

IN THE PATH OF A STORM

Kirkville, Mo., Visited by a Terrible Cyclone.

A HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED

One Thousand More or Less Injured—Hundreds of Homes and Stores Levelled to the Ground.

St. Louis, April 29.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Kirkville, Mo., says:

A gathering storm that had been threatening all afternoon broke upon Kirkville at 6:20 o'clock tonight in all the fury of a cyclone. A path a quarter of a mile wide and as clean as the prairie was swept through the eastern portion of the city, and 400 buildings, homes and mercantile houses were leveled to the ground in scattered ruins.

In the heavy rain that followed the people who had escaped turned out to rescue the injured. For two hours not much was accomplished, as all was confusion, but by 8 o'clock 49 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins. It is expected that the list of dead will reach between 60 and 70, if not exceed that. Nearly 1,000 people were more or less injured.

Daylight will be necessary before an adequate conception of the destruction of life and property can be had. Each blanched face reports a new calamity.

The Debris Burning.

Intense darkness prevailed after the cyclone, and the rescuers were at a disadvantage for a short time, until fire broke out in a dozen places in the ruins and shed light over the scene. No attempts were made to extinguish the fire, and partly because of the need of light. On both sides of the storm's path the debris was piled high and burned fiercely. In all probability a number of bodies have been incinerated.

The storm first struck the eastern portion of the city, near that part occupied by the boarding-houses of the students of the American school of osteopathy, the state normal school and McWard's seminary. It was just supper time for the students, and it is thought very probable the list of dead will be well filled with students, as a large number of these boarding-houses were demolished.

As far as known tonight these three institutions of learning escaped the storm.

The storm went northwest and wiped out Patterson's nursery, pulling trees out of the ground and hurling them through the city.

A second edition of the cyclone followed the first 20 minutes later. It came as an inky-black cloud, widely distributed, and covered the whole town, but passed above the houses, doing no material damage and gathering fury as it went. It undoubtedly struck the ground a few miles out of Kirkville.

Work of Rescue.

All the people who escaped the calamity have turned out to rescue the injured and hunt the bodies of the slain, and the surgeons, professors, operating staff and students, men and women, of the American school of osteopathy, together with all the druggists and doctors residing in the town, have formed rescue and hospital corps, and in the darkness and rain are hunting out the unfortunates to set fractured bones, bandage the lacerated and ease the pain of anguished hearts. Their work is being superintended by Mayor Noonan.

Newton Devastated.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—A special to the Journal from Chillicothe, Mo., says: A tornado, probably the same one that swept over Kirkville, struck Newton, a small town in Sullivan county, tonight, and caused terrible destruction. It is reported that 15 people were killed in the city, and that many others were killed in the country near there. A great number of buildings were blown down. A heavy rain followed the tornado, adding greatly to the damage. A Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bridge is said to have been washed out.

STATUE OF GRANT

President Witnesses the Unveiling in Fairmount Park.

Philadelphia, April 29.—In the presence of President McKinley and his wife, members of his cabinet, three generations of General U. S. Grant's family and a great crowd of people, Miss Rosemary Sartoris, granddaughter of General Grant, today unveiled a heroic equestrian statue of her illustrious grandfather in Fairmount Park. Although the day was not a holiday in honor of the event, there was a great outpouring of patriotic citizens. Flags were everywhere displayed throughout the city, and all the ships in the harbor were gaily decorated in colors.

President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed themselves immensely during their outing today.

The unveiling was a great success in every way; not an accident marred the occasion; not was there a hitch at any time during the day.

Peace Overtures.

Manila, April 29.—General Luna has made overtures for peace. He has asked for a concession of hostilities, and has sent a messenger through the lines to see General Otis about the terms of surrender.

Extradition Treaty Ratified.

Washington, April 29.—The president has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico.

RETREAT BY RAIL.

General MacArthur Again Routes the Filipino Army.

Manila, April 29.—General MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande today, and advanced on Apalit, completely routing the flower of the rebel army.

The enemy were very strongly entrenched on the river bank near both sides of the railroad bridge. General Wheaton sent Colonel Funston across with two companies of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, a couple of privates swimming the swift stream with a rope under a galling fire for the purpose of guiding the raft.

The men crossed in squads of 20, and attacked the left flank of the rebels, who scuttled like rabbits into covered ways and trenches. The rest of the regiment was compelled to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All of the wood work and much of the iron work had been removed. The First Montana followed the Kansas across the bridge.

