

TO EXTERMINATE THE REBELS

Otis Has Been Ordered to Force the Fighting.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE CABLED

His Orders Are, If Necessary, to Penetrate Far Into the Interior and Capture or Kill Every Warring Filipino

Hot Springs, Va., May 13.—This is the gist of a long cipher cable sent by President McKinley today to General Otis at Manila:

"Force the fighting. Penetrate far into the interior and capture or destroy every warring Filipino."

It was prompted by several dispatches from General Otis, transmitted by Secretary Alger, which greatly encouraged the president.

Timely Reinforcements.

Manila, May 13.—Although offered the presidency of the Filipino cabinet, Senator Paterno declines to accept it until the native congress, now in special session at San Isidro, authorizes him to treat for peace with the United States.

The arrival of the transport Hancock from San Francisco, with the Twenty-first infantry and a battery of the First artillery, is timely, as General MacArthur is in great need of reinforcements, as a result of the prolonged and arduous campaign.

Prominent Manila Filipinos have decided to publish a newspaper, the Democracia, to advocate peace.

Mr. Higgins, manager of the Manila-Dagupan railway, and two of his assistants, who had remained inside the insurgent line to take care of the property of the railway company, arrived at San Fernando yesterday. They had been informed by the insurgents that they would no longer be responsible for their safety if they remained longer within their lines. Mr. Higgins corroborated the stories that have been told of the demoralization of the Filipinos, and says the rebels are looting property. Mr. Higgins says now is the time for Americans to strike hard.

SPACE TELEGRAPHY.

Signal Corps Experiments With the Marconi System.

Washington, May 13.—General Greely today made the first authoritative statement as to the progress made in wireless telegraphy under the auspices of the United States signal corps. The important conclusion is reached by General Greely that the wireless system is not likely to supplant the ordinary method of telegraphic communications. The results so far obtained have been uncertain. General Greely's statement is as follows:

"Since the announcement of the tests in space telegraphy by Senator Marconi, two years ago, the subject has been under consideration by the signal corps of the army, and recently experiments have been begun, with the object of thoroughly testing the value of this means of communication for military and other governmental purposes. Special apparatus has been designed and constructed for these tests, which have already shown sufficient promise to warrant further systematic trials.

"During the experiments constant communication by heliograph and flag between the transmitting and receiving stations has been kept up by the trained men of the regular signal corps, and this has greatly facilitated the work of experimenting. Signals, letters and words have been transmitted and received between these stations, but the great delicacy and constant adjustment required in the present receiver have made the transmission of regular messages as yet unreliable and uncertain. The presence of large buildings and large masses of iron and metal, necessarily present in cities, makes such places undesirable for carrying on experiments of this character. The distance over which signals may be transmitted by a given apparatus is a function of the height of the vertical wire used in either end, and this has naturally suggested the use of small gas balloons, such as have already been used for signal and other purposes by the signal corps. A supply of these balloons has been obtained, and will be used for this purpose in the near future.

"That there is a field of usefulness for space telegraphy is undoubted, but that it will supplant to a material extent the use of wire for ordinary commercial telegraphy is not believed. For connection between lighthouses and lightships at sea and to replace ordinary flag methods in use between naval vessels it should prove invaluable, since no kind of weather, nor fog, darkness or storm, avail to affect its use."

Starvation on Ashcroft Trail.

Victoria, B. C., May 6.—A mail-carrier has arrived from the Upper Stikine river after making a hazardous trip over crumbling ice to get relief for prospectors who are starving at Dease Lake, on the Ashcroft trail. He reports that they have eaten all their supplies and horses and are living on moles and dogs.

A Family Tragedy.

Auburn, N. Y., May 13.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tinknell were found in their rooms today. The man was dead, without a mark upon him. The woman was unconscious, with the side of her head battered in, and the brain protruding. She was taken to the hospital, but cannot live. It is supposed her husband tried to kill her with a hammer, and then to wind up his horrible butchery he committed suicide.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Man Kills Two Women, Two Men, a Child and Shoots Himself.

Howard City, Mich., May 13.—Thos. Harvey last night killed his wife, his uncle, Robert Pierson, and his grandmother, and mortally wounded his 3-month-old child, and his father-in-law, John Logenslayer, and finally shot himself, inflicting a wound which is expected to prove fatal. Harvey's uncle and grandmother live one mile north of town. The murderer went there last evening.

