finally cleared at the expense of many broken heads and a score of arrests.

Russia Trying to Secure a Port.

London, Aug. 8.—Replying to a question in the house of commons, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, said her majesty's government had heard that a great power was endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the gulf was British. Mr. Curzon added, wherefore the government was especially interested in the matter. The power mentioned, it is said, beyond doubt, is Russia.

CLOUDS OF WAR.

England and Russia Prepare for Trouble—British Navy on the Alert.

London, Aug. 9.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though officials deprecate the alarmists' reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to already created some misgiving at Petersburg, will have the desired effect in arresting Russian aggressiveness. As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man on furlough or half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy at the present moment has a full war complement ready to go to sea when the time arrives. According to Paris advices Admiral Bedelieres, commanding the French China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements, and a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. There is suspicion here that the action of the French admiral means support of Russian designs.

FOR SAN JUAN.

Miles' Army Begins Its Advance—All Columns Move North.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—A general advance of the American force began this morning. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the advance center, constituted by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh infantry, of General Henry's division, started to the left, toward Adjuntas.

Troop A, of New York, the Philadelphia city troop, and troop H, of the Sixth regulars, are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast through Salinas to Arroyo.

Wire communication with General Brooke on the right has not yet been established.

Colonel Tice, of General Miles' staff, will probably be assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce, to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regiment infantry and two batteries, moved today through Yauco, toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men.

Seized a Custom-House.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the custom-house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

ON THE BLOCKADE.

One Spanish Sloop Sunk, Another One Captured.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 9.—The tug Hudson, which has been with the Unicas on the north coast of blockade, sank a little Spanish sloop a few nights ago and captured another one off Cardenas yesterday. The Spanish sloop was the Christina and was loaded with fish, a quantity of which was served up for breakfast to the Hudson's men, who had been out a month and had little left in the way of provisions. Three Spaniards who were on the Christina put off in their tender when they saw the Hudson approaching and gained a key just off shore.

The converted yacht Oneida also came from the blockade today. She reports that Friday a body of Spanish infantry fired about 30 rifle shots at her from a point on the beach several miles west of Morro castle. The gunboat did not return the fire.

EMBARKING THE IMMUNES.

Third and Fifth Regiments Arrive at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 9.—The Third and Fifth regiments of United States volunteers arrived here today and are in camp awaiting transports to take them to Santiago. The Third regiment arrived this morning from Macon, and the Fifth tonight from Columbus, Miss.

The transport Rio Grande arrived tonight and is loading the baggage of the Fifth regiment, two battalions of which will go on board tomorrow and will sail at noon.

The Leona is expected in the morning. The Minnewaska is delayed through an accident to her machinery and is not expected before Tuesday. She will carry the Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Patrick Ray.

All of the officers and men are anxious to get away. There is no lack of enthusiasm among them, and the appeals that have been made to the war department to save them from Santiago, the men of both regiments say, are without authority and misrepresent them by discrediting their valor.

Went Through a Bridge.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Tonight two cars on the Belt line trolley road went through Bradley's bridge near Whiteboro, and 17 passengers were precipitated in the Erie canal. Miss Mary Brady, of this city, was the only person killed. Several were injured.

London, Aug. 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Russia is now practically in possession of the New Chwang, and "the open door" in North China is already shut.

SUPPLIES FOR CUBANS.

Steamer Wanderer Made Three Successful Landings.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 8.—The steamship Wanderer returned here today, after effecting a successful landing of arms and ammunition at three different points on the Cuban coast. She left here early in July with about 40 Cubans and 11 members of the Third United States cavalry, to protect the landing of about 2,000 rifles and cartridges, with nearly 1,000,000 cartridges.

July 23 she attempted to discharge her cargo at Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, but was fought off by a force of 700 Spanish, who peppered the ship's hull with Manner bullets, killed three Cuban scouts, who were waiting to receive the expedition and wounded six of the Wanderer's crew. The steamer then came back to Key West, left three injured men in the hospital here, and started on her second attempt. This time she went to a point about six miles east of Bahia Honda where she met a small party of insurgents from Colonel Zarillo's forces, but no Spanish. About one-third of her cargo was discharged here, and 25 Cubans were put ashore.

The Wanderer then headed for the mouth of the Manati river, province of Puerto Principe, where, on the night of July 30, she landed without difficulty about the same quantity of arms and ammunition and seven Cubans.

From there she went to Puerto Padre, in the same province, where the remainder of her cargo and men disembarked. All three landings were made without the necessity for firing a shot.

COALING STATION IN SAMOA

Work of Improving Pango Harbor Will Begin at Once.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A special to the Record from Washington says: The president has decided to make practical use of American rights at Pango harbor, Samoa, and the establishment of a fully equipped coaling station there will be undertaken at once. With this view Civil Engineer Frank P. Chambers, now on duty at the New York navy yard, has been ordered to Washington for consultation with the authorities prior to departing next week with official instructions and full power to carry out the important project.