The First Nebraska regiment, acting as a reserve, attacked the rebels in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing 16 and wounding many.

In the meantime a large body of Filipinos, estimated at no fewer than 3,000, led by General Antonio Luna on a black charger, that was evidently coming to reinforce the rebels who were engaged with the Nebraskans, appeared in the open field about two miles to the left.

Emerging from the jungle, the enemy formed an open skirmish line nearly two miles in length, with very thick reserves behind. They advanced at double-quick until they were about 2,000 yards from the American line, when General Wheaton ordered his troops to fire.

The rebels, who were evidently unaware that the Americans had crossed the river, broke and ran in the direction of Macabebe. The other Filipinos fled toward Apalit station.

The heat in the early part of the afternoon was terrific, but a drenching thunderstorm, which came later, greatly refreshed the Americans.

Most of the rebels fled to Apalit station, where trains were awaiting them. They left hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando.

The towns of San Vicente and Apalit were simultaneously burned and evacuated by the natives.

Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard.

The American troops also captured a brass cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition, and the same evening they captured a Maxim gun on the railroad.

The fighting lasted from noon until 4 o'clock. The American loss is one man of the Montana regiment killed and three officers and six men wounded.

THE WAR IN SAMOA.

A Battle Between Friendly Natives and Rebels at Vaitilelo.

Auckland, N. Z., April 29.—Particulars of the fighting in Samoa, contained in advices received here from Apia under date of April 18, show that a battle between friendly natives and rebels took place at Vaitilelo, and that the latter lost 100 men in killed and wounded.

Further details of the death of Ensign Monaghan, of the cruiser Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Lansdale, of the same vessel, have been received. They show that Monaghan was beheaded before he was dead. A deserter of the Mataatua force says Monaghan and Lansdale were retreating when they were discovered by the chief and his wife, who were looking for dead men. They gave the alarm and Monaghan was shot while continuing the retreat. Later it appears the rebels returned and killed Lansdale. Monaghan fought until he was wounded, and he was then beheaded.

Snatelle, the principal rebel chief, ran away and told his people 100 British had been killed. Mataatua deserters assert that the Germans sent cartridges in bags of rice and sugar along the coast in December.

Admiral Kautz, it is asserted in the advices received, fired a blank shot April 8 across the bow of a German schooner which was entering Apia harbor without reporting.

The rebels who were in possession of the late Robert Louis Stevenson's house and some forts were attacked in the rear by Tamasese friendlies who killed three of them and wounded others. One friendly native was killed in the fight.

Another Great Trust.

New York, April 29.—The World says: "Circulars have been issued by the promoters for a combination of all the concerns in this country engaged in the manufacture of silk ribbons and broad silk goods. Many have signified their willingness to enter the deal. It is proposed to form a corporation under the laws of New Jersey, to be called the United States Silk Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of about \$100,000,000."

Another Georgia Lynching.

Leesburg, Ga., April 29.—The body of Mitchell Daniel, a negro, was found in the road near here today, riddled with bullets. Daniel and other negroes have recently made inflammatory talks against a family named Laramore and others, charging them with complicity in a lynching near here some time ago.

Engineer Corps Returns.

San Francisco, April 29.—The steamer Australia arrived tonight from Honolulu, bringing the engineer corps which has been stationed at Honolulu during the past nine months. The four companies will be returned to the respective cities where they were organized.

In China, which has long been known as "the land of opposites," the dials of clocks are made to turn round, while the hands stand still.

THE REBELS SUE FOR PEACE

End of Hostilities Is Rapidly Drawing Near.

OTIS REFUSES RECOGNITION

Their Form of Government Irregular—General Fraise for the Brave Volunteers Who Will Be Rewarded.

Washington, May 1.—The end of the Filipino insurrection is in sight, in the opinion of army and navy officials.

A telegram received from General Otis today announced that Aguinaldo had taken what is regarded as the first step toward surrendering, namely, requesting a cessation of hostilities. The text of General Otis' dispatch follows:

"Manila, May 1.—After taking Calumpit, MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande river in the face of great obstacles, driving the concentrated forces of the enemy back of the railroad two miles. MacArthur reports that the passage of the river is a remarkable military achievement, the success of which is due to the daring skill and determination of Colonel Funston, under the discriminating control of General Wheaton. Our casualties are slight, the number not yet being ascertained.

