

NEW ISLAND POSSESSION

To Be Designated as the "Territory of Hawaii."

THE COMMISSION'S DECISION

The Form of Government for the Islands Decided Upon by the Congressional Committee—The Pacific Cable.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The steamer Coptic arrived from Yokohama and Hong Kong, via Honolulu, bringing the following advice from the latter city under date of September 5:

The territory of "Hawaii" is the name which the annexation commission has decided to recommend to congress. Title will be preserved in the present nomenclature from the United States the distinctive origin of this part of the United States. The history and tradition of the islands and the associations that new residents here want forgotten will go on in unbroken union with the name. The form of government will be modeled on that of existing territories. There will be no further departure from this form than local conditions and national political considerations make necessary. It is possible that in working out the details the form of government will not approximate so closely to that of state government as the ordinary form of territorial government does. But the ultimate possibility of statehood will not be barred.

Still, there will be no District of Columbia or Alaska form of government proposed. Local self-government will be given through the extension of the municipal idea. The islands will be divided into municipal districts, having control, under restrictions, of purely local affairs. Honolulu, for instance, will be a municipal district, embracing the whole of the island of Oahu. Hawaii may be divided into two districts, and Molokai, Maui and Niihau may be attached to some other municipal district.

The question of a territorial legislature has not been fully settled. There will probably be one, but with limited powers. All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the national government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider themselves Americans, looking to the national government as a source of national power. In internal affairs they will have the opportunity of exercising the high attribute of American citizenship, local self-government.

The form of government the commission will recommend will be one calculated to do away with the associations of national independence and to create associations and a feeling of unity with the United States. It is pretty clear, from what has been said by members of the commission from time to time, that in framing a form of government for these islands they have also been charged by the administration at Washington with forming a model which can be adapted to Porto Rico and other new possessions the war has brought the United States.

The Pacific cable may go around Honolulu. A shorter route by way of Alaska has been figured on. General A. S. Hartwell said this morning:

"By the last mail I received some communications from the company concerning the cable. General Schrymser writes me that his company is annoyed at the delay required by the clause in the Hawaiian contract which gives the secretary of state six months in which to signify his approval or disapproval of the contract. He states that he has had some correspondence with Secretary Day on the matter, and has asked him to come to a final conclusion as early as a date as convenient.

"If the company shall not avail itself of the Hawaiian contract, it contemplates adopting the shorter Alaska route. General Schrymser writes me that a cable, with a landing in Alaska, thence to Japan, connecting with the established lines to China, Manila and Australia could be built for less than \$5,000,000, as against \$12,000,000 via the Hawaiian islands."

It is the present calculation to send the United States ship Philadelphia back to San Francisco very soon, as Admiral Miller, having completed the mission on which he was sent by the United States government, is authorized to return. The transport Scandia arrived from San Francisco this morning.

Largest in History.

New York, Sept. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The volume of business is larger than it ever has been. Investors across the water have caught the cue, and their purchases of American bonds and stocks have been heavy for several weeks. Wheat has been about 1 cent higher for spot, with Western receipts only about as large as those of last year for the week.

Failures for the first week in September have been, in amount of liabilities, \$1,111,593; manufacturing failures aggregated \$224,602, and trading \$703,991. Failures for the week have been 164 in the United States, against 215 last year and 16 in Canada, against 35 last year.

No Friction, Says Shafter.

Middletown, Pa., Sept. 12.—Secretary Alger and General Shafter were at Camp Meade today, and witnessed a review of troops and inspected the camp. Alger left at noon for Detroit, and Shafter departed for Washington. Speaking of his controversy with Miles, Shafter said:

"It is all so poppycock. There is no friction between Miles and myself, at least there was not when he left Santiago.

A FULL TICKET NAMED.

Complete Fusion Was Effected at Ellensburg, Wash.

Ellensburg, Wash., Sept. 12.—The Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican state conventions, representing the silver forces of the state of Washington, formed a fusion today, and nominated the following ticket:

Representatives—James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, of Seattle, and W. C. Jones, Silver Republican, of Spokane. Supreme judges—B. F. Heuston, Populist, of Tacoma, and M. M. Godman, Democrat, of Dayton.

Fusion was accomplished by the Populists conceding to the Democrats one of the nominees for supreme judge.

Joint Platform.

The joint platform committee reported the following union platform, which was adopted by the Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans:

"We demand the re-establishment of bimetalism by a return to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation.