Pango harbor is the only harbor of any value in the Samoan group, and one considered by naval officers as of scarcely less strategic importance in the Pacific ocean than Pearl harbor, Hawaii.

The decision to utilize the concession secured by Admiral Meade, 25 years ago giving the United States permanent ownership of the harbor, indicates sufficiently the administration's appreciation of the vastly extended sphere of American interests in the Pacific. It is the inauguration of a great naval and commercial policy in that direction, due in great measure to the responsibilities incurred in Asiatic waters.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Idea of a School Children's Battleship Interests the President.

Washington, Aug. 8.—W. Rankin and Harry Price, of Cincinnati, two young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battleship to be called The American Boy, are in the city, forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them the following letter, endorsing their idea:

"Mr. W. Rankin, Cincinnati, O.—My Dear Sir: The circular which you have presented to me, outlining your plan for raising a fund with which to build a battleship to the government, has greatly interested me. Love of country and devotion were never more conspicuous in America than they are today, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking. Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

MOONSHINERS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 8.—For over two months, Colonel Williams, the chief internal revenue agent of this district, has had agents watching a vinegar factory in Brooklyn and a yeast manufactory in New York, for the purpose of securing evidence of the manufacture of illicit whisky. This work resulted early today in the arrest of three men, the seizure of 27 barrels of whisky and the closing up of the yeast manufactory. The whisky was made at the Brooklyn malt vinegar works. It has been the custom to ship the whisky to New York on two-horse trucks, 20 to 25 barrels at a time, and usually two loads were delivered every day. The other alleged illicit concern is known as the Manhattan Yeast Company.

CERVERA AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Aug. 8.—Admiral Cervera arrived here this morning, having been granted a leave of absence to visit Captain Conache and the Spanish sick at the naval hospital. The Spanish admiral was received by a guard of honor and conducted to Captain Conache's room. The admiral took lunch with Medical Director Cleborne. He will remain here several days.

Washington, Aug. 8.—In accordance with a decision rendered by the attorney-general, there will be no change in the law and regulations affecting tariff, immigration and tonnage tax between Hawaii and the United States until further legislation by congress.

Speaking of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, the attorney-general says that it is replete with indication that, temporarily, the relations of the two countries are to continue practically unchanged.

ARMY TO COME HOME

Shafter's Troops Will Be Returned at Once.

TRANSPORTS ARE ON HAND

Further Stay in Cuba Would Mean Loss of the Army—Men Weakened by Malaria Will Be Ready Prey for an Epidemic of Yellow Fever.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The president this afternoon had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, at which action was taken for the prompt transportation of General Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk point, Long Island. It was decided that there were sufficient vessels off the Cuban coast for the purpose. The dispatch of troops home accordingly will begin at once.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, succeeded in hurrying the movements of the war department, though in his disregard of the conventionalities he has drawn upon his head a rather sharp rebuke from the secretary of war, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the war department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and more than a week ago General Shafter was instructed to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of the determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than a question of intention to redeem this promise, that caused the delay.

As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains was concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the medical department made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that, if the troops must be near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground.

Surgeon-General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that men who have suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the south coast of Cuba, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

SITUATION EXPLAINED.

Destruction of Shafter's Army at Santiago Involved.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—As an explanation of the situation at Santiago the following letter was handed to a press correspondent for publication:

"To Major-General Shafter—Sir: In the meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning we were all, as you know, unanimous as to what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division of brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep. When a real yellow fever epidemic strikes us, and it is bound to do so if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September, it will, in all human probability, mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if we are here during the sickly season, will die. The sick list is large, though its exceeding 4,000 affords but a fair index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent of the men are fit for active work."

"The fever immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. I write only because I cannot see our men go to destruction without striving so far as lies within me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undesired."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Colonel Commanding First Brigade."

After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the general officers united in a "round robin" address to General Shafter.

Struck Near the Heart.

Corvallis, Or., Aug. 6.—Charles Ryder, an employee at the Corvallis saw mill, was accidentally killed this afternoon. He was running the gang edger, when a small piece of slab wood was caught in the saw and hurled with such force as to lift the covering from the machinery and strike him near the heart. He breathed a few moments after he was struck, but never spoke. He was unmarried. He was 32 years of age.

MILES' ARMY HALTS.

Forward Movement Awaits the Arrival of Transports.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 6.—So far as known no forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly. The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days.

Last night a scouting party under Major Reed, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, was fired upon by Spanish outposts between Juana Diaz and Coamo. The fire was returned, and it is believed that one Spaniard was wounded.

The transport Roumanian, which went aground at Juanica, has been floated, and the four batteries of artillery have disembarked.

General Stone Encounters Opposition.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, Aug. 6.—General Roy Stone, while reconnoitering northward along the road leading to Arecibo, on the north coast, with a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment, encountered opposition at Utuado, where a small force of Spanish regulars and volunteers, had been instructed by Captain-General Macias to resist to the bitter end. The Spaniards refused to surrender, and General Stone telephoned back to Adjuntas that he would push on. As the troops have to move in single file, 10 men can stop a regiment in the mountainous country.