"This morning the chief of staff from the commanding general of the insurgent forces entered our lines to express admiration of the wonderful feat of the American army in forcing the passage of the river, which was thought impossible. A staff officer reports that the insurgent commanding general has received from the insurgent government directions to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for termination of the war. The staff officer with his party is now en route to Manila, and will soon arrive.

"Lawton's forces are well in hand in the vicinity of Angat, east of Calumpit, where he is waiting for supplies to be sent tomorrow.

"Yesterday a force of 1,800 insurgents attacked the troops at Taguig, and were driven back by the Washington regiment. Our loss was two killed and 12 wounded. OTIS."

Secretary Alger said, as the department closed, that, while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as of the brightest, and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was near. To his mind, there would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington tonight for a 10 days' trip in the West, and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape.

Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home. Colonel Funston came in for the most commendation, even the regular officers taking note with admiration of the fact that his achievements were all strictly within the lines of the plans laid down for him by his superior officer, General Wheaton.

General Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since peace was declared should have a medal of honor. By the terms of their enlistments they were entitled to withdraw voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, which was more than the ordinary duty of a soldier.

Rebels Demoralized.

Manila, May 1.—General Otis said today after the interview with the Filipino peace envoys: "The insurgents were completely demoralized when our forces crossed the river and took the trenches beyond the rebels, though their position in the Rio Grande trenches was impregnable, for they had defied the Spaniards there in 1896, and thought they could do it again."

The insurgents have gathered at San Fernando, where non-combatants report they are burning and pillaging. The soldiers are said to be mutinous.

General Lawton is again in touch with Otis and MacArthur by wire, via Bocab, a new line having been completed tonight.

Aguinaldo is at San Isidro, a town 40 miles beyond Calumpit, almost due north and on the Rio Grande river, the same stream which the Americans crossed to utterly rout the rebels Thursday.

Peasants and native non-combatants are now returning to their homes within the American lines.

Insurgents from Baler declare that Lieutenant Gilmore and the 14 men from the Yorktown, who went there to release the Spanish garrison, are prisoners in their hands and are alive.

British Pacific Cable.

London, April 28.—The Times announces this morning that the British government has decided to contribute an annual subsidy to the full amount recommended in the report of the Pacific cable committee of 1896 for the construction of a Pacific cable from British Columbia to Australia.

Cyclone in Nebraska.

Omaha, April 28.—A special to the Bee from Stewards, Boone county, Neb., says: A terrific wind and hail storm swept over this place tonight, doing great damage to property and injuring several persons. Two and a half miles south of town the house of Mr. Russell was blown to pieces. The family sought refuge in a cave and thus escaped injury. The barn and granaries were destroyed, and considerable livestock killed.

MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Fifty Bodies Have Been Recovered, But More Are Missing.

Kirkville, Mo., May 1.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday evening, demolishing half of the residences and other buildings, nearly 50 dead bodies and over 70 injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die. Although rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm swept its fury, many are still missing, and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunates were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased.

Appeal of Finnish-Americans.

New York, May 1.—At a meeting of Finnish-Americans held in this city last night, a resolution was adopted calling upon the government at Washington "to use, through its duly accredited representative at the court of St. Petersburg, its good offices with the czar to bring about, as an earnest of his declared love of peace, the rescinding of his majesty's ukase of February 17, and the restitution to his loyal Finnish subjects of their ancient constitutional rights and privileges." A copy of the resolution, together with a signed petition from all parts of the Union, will be forwarded to the president and to the secretary of state.

Annie E. George Not Guilty.

Canton, O., May 1.—The jury in the case of Annie E. George, on trial for the murder of George D. Saxton, came into the courtroom at 12:42 A. M., having agreed upon a verdict. Before the verdict was read the court cautioned the audience that there must be no demonstrations. In spite of that there was loud cheering as the clerk read the verdict of "Not guilty." A score of women rushed to Mrs. George and seized her hands. Congratulations were also extended to her attorneys. She worked her way to the jury box, took each juror by the hand and gave him a word and nod of thanks. Then the court said she was discharged, and released the jury.

President Is Gratified.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Immediately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch from Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Philadelphia, May 1.—Otis, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the proposal by the insurgents of suspending hostilities is most gratifying. Convey to the officers and men my heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph.

