PHILIPPINES FOR THE FILIPINOS

Claims That They Have Been Struggling for Freedom Many Years-Does Not Understand Autonomy.

Manila, Sept. 19 .- The Philippine general assembly was inaugurated at Malo Los yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from the provinces, and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the convent recently occupied by the Spanish local government. It is an extremely plain room, adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custor The others were ordinary costumes.

Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America'' by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army, and thanking the friendly nations which had set the historic example of liberty and had assisted a down-trod- tions of the committee. den race. Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles" and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos."

The assembly then adjourned for the day. A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected, and accused the Spaniard of attempting to undermine the constitution. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sincere republican, and that his own desire was the welfare of the country. Whereupon, the Filipino apologized, and the proceedings terminated.

During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived, and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American consul.

The press correspondent had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries, and that they now believe that their object has been attained. Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates and of American autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea, and only understood "absolute independence." Personally be believed a protectorate for the Philippine islands was unnecessary, but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had

never heard of a Malay protectorate. Continuing, the insurgent leader said there was no need of protection from Skagway with 15 Klondikers, who for the Philippine islands, because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exception of the garrisons at Hong Kong and Singapore, and he had never seen these troops on parade.

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American army and protested his undying gratitude to the Americans, 25. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task, it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity, and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great pations should protect and aid any young nation, instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued-a policy which he declined to forecast.

Further conversation was prevented by the strains of a brass band, but General Aguinaldo was interviewed also by a dozen American journalists.

ununiformed, traversed the town. sneering at and denouncing the principles of the Filipinos. On his resenting a friendly remonstrance, he was placed under arrest

Several Filipinos assured the correwitnessed hornible tortures at Iloilo; plied to the most sensitive parts of the -all intended to extort confession. This is starcely credible, but there are numerous alleged witnesses of such outrages, and several who show sores rendered homeless. of recent origin and unhealed. Some say they escaped only through bribing the Spanish officials. It is natural that there should be a yearning for revenge upon the Spanish prisoners at Malo Los, but these are not maltreated.

Washington, Sept. 19.-The war department has directed that the Mauser rifles, about 5,000 in number, which were brought to New York, having been captured from the Spanish troops in Cuba, be turned over to the ordnance department. The latter in turn, ordered them shipped to the armory at Springfield, Mass. They will be thoroughly overhauled and if possible placed in order, either for the use of to the utmest. our own troops or for sale.

OFF FOR PARIS.

American Commissioners Take Their

Washington, Sept. 19 .- The peace commissioners left Washington this afternoon without any ceremonies. The commissioners were accompanied by a considerable staff of attaches, and Savoy, the faithful and trusted messenger, who has stood guard at the doors of the secretaries and assistant secretaries of state for many years, and who in Paris will still be on guard at the doors of the rooms which the commissioners will take up as their headquarters. Before leaving the state department Secretary Day held a reception and said farewell to all the emploves individually.

Captain Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, was notified at the last minute that the president desired his attendance upon the commissioners at Paris in the capacity of an expert, for no one in the United States navy is so well informed as this officer as to the needs of the navy in the matter of coaling and naval stations. He will follow the commissioners on the next steamer.

Spanish Peace Commission. Madrid, Sept. 19.—The Spanish peace commission has been appointed. Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, will preside. The other names are withheld until the queen regent has given her approval. Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, and Senor Moret, ex-secretary of the colonies, are engaged in drafting the instruc-

The queen regent has signed the joint bill passed by the cortes, authorizing the cession of national territory under the terms of the protocol.

General Augustin, ex-captain-general of the Philippines, accompanied by his family, arrived today at Genoa, and is about starting to Spain.

MOB CHASED TORAL

Sight of Spain's Returning Army Infuriated the People of Vigo.

Vigo, Spain, Sept. 19.-About 700 people besiged the house of General Toral today, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba en board the Spanish steamer Leon XII be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quay, cheering the troops, and were with difficulty dispersed by the soldiers of the garrison. Afterwards a crowd of about 1,500 returned to the quay, and when they saw the soldiers landing barefooted and nearly naked, they became infuriated and surrounded General Toral's house, hissing and stoning the building. Eventually, the Spanish general succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this, the mob gathered on the dock and stoned the steamer for half an hour. The Leon was obliged to leave the place where

she was anchored. Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers, with the archives and munitions of war from Cuba, but it is believed it will take four months and cost 80,000,000 pesetas to bring the troops back to Spain.