"We demand that our money shall be issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, as full legal-tender for all debts, public and private; that the volume of the circulating medium shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the business of the country, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a just level of prices for labor and commodities, to a realization of all of which we pledge our representatives in congress.

"We demand that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds.

"We denounce government by injunction.

"We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and pledge our members of congress to use every means in their power to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment providing therefor.

"We take pride in commending the admirable record of Senator George Turner and W. C. Jones and James Hamilton Lewis, our representatives in congress, and congratulate members of our party on the high station attained by them in the councils of the nation.

"We believe that the majority should rule, and upon all grave public questions the voice of the people should be heard directly; and for the purpose of securing this most essential reform, we pledge the legislature of the state of Washington to be elected at the coming election to the submission of such constitutional amendments as shall effectually secure to the people the power to initiate, enact and repeal laws.

"We demand adequate protection for the people of this state against railroad monopoly by the passage of just laws governing freight and passenger rates; and we specifically demand a 3-cent-per-mile passenger rate and a material reduction from present freight rates.

"We demand that no public franchise be granted without adequate compensation to the people, and favor the adoption of such legislation as shall secure that result.

"We are in favor of liberal exemptions from taxation and declare ourselves in favor of a constitutional amendment to secure that end.

"We demand that the rate of interest on state warrants be reduced from 8 to 6 per cent."

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

Recruiting Agents Impressing Employees of Foreign Residents.

Manila, Sept. 12.—Recruiting agents of the insurgents are causing further trouble. They have been impressing employees of foreign residents, including those of the British consul, and several foreigners have complained that native grooms are taking their employers' horses and joining the insurgents. American army chaplains have instituted Protestant services in private buildings. Such services were never previously held in the history of the Philippines.

In conformity with the new regulations, most of the Spanish steamers are taking American registry. The native crews refuse to serve under Spanish officers, and the insurgents demand that the American authorities employ no Spaniards in any capacity whatever. The insurgents continue divided between those who advocate absolute independence and those who favor an American protectorate.

The British cruiser Powerful arrived today and saluted Admiral Dewey. General Otis responded from the Utah battery in the citadel. It was the first salute since the surrender.

Board of Inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 12.—President McKinley has tendered places on the proposed commission to investigate the war department in relation to the conduct of the Hispano-American war to Major-General Schofield, ex-commanding general of the army, and to ex-Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

Buried by a Cave-In.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 12.—A cave-in of ground in the Ruby mine, just outside of the city, this morning, buried Joseph Kufma and Harry Andrews. The men were working in the steps on the 150-foot level. Men have been working on the fall ever since, but up to midnight had not recovered the bodies. Both men were unmarried.

A Denver Tragedy.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 12.—W. H. Lawrence, of Cleveland, O., was shot and probably mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford hotel this afternoon by a woman who is known here only as Florence Richardson. The woman then shot herself in the heart, dying almost instantly. Mr. Lawrence was taken to St. Luke's hospital. The doctors in attendance give no hope of his recovering. The ball entered his back and passed clear through the body, coming out at the left nipple.

BY SHEER NECESSITY.

Spain Was Compelled to Sue for Peace—Text of the Negotiations.

London, Sept. 10.—According to the Madrid correspondent of the Times, the following is the text of the negotiations of the government to conclude peace:

"The reverses suffered by our army in the unequal struggle to which we were driven in order to defend the honor of the nation and maintain its rights, deprived us, at an early stage, of the elements required for continuing the war. The bravery of our soldiers and sailors proved insufficient, as did the calm attitude of the nation, ever ready to shed its blood and sacrifice resources for the honor of the Spanish flag.

"Separated by wide seas from the territories it was our object to protect, and these territories being closely blockaded, so that our few remaining ships could not reach them, her majesty's government has been compelled to admit the bitter truth, that an end must be put to the war.

"The sense of responsibility entailed by the preliminary peace negotiations had weighed heavily on the government. Notwithstanding it fully appreciated its duty towards the country, the government has had to consent to these preliminary negotiations and to bow to the cruel sacrifices imposed by sheer necessity.

"For this reason, and because peace must be purchased at the cost of cession of territory and the abandonment of sovereign rights, the government has thought it expedient to sound the cortes before concluding the treaty, the ratification of which will be duly notified to both chambers in accordance with constitutional law."

The government, whose moderate language will not be found fault with by the representatives of the nations, limits itself to submitting to the cortes the following bill, whose only article is:

"The government is authorized to renounce rights of sovereignty and to cede territory in the Spanish colonies in accordance with the peace preliminaries agreed upon with the government of the United States of America."