"WM. MCKINLEY."

Future of the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 1.—Speaking at a banquet tendered him by the heads of departments of the Southern Pacific Company, Collis P. Huntington announced himself as strongly in favor of President McKinley's policy in the Philippines. He added:

"The future of those islands, so far as the United States is concerned, is a problem indeed, but it is a problem the solution of which will lie in the justice of our administration. What we shall want there first will be not statehood, but military government, with a civil governor, able, honest and kind, whose underlying principle of action will be the determination to do those things which are right to be done in the interest of the people."

Wireless Telegraphy Used.

London, May 1.—Wireless telegraphy was first put to practical use today. The Goodwins lightship was struck by a passing vessel, and the crew, utilizing the wireless telegraph apparatus, notified Southforeland that the ship was in a sinking condition. Tugs were dispatched to the assistance of the lightship.

Strike Was Short Lived.

Wardner, Idaho, May 1.—The Last Chance men went to work last night at \$3 for car men and \$3.50 for miners. The Bunker Hill is working with 300 men, the full complement being 400.

Some strikers are returning to work and others are leaving town. The strike appears to be practically ended.

Glad to Get It.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary Hay this afternoon was notified by the French ambassador that Spain would accept through him the \$2,000,000 to be paid under the treaty of peace for the Philippines. The payment will be made to the ambassador as soon as the president returns.

Educator Goes to China.

Berkeley, Cal., April 29.—Professor John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages and literature in the university of California, will leave on Friday for a three months' trip to China. Professor Fryer goes in the interest of the Chinese imperial government to consult on several educational matters, the chief of which is the establishment of a Chinese university at Nanking.

Wages to Be Advanced.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—Five thousand employees of the Tennessee Iron & Railway Company were given notice today that their wages would be advanced on a basis of 10 per cent.

Buried in a Well.

Sacramento, Cal., May 1.—Word has been received from Clark's station, Nevada, that three men engaged in digging a well were caved in at a depth of 30 feet, and little hope is expressed for their lives, though a large force of men is at work trying to rescue them.

The New York police have in custody two alleged robbers charged with the theft of registered mail pouches at Buffalo early this month.

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

Our Trade in Livestock.

Washington butchers and packers are now importing cattle from Montana and Nebraska and hogs from the Eastern corn states while sheep from Australia and other outside points have come in to supply the demands for home consumption. Since Washington growers depleted their supplies of cattle by large shipments East for fattening it may be noted that the value of stock cattle has advanced 45 per cent as compared with an advance of only 5 per cent in beef cattle indicating that the replenishment of supplies foolishly reduced below what conditions warranted will cost a neat sum. Washington Oregon and California are all in the same class in reducing their cattle-growing industry to their loss though in the latter state the action was forced by the drought a condition unknown in the more fortunate northern states. On the other hand Montana has come back to cattle-raising for increased sources of profit. According to the report of the state livestock commissioner the number shipped outside the state during the season of 1898 was 182,225 and 60,000 were killed for home consumption, making the consumption of Montana cattle last year 242,225 head. The average price received was \$39 a head, a material advance over the average price for 1897.

New Mining Drill.

A novel machine is now being tried for the first time in the history of British Columbia mining at the Athabasca mine, near Nelson. It is called the Elmore hand-power drill and is a Chicagoan's invention. The machine is operated by one man, and uses any kind of ordinary drill steel, which is pounded by an ordinary miner's hammer. The inventor claims that it has a perfect turn after every blow. It has already been tried in Mexico with success. The great advantage claimed for it is that while it does not supersede labor, it greatly lessens the cost of mining.

More Flour Than Vessels.

Not being able to fill oriental orders for flour by the present transportation facilities in vogue at Seattle the Centennial Mill Company has been compelled to charter the British ship Drumbarnton which is registered as a 1,173-ton vessel, but is capable of carrying 3,000 tons. The Centennial Mill Company will ship 2,700 tons and the remaining capacity will be utilized by the Novelty mills. The Drumbarnton has visited Puget sound several times, but this was her first trip to Seattle.

Orange Shipments.

About 7,500 carloads of oranges have been shipped from Southern California since November 1, 1898, to the present time. There are some 2,500 carloads yet to be shipped, which includes a crop of Valencia dates, and the shipments of lemons during the summer and fall. Most of the crop now remaining are seedlings, which are going out at a lively rate and are bringing \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box in carload lots. No Valencia are going out yet, these being held for the summer trade.

System of Waterworks Wanted.

At a recent meeting of the city council of New Westminster, B. C., a by-law to raise money for the construction of a system of waterworks was read. Should the by-law be adopted the sum to be borrowed for the purpose will amount to \$15,000, payable in full on September 1, 1924, that is, 25 years from when the money will be needed. The interest will be 5 per cent per annum, payable yearly. A large sinking fund is provided for.

Republie Brick Plant.

Louis Adams, a pioneer brickmaker of Spokane, will go into the brick business on quite an extensive scale at Republic. The brick will be made by hand at first, and it is expected to turn out about 8,000 bricks a day. Arrangements are being made, however, for the latest modern machinery to be sent from the East, and when this arrives the plant will have a capacity of turning out 30,000 bricks per day. Operations will be started at once.

Easterners Buying Land.

An Eastern syndicate is negotiating with the Stayton Real Estate & Investment Company for several tracts of land in that vicinity in amounts ranging from 600 to 2,000 acres. Not for many years has the inquiry for Oregon real estate been so marked as now. The inquiries come from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, principally, and the demand is almost wholly confined to improved farms, with "some timber and pasture."

New Fish Hatchery.

The Upper Clackamas hatchery is to be rebuilt and hereafter operated by the state. It is to have a capacity of 10,000,000, and will cost something like \$3,000. It is the purpose of the fish commission to eventually enlarge this hatchery, making it the greatest one on the coast. The largest one at present is the government hatchery on the Columbia, and the Clackamas hatchery will rank next to the largest.

Mine Dividend.

On the 15th of April the stockholders of the Republic mine, in Eastern Washington, will receive their fifth dividend, which is the first to be paid under the new organization. This dividend is for \$30,000, and brings the sum total paid to date up to \$150,030. Hereafter the head office of this mine will be in Montreal, with an operating office in Spokane.

Bandits have renewed their activity in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

To Bring Congressmen to the Coast. Senator Addison G. Foster is working hard to bring a delegation of Eastern senators and congressmen to the coast to visit Washington and Alaska. On their return East the senator would have them visit other points of interest and growing communities about which little is known in the East. The most influential men of both houses, men who are on the committees which have to deal with affairs of the West, and particularly of Puget sound, Alaska and the Pacific islands, are the ones Senator Foster desires to bring to the West.

Cloutrie's Body Found.

The party that went in search of the body of A. J. Cloutrie has returned to Seaside and reports having found the remains about a mile and a half in the back trail from where the bodies of Radir and Heimann were found. Cloutrie was evidently the first of the party to die, as his body had been dragged down the side of a hill for over 100 yards and placed under a log in a sheltered place. The body was well preserved.

Sheepmen Dissatisfied.

Yakima county sheepmen are not satisfied with the situation at the present time. The winter and spring were unusually productive of loss. The losses in some bands amounted to 5 or 10 per cent. The increase, instead of being 95 per cent and upward, as it is ordinarily, runs from 75 to 85 per cent.

Indorsed Pure Food Law.

The Spokane Retail Grocers' Association has given its indorsement to the pure food law.

To Teach Economy.

A savings bank system is to be introduced in the public schools at Everett.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$3.50@4.00. Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25. Turnips, per sack, 50c@75c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parsnips, per sack, 85c@1. Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz. Celery, 35c@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.75@2 per box. Pears, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12c@18c per pound. Eggs, 18c. Cheese—Native, 13c. Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 10c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8c@10c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$2.00. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; straight, \$3.10; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$3.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43c@44c; choice gray, 41c@42c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 40c@45c; seconds, 35c@40c; dairy, 30c@35c store, 20c@27c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15c@16c per pound. Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. 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, 70c@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3c@3.1c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 50c@75c per sack. Hops—12@14c; 1897 crop, 4c@6c. Wool—Valley, 10c@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8c@12c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 6c@6½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6c@7c; small, 7½c@8c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Sigring—Nevada, 9c@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10c@12c; Valley, 15c@17c; Northern, 8c@10c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.50; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskin, 50c@90c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17c@18c; do seconds, 16c@17c; fancy dairy, 15c; do seconds, 14c@14½c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 16½c@17c. Hops—1898 crop, 15c.