News From Dawson.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 19 .left Dawson September 2. The amount of dust brought out is variously estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,-

Leonard Winbolt, purser of the river steamer Linda, committed suicide by taking morphine while the steamer was on its way down the river. He was a native of London, England, aged

The following deaths occurred at St. Mary's hospital, Dawson:

A. Butan, Canada; Thomas Tennett, London, England; James Sheehy, Virginia City, Nev.; James Keys, San Jose, Cal.

The recently organized Miners' Association held its first meeting August 29 and drafted a letter to Sir Wilfred Laurier, appealing to him for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to inquire into the manner in which Gold Commissioner Fawcett has conducted his office, and also making specific charges against him and other officials.

The Salvation Army has just completed large barracks at Dawson, and has already commenced the work of taking care of the sick and relieving their distress.

Tale Not Half Told.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 19.-The recent hurricane was undoubtedly the A Spaniard, supposed to be an officer, worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century. Two hurricanes swept along the island chain from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered mostly spondent that they have personally from the rain, which destroyed crops and roads as it did at St. Lucia and the feet of natives held to a candle other islands, while the center of the flame for hours, electric currents ap- storm swept over St. Vincent and Guadaloupe. Details received from St. body and various unnameable atrocities Vincent show that great destruction of life and property took place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed, and 20,000 injured and

Bloomfield, Neb., Sept. 19 .- A distinct earthquake shock, lasting several seconds, was felt here this morning, at about 4 o'clock. The shock was accompanied by a deep rumbling.

Fear of An Indemnity.

Madrid, Sept. 19 .- A painful impression has been caused here by a statement made by the Pais saying the United States intends to demand \$20,-000,000 indemnity in behalf of American citizens who have suffered through the insurrection in Cuba. The Spanish peace commissioners will strongly oppose this, it is claimed; but fears prevail that the United States will become pitiless and press its advantage

WILL BE SENT TO MANILA

Iowa to Reinforce Dewey.

CAPTAIN BOB EVANS RELIEVED

Assigned to Naval Inspection Board-Captain Silas Terry Will Be the Next Commander of the Iowa.

Washington, Sept. 17. - Captain partment today and had a long talk result of which was the issue of an orbattle-ship Iowa, which is now being repaired at the New York navy-yard. This was done at Captain Evans' personal request. He served more than the period of time required by regulations and practice for a captain to command. Secretary Long has decided to assign Captain Evans to duty as a member of the naval inspection board, and he will assume his new duties after a brief vacation.

The next commander of the Iowa will be Captain Silas Terry, of the receiving ship at the Norfolk navy-yard. He will take the ship around South America and over to Honolulu in company of the Oregon and some colliers. It is said at the navy department today that the orders to the battle-ships have not yet been issued, and that when they are, they will ultimately proceed to join Dewey's fleet at Manila, if it should be deemed expedient to reinforce him. But as the journey around South America will occupy nearly four months and many changes in the situation as to the Philippines may be expected to occur before the expiration of that period of time, it cannot be certainly foretold whether or not the Orergon and the Iowa will ever

reach Manila. When attention was called to the possibility of the dispatch of reinforcement to Dewey being regarded as a technical violation of the truce now pending, it was said at the navy department that that matter would probably be adjusted before the ships reached Honolulu by the action of the peace commission at Paris. Should this not be the case, however, it will be easy to intercept the ships at Honolulu by a dispatch boat, which could make the run from San Francisco in a week.

American and German Force

New York, Sept. 17 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: So far as Germany is concerned, the authorities say there is nothing in her attitude to cause the belief that she proposes to interfere with any disposition of the Philipinnes this government may see fit to make. It is appreciated, however, that it will be the part of wisdom of the United States to put in the Pacific a force so formidable as to discourage even this suggestion of inter-

Germany's force in the Pacific consists of the armored cruisers Kaiser and Deutschland, the protected cruisers Kierin Augusta, Irene, Princess Wilhelm, Geifon, Cormoran and Falke.

The displacement of Rear-Admiral Dewey's present force amounts to 30,-832 ton, while that of the German commander reaches 37,881. Rear-Admiral Dewey's ships, however, are better armed than the German men of-war, and their men have the advantage of having been under fire.

The monitors Monterey and Monadnock are mainly serviceable for work in smooth water, and if the German ships should start for the Pacific coast. as would be the case in the event of war, Rear-Admiral Dewey would have only his protected cruisers and gunboats to depend upon. With two battle-ships at his disposal, increasing the tonnage of his squadron to 52,359 tons, he would have a most formidable force.

WITHDREW FROM MANILA.

Insurgents Generally Complying With Otis' Order.

Washington, Sept. 17.-General Otis has cabled the war department as fol-

"Manila, Sept: 17 .- Affairs are much more satisfactory. Our demands for the withdrawal of the insurgent forces were complied with, and all were withdrawn or are withdrawing today except small forces in the outlying districts, which are not obeying the infew days in which to withdraw them by detachments, and punish their commanding officers. Over 2,000 have already withdrawn. No concessions have been granted the insurgents, but strict compliance with the demands of

the 8th inst. has been exacted. "Manila is quiet and business is progressing favorably. No difficulty is an- river. ticipated. We have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within the limits of the walled city."

Missionaries for Cuba.

Kansas City, Sept. 17.-The annual convention of the National Colored Baptist Association decided to maintain a missionary station in Cuba. It was decided to appoint two members of the church to go to Cuba before the vear is out and make the necssary preliminary arrangements.

Barbadoes Hurricane.

Trinidad, British West Indies, Sept. 17.-A steamer which has arrived here from near Barbadoes reports that fearful havoc was caused there by the hurricane Saturday night. The destruction of property was immense. It is believed over 150 persons were killed throughout the island, and numbers were rendered homeless and destitute. The shipping suffered seriously. Many local vessels were wrecked or blown out FILIPINO CONGRESS.

Opened by Aguinaldo With a Flowery Speech

London, Sept. 17 .- The Manila cor-The Battle-Ships Oregon and respondent of the Times, telegraphing Thursday, says: I am the only foreign journalist present at the insurgent congress at Malo Los, which has been se ected as the temporary capital of the revolutionary government. Early this forenoon Aguinaldo, accompanied by a large staff of generals and ministers, moved in state from the convent, now occupied as his military headquarters, passing between lines of infantry and through streets decorated with palms and bananas, and packed with thousands of peasants in holiday dress, to Robley D. Evans called at the navy de- the church half a mile distant. Here he was received by the assembled delewith Secretary Long, the immediate gates and conducted to a platform in the chancel, from which he delivered a der relieving him from command of the brief message in the Tagalong language, after repeating it in Spanish. The substance of the message was congratulatory on the happy termination of the revolution and the complete conquest of the territory. He made a flowery appeal to the delegates, asking them by the memory of the illustrious patriots of Philippine history, to follow the example of England, France and America in preparing a constitution and promulgating laws to secure the complete and permanent liberty of the people of the Philippines. The message excited but little enthusiasm, because it was absolutely non-committal.

The assembly then proceeded immediately to organize, preparatory to a discussion of the proposed constitution and code of laws and the election of a president. The absence of several of the most prominent and influential natives was particularly noticeable as indicating an intention to hold aloof until

the policy is fully declared. A strong party, intoxicated by the present measure of success, favors opposition to any foreign protectorate, being confident that the people can govern themselves. Wiser counselors strenously oppose such a suicidal policy. Apparently unanimity now exists only in the determination to free the islands forever from Spanish rule. This is the universal feeling. It will probably prove the controlling power in determining the final action of the congress.

PUT IN IRONS.

Peculiar Treatment of the Rescued Whalers on the Bear.

San Francisco, Sept. 17 .- A special from Seattle says: The ice-bound whalers which were released from the Arctic by the United States revenue cutter Bear have turned against their rescuers.

The men say that soon after leaving St. Michaels they were ordered to wash down the decks. They refused as they had no dry clothes to put on, and there were plenty of revenue men to do the Seventeen of them were clapped into irons and put in an empty coal bunker. The next watch also refused. There were no more irons, so they were tied to a beam on the cold deck, with their hands behind them.

Captain Tuttle claims that the men

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 17 .- Relief still comes to fire-stricken New Westminster. Rossland has contributed the Northwest territoires, \$5,000: \$1,000; Nelson City, \$500; Kamloops, \$500. The Vancouver board of trade fund is nearly \$3,000. The banks in the city are obtaining instructions from headquarters to subscribe \$500 each. The Women's Council has collected \$448; Nanaimo, \$500. One feature of the fire has been the splendid way in which Eastern cities, as well as Seattle and the towns of British Columbia have come to the rescue of the sufferers.

The supplies already received and still coming in from Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and other places are meeting the wants of the situation in a most satisfactory manner. It is hoped that the cases of actual suffering will be confined within very narrow limits. A careful estimate places the number of homeless people at about 2,500, and the number of business houses and homes destroyed at 500. The loss will reach fully \$2,500,000.

Ran Into a Slide. Denver, Sept. 17 .- A special to the News from Gunnison, Colo., says: A serious wreck occurred this afternoon on the Rio Grande railway in the surgent leader. Aguinaldo requests a Black canyon, six miles west of Sapinero, Colo., in which three and perhaps more lives were lost. An extra train, consisting of empty coaches going to meet the National Editorial Association, which is coming from the west, ran into a rock slide, and it is reported that the whole train was thrown down an embankment into the Gunnison

Violated the Armistice. Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 17.-General Lawton has received information from a Cuban courier from Manzanillo that four days ago the Spaniards there violated the armistice by attempting to take possession of the Cuban vessel Fernandino, which was bringing supplies for the Cuban army. On board were a guard of 12 men. They were fired upon by the Spaniards in the fort near the bay, one Cuban being killed.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 17.—Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis here today. He arrived in this city last evening to visit friends. This morning, while at the Forest City hotel, he was taken ill. His entire right side is paralyzed, and he was rendered speechless. A few moments later he was unconscious. The attending physician said this afternoon that, though the senator suffered a serious stroke, he was not in a serious condition at present.

DESTRUCTION IN BARBADOES

The Island in the Path of a Terrible Hurricane.

Three Hundred Lives Lost on the Island of St. Vincent-Thousands of Homes Destroyed.

London, Sept. 16. - Advices were reseived here late tonight, saying that a terrible hurricane has swept over Bar-badoes, in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles. Two hundred persons have been wouned and 4,000 have been rendered homeless.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sept. 16 .-According to the latest reports from St. Lucia, the storm which broke out on the island developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous land slides were caused and many houses, bridges, and cocoa estates have been destroyed. A boat from the island of St. Vin-

cent, 100 miles west of Barbadoes, arrived today at the island of Grenada, and reports that St. Vincent has experienced the most violent and destructive hurricane ever known. Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is totally destroyed. It is estimated 300 lives have been lost in that island, and that 2,500 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving or being fed at the public expense. The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot yet be estimated. Every small house is down, and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches. stores and almost all the state buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the Windward coast, and many smaller vessels are stranded.

No intermation is obtainable here from Barbadoes as to the results of the threatened hurricane of Saturday night last. Communication is cut off and the worst is feared.

NO TROUBLE AT MANILA. Admiral Dewey Has Not Asked Por Help.

New York, Sept. 16. - A special from Washington to the Times says: Despite the repeated denials of both the army and navy departments, many papers continue publishing dispatches from this city stating that Admiral Dewey is asking for help, and that the administration will send to his assistance immediately two battle-ships. These reports are beginning to annoy the department officials as well as the president. There is no truth in them, according to Assistant Secretaries Allen and Meiklejohn.

Admiral Dewey has not asked for aid at any time. He has, on the other hand, repeatedly assured the navy dewere rebellious, and he treated them as if they were members of his crew. partment that there is no trouble to be feared in the Philippines and that he The men say they will make a full re- and his squadron are quite able to take care of any emergency that may arise. Assistant Secretary Allen said that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the department is contemplating sending battle-ships or any ships at all to the Philippines to aid the admiral.

"This department," he said, "has received but one dispatch from Admiral Dewey for several days. That dispatch came this morning and gave us the startling information that Dewey had discovered that he could buy jersed beef in Manila, and could thus save the trouble and expnsee of a trip to Australia for the purpose of getting some of this food for his men. I think that if he was expecting trouble he would have said so in the cablegram. We are confident that he will communicate with his own country and with the navy department rather than a casual newspaper correspondent in Manila whenever he gets into trouble and needs help from this government. The entire story is false."

QUEEN SIGNED PROTOCOL BILL

Weyler's Agitation Resulted in Ad-

journing of the Cortes. Madrid, Sept. 16. - The queen regent signed the protocol bill this evening. The government had intended the cortes to sit until an Indemnity bill for the suspension of the constitutional guarantees had been passed, but the threatened agitation on the part of General Weyler and others, together with the evidence of divisions in both the liberal and the conservative parties. convinced Senor Sagasta of the advisability of closing down debates, which would have hindered the free progress of the peace negotiations. The cortes will be next convoked to ratify the final treaty of peace.

General Primo de Rivera has demanded an inquiry into his administration of the Philippine islands, and in doing so he said the attacks of Count d'Almenas were only fit for the mouth of a "miserable slanderer." count was endeavoring to reply when 5@6c. Senor Sagasta read the decree proroguing the cortes. Count d'Almenas and General Rivera separated, approached the president in a hostile manner, and a duel is expected. Premier Sagasta afterward read the

decree in the chamber of deputies. It is expected that the Spanish peace commissioners will be appointed with-

Troops for Porto Rico.

New York, Sept. 16 .- The Obdam sailed from Brooklyn for Ponce tonight. She had on board the First battation of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment, 70 regular passengers, 16 postal clerks, and a crew of 75. Her cargo consisted in the main of commissary supplies for the regiments now in Porto Rico.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

There has been of late, the world

over, a little shading of the early claims as to wheat supplies. The latest is the reduction by the Washington authorities in their estimate of the STARVATION IN ITS WAKE 1898 crop-585,000,000 bushels, instead of the 607,000,000 bushels in August. This year's is no longer "the biggest crop on record," a high-sounding phrase which so often plays such havoc with prices and stands so well in heu of all arguments. There was a bigger crop in 1891. The official dropping of the figures under the even 600,-000,000 bushels figure will count for something. A round total like that is more appalling for some reason, in a discussion than the more precise one, which may be only a little under it. Perhaps the government figures are not high enough, and likely as not the acreage has been underestimated, but that makes no particular difference. If that is true this year, it has also been true in other seasons and need not upset the satisfaction over the fact that this year's American wheat crop is not "a record breaker." Private statisticians have been reducing their early wheat estimates, which is also confirmatory of the claim that there has been a 'shading of crop figures' all around. It has not been going on alone on this continent. Europe is now disputing as to whether Russia has a good or bad yield, having dropped the early claim as to a vast one. France alone has about fulfilled its early promises. In reference to supplies from every source, the trade is now talking conservatively rather than in the extravagant terms of June and July. Argentine ship-ments have stopped absolutely, after contributing a total of less than 23,-000,000 bushels. Russia is shipping a third as much each week as a year ago. and, according to Liverpool is canceling early September contracts. These look like bull statements and will naturally suggest all those other significant facts which are of the other sort and which ought to be presented if any fair argument were to be attempted.

Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 57@39c; Valley and Bluestem, 60@61c 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@55c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.

Cheese-Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 %c; 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@

1216c per pound. Potatoes-45@50c per sack; sweets,

Vegetables-Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlie, 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@31/2c per pound. Onions-Oregon, 75c@\$1 per sack. Hops-8 1/2 @ 10c; 1897 crop, 6c. Wool-Valley, 10@12c per pound;

Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 31/2c; dressed mutton, 7c;

spring lambs, 716c 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@61/4c per pound. Veal-Large, 5 % @6c; small, 6 % @

7c per pound. Seattle Markets. Onions, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$12@14. Beets, per sack, \$1. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2@3c. Green corn, \$1@1.25 per sack. Cauliflower, 60c per doz. Hubbard squash, 1@11/c per pound. Cantaloupes, \$1.25 per box. Celery, 40@50c.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 50c@\$1 per box. Pears, 50c@\$1 per box. Peaches, 30@50c. Plums, 30c.

Prunes, 25@40 per box. Butter-Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 23c.

Cheese-Native, 11 1/2 @ 12c. Poultry-Old hens, 13@14c per pound; spring chickens, \$3@4.

Fresh meats-Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6 1/4 @ 7c; cows, prime, 6 1/4 c; mutton, 7 1/4 c; pork, 5 @ 6c; veal, Wheat-Feed wheat, \$19@20.

Oats-Choice, per ton, \$20@22. Corn-Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton. \$23@24; whole, \$22. Flour-Patent, per barrel, \$3.65; straights, \$3.50; California brands.

\$3.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; Graham, per barrel, \$3.10; whole wheat flour. \$3.50; rye flour, \$4.50. 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, \$9.50@ 10; choice Eastern Washington tim-

othy, \$13.