No Word From Miles.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Today passed without news to the war department from General Miles, and in this case the department feels that "no news is good news." It is believed that at the rate of progress he is reported to have been making in his march across the island the general will be at the doors of San Juan by the end of next week. No very desperate defense of Porto Rico's capital is expected.

A FATAL STORM.

Considerable Damage Done in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—This city was visited today by one of the most terrific electrical storms ever known. The telegraphic and telephone service throughout the city was at a standstill for several hours. Cellars and first floors of hundreds of business blocks and dwellings were flooded. In the basements of the city hall and postoffice the water rose to such a depth that the fires under the boilers were extinguished. The basements of Bimbel Bros. and Wanamaker's, two of the largest department stores in the city, were flooded and heavy damage done.

Peter Schell, aged 28, was drowned in the cellar of his home at Twenty-third and Christian streets. He was working in this cellar, removing some of his property, when he was caught by the rush of water. Before he could reach the stairway the water rose to the first floor and he was drowned.

One of the large oil tanks of the Atlantic Refining Company at Gibson's point, in the lower end of the city, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. A number of firemen were overcome by the heat while fighting the fire, but they were soon revived.

TO PURIFY SANTIAGO.

General Wood Orders Street Cleaning to Begin.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—The steamer San Juan in charge of Lieutenant Noble, of General Shafter's staff, left yesterday afternoon for Manzanillo under a flag of truce, to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces which came from Manzanillo to reinforce General Linars during this campaign. They will be returned to Spain with their husbands and fathers.

General Wood, the military governor, has appointed Major George M. Barbour as health and street commissioner. The city will be divided into 16 districts under supervision of non-commissioned officers responsible for the street cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares.

Aground in Porto Rican Waters.

Ponce, via St. Thomas, Aug. 6.—The transport Massachusetts, having on board troops A and C, of New York cavalry, the Philadelphia troop, Sixth cavalry, and Eighth infantry, is aground here. The Roumanian, with four batteries of artillery, under command of Major Rodney, is aground at Guanica. The transports Washington, with the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment and the Zebra, with General Querto's regiment, are landing today at Guanica. The Eleventh and Nineteenth regular infantry regiments and troop B of the Second cavalry, have disembarked here.

Court-Martialed and Shot.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says that Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieutenant Colonel Punza, the second in command, committed suicide.

Another official dispatch from San Juan says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition, and are abandoning their arms."

Hospital Supplies for Porto Rico.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—The national relief commission will forward by the yacht May about 50 tons of supplies. These consist of drugs, rubber caps, rubber bath tubs, hypodermic syringes and other articles for the use of the sick and wounded, which will be turned over to the government for hospital use in Porto Rico.

Rumor is gossip's strong fort and truth is the dynamite gun that reduces it.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

Wheat is being held back by farmers, who refuse to sell at present figures. It must not be expected that there will be a free movement until the spring wheat starts. The majority of the wheat delivered in the past 30 days has gone to exporters to fill contracts made months ago. The buying to fill these contracts has taken the bulk of the arrivals, so that millers and elevator people have had to compete most of the time with exporters. The July deal is now out of the way. Foreigners are heavily short of September and December, and until receipts increase the exporters will find it difficult to fill their contracts unless they have taken advantage of the breaks to cover. Every one admits there is more than enough wheat to go around, and the trade is extremely tight.

Prospects in the northwest are for a 200,000-bushel crop or about the same as harvested in 1895. Elevator men there are also hedging here.

In Europe the crop situation, as compiled by Broomhall of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, was given as follows:

The warm breezy weather in the United Kingdom of the past 17 days has been of almost inestimable value to farmers. The cereal crops at the same time have come in at a great pace, and if only a continuance of bright sunshine could be assured for another 17 days, harvest would be in full swing in many important districts. Unfortunately the weather is now unsettled—indeed, the summer seems to be completely broken again.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley and Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.60; graham, \$3.10; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice, white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel.

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

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

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

Eggs—Oregon, 14c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢@40¢; fair to good, 32¢@34¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢ per roll.

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

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¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 50¢@55¢ per sack; new potatoes 50¢@55¢.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5@12¢ 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, 3¢@4¢; 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¢@6¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 5¢@6¢; small, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Seattle Market.

Vegetables—Potatoes—\$12@16 per ton.

Beets, per sack, \$1; turnips, 75¢; carrots, \$1.00; radishes, 12¢@15¢; California onions, \$1.10; cabbage, 1¢.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$5.00; 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, 22¢; ranch, 14¢@16¢; dairy, 12¢@15¢; Iowa, fancy creamery, 22¢.

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

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7¢; cows, prime, 6½¢; mutton, 7¢; pork, 7¢@7½¢; veal, 5¢@8¢.

Hams—Large, 10¢@12¢; small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 11¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14¢; dressed, 16¢; spring chickens, \$9.50@9.75.

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

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

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$21.

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.

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

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Eggs—Paying 18¢@18½¢, selling 20¢@21¢.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada,