

WRECK OF THE MOHEGAN

Foundered Off the Lizard With Great Loss of Life.

OVER 150 PERSONS DROWNED

On the Way From London to New York. She Struck the Rocks in a Terrible Gale.

London, Oct. 17.—The Atlantic Transportation Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland line, which left London for New York yesterday with 50 passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the lowlands.

It is rumored that there has been a great loss of life.

A coast guard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being that of a lady lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Particulars of the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

Lifboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifboat to the shore. Another lifboat saved six persons.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous, and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there, but it failed.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind after her machinery was disabled.

All the Falmouth tugs went out but were unable to approach the vessel.

A lifboat has landed 30 of the Mohegan's passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore. It is rumored that the position of the Mohegan is serious and assistance is urgently needed.

According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of 200 passengers constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only 31 have been saved. This intelligence was forwarded from the coast guard by telephone to Falmouth. The coast guards are watching for bodies and wreckage. The lifboats have gone into Port Houtstock.

The steamer Mohegan, then the Cleopatra, arrived at New York on August 12 last, on her maiden trip from London. She is a single-screw steel vessel of 4,510 tons register, 480 feet long by 52 feet beam, and about 36 feet in depth of hold. She had accommodation for 125 passengers and a capacity for between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of freight and 500 cattle. Her commander is Captain Griffiths, commodore of the Atlantic Transportation Company's fleet. She is one of the five vessels recently purchased from the Wilson-Furness-Leyland line by the Atlantic Transportation Company to replace the Mohawk, Mobile, Mars, Michigan and Mississippi, which were sold to the United States government to be used as transports.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

Will Be Increased by the Retention of the Philippines.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 17.—D. E. Brown, general agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway & Steamship Company at Hong Kong, speaking today of the growth of trade between this country and the Orient, said:

"The trade of the last five years should more than double in the next five years, owing, in the first place, to increased transportation facilities, and in the second place to the close relations that will have to exist hereafter between this country and the Orient as the result of holding the Philippine islands. We are perfectly willing that the United States should hold on to the Philippine islands, and when once the matter is definitely settled, and business is again in full swing, it will not be long before the commerce of the Pacific will be as great as that of the Atlantic. Especially will this be the case when railroads shall open up China to the commercial and industrial world, and make this Northwest coast its landing point."

Plot Against Emperor William.

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 17.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last night, and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem. The first arrested was a cafe keeper, a well-known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire bombs of great strength and full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of the notification from the Italian consul-general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

France Joins Abyssinia.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The Italo says: "France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair."

Rushing Work on Gunboats.

Boston, Oct. 17.—The gunboat Wilmington has received sailing orders for next Tuesday, and simultaneously the navy-yard officials got word to rush work on her and have her ready by that date without fail even if it was necessary to work overtime in all departments to do so. Her sister ship, the Helena, is under orders already to sail for China the following Tuesday and work has been pushed on her rather than on the Wilmington.

SHAFTER AT OMAHA.

He Told How the Spaniards Lost Santiago.

Omaha, Oct. 17.—Major-General William R. Shafter was accorded a most generous welcome by Omaha today. When his train arrived in the morning a large number of people had gathered at the station to greet the hero of Santiago. Later, upon the exposition grounds, the manifestation of love and respect for the general were everywhere in evidence. This afternoon, in the auditorium, General Shafter addressed an audience that filled every inch of available space in the great building. His address was a plain, matter-of-fact discussion of the Cuban campaign, and the simple presentation of facts was far more effective than the most exalted oratorical effort from one who had not participated in the struggle.

One or two statements made by the general are new. He said that with the capture of El Caney the campaign was practically over. It was simply necessary, he said, to convince the Spanish commander that his case was hopeless.

"Why the Spaniards surrendered when they could have abandoned their position and kept up the war," he said, "I do not understand, but I believe it was because they had been informed that the Spanish government had decided to give up the fight and surrender their soldiers in the eastern part of the island."

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn made an able address, commending Nebraska's part in the late war and denouncing the traducers of the army. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister, was given a cordial reception. Senator Thurston spoke eloquently.

DAWSON QUARTZ MINES.

Future of the City Depends Upon Their Development.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 17.—J. H. Hold, of Chicago, who is just down from Cassiar, says a gold strike has been made on Friday river. Three men took out \$85 each from a river bar in one week.

He M. Sinclair, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has just arrived from Dawson, says the future of Dawson will depend largely upon the opening of quartz mines. There have been upwards of 400 quartz claims recorded at Dawson and some claims in the vicinity of the city are attracting considerable attention, not on account of the high grade, but of the immense deposits of gold-bearing ore.

C. C. Black, who has just returned from Peach river, states that several prospectors up there stole provisions cached by a tribe of Indians which had always been friendly to the whites. The red men were not long in retaliating. They fired the grass in the district for miles around. The result was disastrous to the unscrupulous white men. Their horses died of starvation, and, half-starved themselves, they fled from the country and returned to Omineca. Had they not left the district the Indian hostilities would have been carried still further.

What Alaska Needs.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Thomas S. Nowell, a prominent citizen of Boston, who has just returned from Alaska, where he has spent four months annually for the last 13 years, says that the district should have a representative in congress and should have the protection of adequate land laws. He also thinks that the prohibitory liquor law originally enforced to protect the Indians, but now possible of evasion with a great population of white men and thousands of miles of unguarded seacoast, should be replaced by high license, producing a revenue sufficient to pay many expenses of the territory.

DARK DAYS FOR FRANCE.

Revolution Might Bring on War With England.

London, Oct. 17.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well-informed quarters as being more serious than at any time since the commune. The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says: "A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson cabinet with nominees of generals, would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. Semi-official and partly inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two governments, and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Major Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, the difficulties with France will in no way end. Behind it lies the whole question of Bahrel-Ghazal, the richest prize in the Sudan."

A Southern Pacific Brakeman Killed.

Ashland, Or., Oct. 15.—Charles Snyder, of Ashland, a Southern Pacific brakeman, was instantly killed at Zuleka, on the south side of the Siskiyous, near the state line, in California, last night. An extra freight train was switching, and in jumping upon a moving car he missed his footing and was thrown under the car wheels, which completely severed his head from his body, besides cutting off one leg and one arm and otherwise shockingly mutilating his body.

Large Amount of Bonds Stolen.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—It has just leaked out that a week ago burglars broke into the office of the Consolidated Milling & Hardwood Company, and after breaking open a safe, escaped with \$50,000 worth of United States bonds of the recent issue. President George Christian received a letter offering to return them if a reward was advertised in one of the local papers. The matter has been placed in the hands of the local authorities.

GENERAL WILSON EXPLAINS

Tells the Commission About Coast Defenses.

WHAT THE ENGINEERS SPENT

Surgeon Hoff's Testimony as to the Conditions Prevailing at Camp Thomas—Expenditures for Batteries.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The statement made by General John M. Wilson, the chief of engineers, to the commission investigating the conduct of the war, was made public today. During the progress of the war, the following additions were made to the country armament:

Armament was placed in position for six 12-inch guns, 29 10-inch, 56 12-inch mortars, and 35 rapid-fire guns and additional platforms were made ready for a still larger number, and additional emplacements are under construction for still more. According to this report, when all the works begun are completed, the armament will consist of 80 12-inch mortars, and 79 rapid-fires. The emplacements were under construction at 25 different harbors August 31, and there were double shifts working at each place.

The total expenditures on account of gun and mortar batteries during the period of the war amounted to \$4,821,500.

Among the purchases for harbor defense were 400 miles of cable, 150 tons of high explosives, 1,650 new torpedoes, 44 searchlights, etc. Twenty-eight harbors were mined, 535 mines being planted. The expenditures on harbor defense for the period were \$1,661,000. Intrenching tools were purchased and stored at Willet's point sufficient for an army of 30,000 men.

Hospitals in Chickamauga.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Hoff was before the war investigating commission at the forenoon session. He is a regular army officer, and was chief surgeon in the Third army corps at Chickamauga. Hoff did not consider the camp to have been in the best sanitary condition, but expressed the opinion that it could not be better, under the circumstances. In the beginning, the camp was short of medical supplies, due to the expectation that arriving troops would bring supplies of medicines.

Continuing, Dr. Hoff said the capacity of the division hospitals was often doubled and trebled. It sometimes occurred that there were eight men in tents which were intended to accommodate six, because of delay in securing tentage to care for the increase of disease, which was unexpectedly rapid. On one or two occasions patients were necessarily placed in beds made upon the floors, because of a temporary deficiency in cots. As a rule the nurses were without training, and this fact occasioned some difficulty in dealing with typhoid cases. Yet he knew of no specific cases of suffering on this account. He specified the case of a man afflicted with an infectious disease, who had been compelled to lie in the open air one night on account of lack of tentage. The doctor was sure that no injury resulted, as the weather was pleasant. Dr. Hoff said that the shortage in medical supplies had continued for several weeks, but there was generally sufficient to meet the immediate demands. He also said that some requisitions had been returned by the Washington authorities because improperly filled, and he was under the impression that there had been complaints of some suffering on this account. There was considerable delay in securing flooring for the tents.

UP THE NOATAK RIVER.

First White Men to Ascend the Kotzebue Sound Stream.

Seattle, Oct. 15.—The first white men to ascend the Noatak river, in Alaska, arrived here today. They were Dr. R. E. Franklin and G. H. Griffith, of Richmond, Va.; N. L. Vermore, of Port Townsend; John Mason, Charles Gay and Wallace Rhodes, of Seattle; O. Payne, of New York city, and Jack Beach.

In two rowboats they went up about 250 miles, which required 27 days of hard work. Their return trip was made in only 36 hours, which gives a good idea of the swiftness of the water in this hitherto unexplored river. They did not find any trace of gold worth mentioning, but discovered a country in which wild berries, especially currants, thrive; also all kinds of water-fowl and the ptarmigan. On their return from Kotzebue sound, Franklin and Griffith located claims at Galvoia bay, where they took out \$2.50 to the pan at bedrock. Some of the gold assays amount to \$19 to the ounce.

ORDERS TO DISBAND.

Masso Will Send the Cuban Soldiers Home by Request of Colonel Ray.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 15.—Senor Bartolome Masso, accompanied by two members of his staff, arrived this morning at Manzanillo from Santa Cruz del Sur, in Puerto Principe, about 75 miles from Manzanillo, where the Cubans now have their headquarters, and where, October 20, the Cuban assembly will meet to elect a new president and to decide as to the plans for disbanding the army, if disbandment is considered advisable, and as to other important matters.

He called at once on Colonel Ray, who received him courteously, expressed pleasure at the opportunity of an interview, and said he hoped Senor Masso would arrange for disbanding the Cubans under General Rios in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, so that work in the field could begin. He also earnestly advised the president of the Cuban provisional government to disband the Cuban troops at all points now in possession of the United States forces, in order that the men might give the assistance so greatly needed to place the country in a position to recover from the evils of the three-year war.

Senor Masso readily agreed to carry out Colonel Ray's request, and said that General Rios would receive orders immediately to disband his men.

"I believe," said Senor Masso, in terminating the interview, "that Cuba, in two years, will be more prosperous than ever before."

The interview lasted about an hour, and apparently was satisfactory to both. Senor Masso leaves tomorrow on his return, going by the insurgent steamer Fernando.

Blair Statue Unveiled.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 14.—Upward of 30,000 residents of other portions of the state were present today at the unveiling of a statue erected to the memory of Austin Blair, Michigan's famous war governor. General Shafter was present and received an ovation.

EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

Five Miners Were Killed and Eleven Injured.

Strikers at Virden, Illinois, Causing Trouble.

EIGHT KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

Battle Caused by the Attempt of Union Miners to Prevent the Arrival of Negroes—A Day of Riot.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 15.—Five men were killed and 11 injured by an explosion of gas this afternoon in colliery No. 8 at Coaldale, near here. The dead are: Fire Boss Thomas Smith, William Reese, Mattis O'Larkay, of Coaldale; William Caak, and John Komicka, of Lausford. All were married, and leave large families.

The colliery has a capacity of over 300,000 tons of coal, and employs 500 hands. In consequence of fire, which originated in the left section of the mine some months ago, shifts of men were put to work driving holes from the gangway, through which the water was to be forced upon the flames.

While the men were building a dam to back up the water this afternoon, the gangway caught fire. Nearly 100,000 gallons of water was turned into the holes and almost instantly a terrific explosion occurred, followed in quick succession by four lighter explosions of such force that the gangway was torn up for over 300 feet, and the workmen were blown about in all directions. Rescue gangs were put to work and an hour later it was thought that all the dead and injured had been found, although the search was under way to-night, when the fire was still burning. The water forced volumes of escaping gas from some of the old workings back upon the flames, causing the explosion.

UNKNOWN VILLAGE FOUND.

Strange Community in the Heart of the Urals.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Moscow reports that news has reached there from the Asiatic borders of the discovery of an entire village, the existence of which is unknown to Russian and European ethnologists and geographers. None of the many tribes in this weird region knew that there was such a village, nor have they ever met any of the inhabitants.

The village lies snugly ensconced in the valley of a group of lofty mountains in the almost impenetrable Ural range. The people speak a language of their own, which bears no resemblance whatever to the 70 or more languages which prevail in the vast regions of the great white czar.

The travelers who chanced upon this community have been unable to elicit any information regarding their antecedents. Their dress consists principally of animal skins and their huts are constructed of twisted boughs.

The report adds sarcastically, referring to the heavy burdens of the czar's subjects, which have been discovered, that the village seems to form a sort of ideal commonwealth, in which taxes and tax gatherers, among other troublesome things, are unheard of. This latter defect, however, is now to be remedied, and it will no doubt be only a matter of a few weeks or months before the villagers partake of all the advantages and privileges of the Russian peasants.

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BLOODY FIGHT WITH MINERS

Strikers at Virden, Illinois, Causing Trouble.

EIGHT KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

Battle Caused by the Attempt of Union Miners to Prevent the Arrival of Negroes—A Day of Riot.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 14.—The little town of Virden is comparatively quiet tonight, after a day of riot and bloodshed, the long-expected clash between the union miners and imported negroes. At 12:40 this afternoon a Chicago & Alton special train, bearing 200 negro miners from the South, arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden Coal Company's mines, and immediately a terrific fight began. The list at 10 o'clock tonight stands eight dead and about 18 wounded. The dead are:

Ed Walsh, of Springfield; Frank Billeau, of Springfield; Albert Smith, of Mount Olive; Joe Kitterly, of Mount Olive; Ernest Keutner, of Mount Olive; A. H. Brennan, of Girard; D. H. Kiley, Chicago & Alton detective; A. W. Morgan, of Chicago.

For the past two weeks, rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago & Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners, determined awaiting their arrival.

Today the Chicago & Alton Limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through en route to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread, and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, half a mile north of the station. D. H. Kiley, a Chicago & Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform to see that it was not tampered with.

At 12:40 the special train passed, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train, announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed.

The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route and the negro passengers returning the fire.

The moment the train reached the stockade, the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchester, revolvers and firearms of all descriptions. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley. Engineer Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open, and, with a jerk, the train was under full speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known. The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease.

The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters, armed with Winchester, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Eyewitnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men were stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate placed it at between 25 and 40. Word was sent to physicians in town that their services were needed at the stockade.

The supply and provision store of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is known as the Climax Trading Company, with Superintendent J. F. Eyster in charge. At 2 o'clock, after the firing at the stockade had subsided, an attack without a parallel in the history of the trouble was made on Eyster in this store, on Main street, one block from the depot, which will probably cost him his life.

A detail of militia at 10:30 tonight killed ex-Lieutenant of Police Tom Preston, of Chicago, at the stockade. He was standing outside the stockade as guard. The militia gave the by-standers the command to halt, and Preston stepped back to the gate. The militia fired and he was shot in the stomach. He was carried into the office in the stockade, where he expired.

Battery D, of Galesburg, Ill., under Captain Craig, numbering 160 men, arrived here tonight from Pana.

Adjutant-General J. C. Reece said that Preston was not killed by the militia. He said that when the guard at the stockade had dodged into the entrance at the militia's order of "hands up," a revolver shot was fired from the darkness and Preston fell, mortally wounded. General Reece said the militia did not fire a shot, and Preston was killed with a revolver by some one unknown.

The "preservation of the peace" in Europe by means of navies and standing armies costs \$950,000,000 a year.

Made a Dash for Liberty.

Coquille City, Or., Oct. 15.—Charles Haywood, colored, who was found guilty of burglary, in the circuit court, made a desperate break for liberty while being taken from the courthouse to the county jail, late Monday evening. He ran about 400 yards, with Sheriff Toge in close pursuit. The officer fired six shots, but only succeeded in breaking the fugitive's arm at the elbow. The prisoner jumped from a bridge 20 feet high, and before he could regain his feet the officer overtook him.

Tobacco War Begun.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14.—Now that the American Tobacco Company controls the Drummond plant it is making ready for a big fight against all independent factories. A reduction of 10 cents a pound in the leading brand manufactured by the Drummond company will be announced in a day or two. When it became assured that the American Company would buy out Drummond, a 10 per cent cut was made by Liggett & Myers.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

Since Leiter failed the outsider has not been interested in Chicago prices. The disastrous outcome to the man with so many millions was a terrifying lesson to the small bull. Explanations did not count. Whether Leiter made egregious errors or if he was of little consequence, the defeat, after a year's campaign, of the bull leader who for so long seemed the greatest who had ever arisen, took the heart from everyone who had believed in his cause. It was only last June that the disaster took place; about four months ago. It seems a long interval, but it is really a short one, and it would be remarkable if it were not still in everyone's mind. What new bull leader would now invite the comparisons which would inevitably be made; what banking concern would hazard the criticism which would follow any favors toward a buying campaign in grain? Have the losses of last summer's collapse been forgotten yet? There must be a good deal of imaginative about any bull deal. Not one advance in twenty is a mere matter of consumptive demand or of actual scarcity. There must be a great deal of theory with advancing prices; people must forget prudence, become venturesome, permit more or less exhilaration.

Would it not be like holding a picnic at the close of a funeral to permit much bull spirit within four months of the Leiter failure?

The present movement of wheat to market is the heaviest ever known—11,000,000 bushels received at primary points last week. There was never any such total as that in six days before. Is not the speculator doing pretty well in taking care of that property and in also maintaining prices? Is not the fact that such a volume of grain is financed and the price sustained evidence that the volume of speculation is larger than the very narrow fluctuations would indicate?

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50¢ to 75¢ per box.
Cucumbers, 10¢ to 15¢ per doz.
Onions, 85¢ to 90¢ per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$10 to 14.
Beets, per sack, \$1.
Turnips, per sack, 50¢ to 65¢.
Carrots, per sack, 65¢.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Beans, green, 2¢ to 3¢.
Green corn, \$1 to 1.25 per sack.
Cauliflower, 75¢ per doz.
Hubbard squash, 1 1/2¢ per pound.
Celery, 40¢ to 50¢.
Cabbage, native and California \$1.25 to 1.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 50¢ to 90¢ per box.
Pears, 75¢ to \$1 per box.
Prunes, 40¢ to 50¢ per box.
Peaches, 50¢ to \$1.
Plums, 50¢.
Cantaloupes, \$1.25 per pound.
Butter—Creamery, 26¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢ to 20¢ per pound.
Eggs, 26¢.
Cheese—Native, 12¢ to 12 1/2¢.
Poultry—Old hens, 13¢ to 14¢ per pound; spring chickens, \$3 to 4.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6 1/2¢ to 7¢; cows, prime, 6 1/2¢; mutton, 7 1/2¢; pork, 7 to 8¢; veal, 5 to 6¢.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$19.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22 to 23.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24 to 25; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$17 to 21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50 to 10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60¢; Valley and Bluestem, 62¢ to 63¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.35; graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 36¢ to 38¢; choice gray, 34¢ to 35¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$21 to 22; brewing, \$23 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50; chop, \$11 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to 11; clover, \$8 to 10; Oregon wild hay, \$9 to 10 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50¢ to 55¢; seconds, 40¢ to 45¢; dairy, 40¢ to 45¢ stores, 25¢ to 35¢.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢ to 12¢; Young America, 12 1/2¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen; hens, \$3.00 to \$3.50; springs, \$1.25 to 3¢; geese, \$5.00 to \$6.00 for old, \$4.50 to \$5 for young; ducks, \$4.00 to 5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2 to 13¢ per pound.
Potatoes—55¢ to 60¢ per sack; sweets, 2 to 2 1/2¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 70¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1 to 1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 3¢ per pound; celery, 70¢ to 75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3 to 3 1/2¢ per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 75¢ to \$1 per sack.
Hops—10 to 15¢; 1897 crop, 6 to 7¢.
Wool—Valley, 10 to 12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 to 12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2¢; dressed mutton, 7¢; spring lambs, 7 1/2¢ per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00 to 4.00; dressed, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; dressed beef, 5 to 6 1/2¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 5 1/2¢ to 6¢; small, 6 1/2¢ to 7 1/2¢ per pound.