The Times correspondent says the bill is signed by all the ministers.

GAVE THE PRESIDENT A FLAG.

Spanish Colors Captured by the Americans in Porto Rico.

Washington, Sept. 10.—By direction of General Miles, President McKinley has been presented with a Spanish flag which was captured by American troops at Coamo, Porto Rico. It was taken from the barracks at Coamo by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, together with 200 Spanish prisoners, who were endeavoring to retreat.

Colonel Biddle, who was accompanied by Captain Harry Alvin Hall, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania infantry, made the presentation speech. The president, in reply, complimented the American troops on their courage and soldierly conduct throughout the campaign.

When the committee left the White House the flag was sent to the adjutant-general's office, where it will remain until it is put on exhibition, probably at the national museum.

DUTIES ON RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Spain's Exorbitant Demand May Not Be Complied With.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The order directing the payment of the Spanish duty on rations carried by the Comal to Havana for the starving inhabitants of Cuba has been held up, pending further information on the subject. In answer to a cable message as to what the duty would be, a reply stated that it would be, according to the Spanish rates, \$60,000 in gold. No agent of the United States government has any money on hand at Havana, and it may be that the United States government will take a different course than that decided upon last evening.

Government Is Isolated.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—Newspapers assert that the government is surprised and chagrined at the attitude of the conservatives of the chamber, which indicates that the government is isolated on questions of such magnitude as the conclusion of the peace treaty. Continuing, the papers express the opinion that this foreshadows the downfall of the ministry. The chamber did not meet today. The cabinet this morning decided to take the most stringent measures to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the cortes, and to provide for a censorship of telegraphic dispatches.

Premature Blast Cost Three Lives.

Brooklyn, E. C., Sept. 10.—Three men were hurled into eternity in the twinkling of an eye today. The disaster occurred on the line of construction of the Robson-Penticton branch of the Canadian Pacific. By a premature blast, John Kinnear, Oscar Anderson and Tom Lanbau were hurled far down the mountain side and killed. Two blasts were being prepared, one of eight kegs and the other of 20 kegs. In the loading of the second, after 12 kegs had been put in, the hole became stopped. Lanbau used an iron spoon to clear the opening, and instantly the blast went off.

Disappointed Yukoners.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 10.—With eight disappointed miners and no gold, the little steamer Fastnet arrived this morning from St. Michaels. She had aboard the crew of the wrecked river steamer Stickeen Chief, and J. A. Mars, ex-member of parliament, owner of the ill-fated sternwheeler Mara. The Garonne arrived safely at St. Michaels with her tow, the Reindeer, but near Unimak pass lost a barge owned by a Seattle firm.

CANNOT BE MUSTERED OUT

One-Half the Volunteers to Remain in Service.

NEW POSSESSIONS DEMAND IT

The President's Reply to Several of the Governors—One Hundred Thousand Men to Be Mustered Out.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Late in the day the following was given out at the war department:

"In response to the request of the governors of some of the states for the muster-out of their entire volunteer force, the president replied in substance, as follows:

"Answering your telegraphic request for the muster-out of your regiments, I have already determined that 100,000 of the volunteers shall be mustered out of the service. This is because, in my judgment, that number can be spared. About 100,000 will remain, as the government now requires in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines a larger army than the regular military establishment affords. The muster-out, like the muster-in, will be as nearly as possible according to the population of the several states. The suggestion to muster-out all of the volunteers from your state cannot, therefore, be entertained. The secretary of war has already inquired of the governors of the several states what regiments in their judgment can, with the least inconvenience, remain in the service. Their advice will, so far as I am concerned, be consistent with the public interest, be complied with."

Must Give Up Arms.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The muster-out of the volunteers will be followed by vexations and troubles for officers of the regular army and for many of the volunteers themselves. This is due to a misapprehension on the part of some of the officers of the volunteer organizations respecting the property of the government which they have in their possession. The government will require that every article be accounted for. Every officer or man in the volunteer service who has charge of division property will have to account for it before he can be mustered out and paid.

It is the intention of the war department again to supply the states when the guns and arms are accounted for, but in order to keep a straight account in the department's records, it is necessary to have them first returned to the department. The same is true of other government property.

TWO KILLED, FIVE HURT.

Storm in New York Blew Down a Bridge Superstructure.

New York, Sept. 9.—The first gust of wind that preceded the thunderstorm at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon blew down the heavy iron superstructure of the new pier No. 50 at the foot of West Twelfth street, killing two men and injuring nine others. There were 90 men at work on the superstructure when it fell in on them.

Those killed are: John Leonard, iron worker, died at New York hospital; Samuel Patterson, died on the dock.

Of the 130 men who were at work on the structure at the time of the accident, all have been accounted for. The new pier is 800 feet long, and is being erected by the Wilson Steamship Company. The heavy iron beams and girders were up and the iron roof was on. When the storm loomed up from the southwest, a tremendous blast of wind rushed in under the superstructure and fairly lifting it from the pier allowed it to drop again in a mass of twisted and gnarled debris, burying the men under it.

During the lull that intervened between the first roar of the wind and the sharp metallic creakings of the twisted and riven iron could be heard the pitiful cries and moans of the wounded. The uninjured made a rush for the shore end of the pier and huddled together, trembling with fear in the large shed of the time-keeper there, leaving their fellow-workmen crying piteously for help, lying under the mass of twisted iron, all of them too badly frightened to assist in rescuing the injured men.

An alarm of fire was sent in, and soon brought out two companies of firemen, who went to work to rescue those under the debris.

CANDIA WAS SHELLED.

Renewal of the Fighting in the City of Crete.

Athens, Sept. 9.—It is reported that the bombardment was renewed at Candia and that the port has been seriously damaged. The foreign warships have landed sailors to reinforce the British garrison and pumps have been landed to assist in quenching the flames.

According to telegrams from Candia, it is estimated that 22 British were killed and 45 wounded yesterday. Several Christian families have sought refuge on the warships. Many corpses are lying in the streets of Candia. In one case, a whole family was killed. The Italian consulate is also reported burned.

A Russian warship left the Piraeus hurriedly for Crete today, carrying the Russian consul, M. Trojanski.

A Heavy Colored Woman.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Mary Masque, a negro, is dead in this city. She was said to be the largest colored woman in the world. At one time she weighed over 700 pounds, and at the time of her death she tipped the beam at 560 pounds. She was 30 years of age, and her death was the result of excessive accumulation of adipose tissue.

WEST INDIES TRADE.

Government Alters Cuba and Porto Rico Tariffs.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Some changes in the Cuban and Porto Rican tariff rates have been approved by the president and cable to the United States officers in those islands. In the former rates on both islands the importation of oleomargarine and such products was prohibited; under the new arrangements it will be admitted at the same rate as butter.

Another change was made in the administrative features of the Cuban tariff. There was a provision that when goods were brought in and not entered for duty within 90 days the officer in charge could seize and dispose of them at public sale. Under the new provisions the 90 days may be extended to six months, in the discretion of the officer in charge.

The government is doing what it can to facilitate the operations of trade in the Cuban and Porto Rican ports that come into the possession of the United States. The department has been advised by representatives of large commercial houses in New York that bonded warehouses are badly needed in Santiago, and that the absence of these facilities is doing much to prevent commerce from resuming on American trade.

Acting under the advice of the secretary, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn sent the following telegrams under date of September 5:

"Commanding General, Santiago: You are authorized to lease a building for the storage of imported merchandise now entered at the custom-house upon which duties may be paid at any time within 90 days after importation, provided in paragraph 41 customs regulations. Storage to be at the sole risk of the importers and every expense connected therewith."

Will Enter the Cuban Field.

New York, Sept. 9.—Articles of incorporation of the American Indies Company, with a capital of \$18,000,000, have been filed with the secretary of state of New Jersey, at Trenton. The incorporators are: Thomas Dolan, P. A. B. Widdener and W. L. Elkins, of Philadelphia; Thomas F. Ryan, Frederick P. Olcott, Anthony M. Brady, R. A. S. Smith, Henry D. MacMahon, J. N. Coballis, Guillermo de Salde, M. P. Booth and H. G. Runkel.

Henry D. MacDonna, secretary of the company, said: "The company has been organized for the purpose of taking advantage of the extraordinary economic transformation now at work in Cuba and Porto Rico. It intends to renovate old enterprises and create new ones in these prodigiously rich islands, and to that end has secured the co-operation of conservative men of wealth and enterprise."

To Encourage Manila Hemp Trade.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The imposition of import and export duties on hemp brought into and exported from Manila and from and to other ports in the Philippines still under Spanish control has been found to work a great hardship to dealers and almost to ruin business. In view of this fact, the treasury officials have recommended to the war department, which exercises control over the collection of duties in the Philippines, that on exports of hemp the import duties be refunded, thus making but one duty charge.

The suggestion also has been made to war department officials that the interdiction which prohibited the clearance of vessels from Manila to other ports in the Philippines be removed. Now that the war is over, it is felt there is no further necessity for this prohibition.

PECK'S NEW PLAN.

School Superintendents to Assist in Securing Lafayette Monument.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—By direction of Commissioner-General Peck, Robert J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette monument commission, has appointed the superintendents of education of all the states and territories upon an honorary advisory committee of the monument association. His letter of appointment in part is as follows:

"It is proposed that in raising the Lafayette monument fund, that the schools of America be utilized as the agency for reaching the people and procuring the contributions, and to this end I urgently request that you ask, as early as convenient, that the teachers and officers of your schools, colleges and universities (public and parochial), recognize October 19, the date of the fall of Yorktown, to which Lafayette contributed so largely, as Lafayette day, and that they devote a part of the day mentioned to a relation of the historic events pertaining to Lafayette and the early days of the republic."

In Boston Harbor.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Amid the greatest enthusiasm from thousands, both afloat and ashore, a fleet of nine warships, fresh from hard fighting in Cuba, led by the stately Massachusetts, sailed up the harbor this afternoon and dropped anchor off the wharves, salutes only being fired in honor of Commodore Howson, of the navy-yard, and as Governor Wolcott left for the shore. Tonight the officers came ashore, and with Governor Wolcott and Mayor Quincy held a well-attended reception in Faneuil hall, while the fleet, with the assistance of a lively thunder storm, lighted up the harbor with their searchlights.

Li Hung Chang Deposed.

Peking, Sept. 9.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed it was done in accordance with the demand which it was rumored the British minister here, Sir Claude McDonald, was instructed to make on account of the alleged general partiality of Li Hung Chang to Russia, resulting in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Peking-Hankow railroad, by giving the Russo-Chinese bank financial control of the road.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc. Board of Trade Brokers, 71 to 73 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The wheat market was a very dull affair during the past week; foreigners will not buy and farmers will not sell. The principal item of news during the week was the September report of the statistician department of agriculture showing the following average condition September 1: Corn, 84.1; wheat, 86.7; oats, 79.0; barley, 79.3; rye, 89.4; buckwheat, 88.8; potatoes, 77.7.

The decline in the average condition of corn during August was 2.9 points, and the condition on the 1st inst. was 4.8 points higher than on September 1, 1897; 6.9 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and 0.8 of a point higher than the mean of the September averages for the past 10 years.

There was marked decline during August in several of the principal corn-producing states, the decline amounting to 10 points in Iowa, 9 points in Kansas and 23 points in Nebraska. On the other hand, 21 states show a more or less improved condition. The condition of wheat, 86.7, is one point higher than on September 1, 1897; 12.1 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 5.1 points above the mean of the September averages of the last 10 years. In accordance with its practice, the department has not yet made any quantitative estimate of the wheat crop, and will not do so until it completes its revision of the wheat acreage, which shows some increase over the preliminary figures. The average condition of oats was 79.0 against 84.6 on September 1, 1897, and 74.0 on September 1, 1896, and a September average for the last 10 years of 80.0. The average condition of barley was 79.3, as compared with 86.4 on September 1, 1897; 83.1 on September 1, 1896, and a September average for the last 10 years of 84.7.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—\$13@14 per ton.

Beets, per sack, \$1; turnips, 75c; carrots, 75c; radishes, 12c; new California onions, \$1.25; cabbage, 1 1/2c.

Fruits—California lemons, \$6.50@7.00; choice, \$3.50; seedling oranges, \$2.50 case; California navels, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; peaches, Yakimas, 75c@90c; Wenatchees, small, 60@65c.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 15@20c; dairy, 15@20c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 25c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11 1/2@12c; Eastern cheese, 11 1/2@12c.

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

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

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$3.00@4.00.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3 1/4@4 1/2c; steelheads, 4 1/2@5c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; herring, 4c; tom cod, 4c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$19@20.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23@24; whole, \$23.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$3.50.

Flour—Patent, \$3.50, bbl; straight, \$3.60; California brands, \$4.00; buckwheat flour, \$4.00; graham, per bbl, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.

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

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13.

Eggs—Paying 19@20, selling 21c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley and Bluestem, 60c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.35; graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$20; brewing, \$21 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$13 per ton.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 40c; dairy, 35@40c store, 22 1/2@25c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$1.50@2.50; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—45@50c per sack.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack.

Hops—8 1/2@10c; 1896 crop, 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, 7 1/2c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00