It transpires that Harvey, on reaching the home of his mother-in-law, said nothing about his terrible acts at Pierson's home. He offered to sit up with the corpse of his wife's mother. Accordingly the others retired. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when Harvey went to his wife's room and killed her, and attempted to slay his baby and his father-in-law. He also fired at Miss Labard, but without effect. Harvey's wound is serious, but he is certain to recover. He was employed in a furniture factory, and is only 26 years of age. The cause of his terrible acts has not been determined. He asserted that Pierson, his uncle, was quarreling with his grandmother, and he interfered; that thereupon Pierson stabbed and killed the old lady, aged 70, and that he (Harvey) retaliated by shooting his uncle. After shooting Pierson, Harvey stabbed him three times. Harvey then returned to his home, two miles southwest of town. Arriving there, he shot his wife twice. Pierson's home presents a horrible appearance. Pierson's body was found in a chair, and that of the old lady on the floor clad in her night dress. There are signs of a desperate struggle between Harvey and his grandmother, but no indication of any fight between the two men. Harvey himself today informed the sheriff of the murders at Pierson's house. He was then arrested for murdering his wife. He has nothing to say of the tragedy at his home. There are strong threats of lynching.

Christian Science Healers.

New York, May 13.—The Westchester county grand jury, which will meet at White Plains on May 29, will take up the case of Mrs. Clarence Fowler, the Christian Science healer, Liston Barguet, jr., and Ethel Barguet, children of Mrs. Liston Barguet, whose death they are charged with hastening. The district attorney says that he will ask the grand jury to make a presentment urging that the treatment of patients by "silent thought" be stopped effectually. The members of the Christian Science church in Mount Vernon have called a meeting for next Sunday, when a prominent member will address them, and the inquest will be discussed. The Christian Science institute will provide all the money to defend its votaries and will put up a stubborn fight.

Church Crusade Against Caterpillars. Montreal, May 13.—A remarkable demonstration took place at St. Hilare, Quebec, yesterday. Caterpillars which last year played havoc with apple and sugar orchards seem to be more numerous and vigorous than before. A crusade against them was formally opened in the parish church here, where mass was solemnized, after which a religious procession, headed by the priest and choir boys, followed by 150 or more parishioners, marched through the infected section with fervent prayers asking divine assistance in their battle against the plague.

Tornado Struck Mexican Town.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—A special to the Republic from Eagle Pass, Tex., says: A tornado struck the mining town of Hondo, in the Sabinas valley, Mexico, last night. Lawrence McKinney, son of the mine superintendent, was killed, and 10 men were severely injured. A large boarding-house, railroad station, store and building connected with the mines were almost entirely demolished. Hondo is about 75 miles southwest of Eagle Pass. It is the center of C. P. Huntington's Mexican coal and coke industries.

Fire at Skagway.

Seattle, May 13.—Advices from Alaska say that a fire occurred at Skagway May 4. One block of business houses was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000.

The principal loss was that of Major's general merchandise store, about \$6,000.

James Freeman, a former resident of California, committed suicide at Atlin, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Domestic trouble was the cause.

President's Western Trip.

Chicago, May 13.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President McKinley proposes to make a tour of the West during his summer vacation. Arrangements for the trip have not yet been perfected, but it is understood he will go to San Francisco by the Southern Pacific route, and return to this city on board a special train on the Northern Pacific, stopping en route at the Yellowstone Park and other points of interest. He will leave about the middle of July and be gone probably six weeks.

Sewer Pipe Trust.

Dover, Del., May 13.—Secretary of State Hughes today issued a certificate of incorporation to the Federal Sewer Pipe Company, of Akron, O. The capital of the company is placed at \$25,000,000.

Set Fire to a Freight Car.

Baltimore, May 13.—Three men who were playing cards in a freight car set it on fire early this morning, and one of them, Clarence Kepler, of this city, was burned to death. William Alders was badly burned. He was a fugitive from the house of correction. The flames spread to the cotton warehouse of the Mount Vernon coal and dock mills, and caused \$50,000 damage.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD WRECK

A Rear-End Collision Near Reading, Pa.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED

Four Cars Were Telescoped and the Victims Were Terribly Mangled—Relief Sent From Reading.

Reading, Pa., May 13.—A collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Exeter, about six miles south of this city, tonight, and a great number of people were killed and wounded. There is no telegraph office at Exeter, and details are therefore difficult to obtain at this writing. The number killed is variously stated to be from 25 to 30. Many are injured.

The regular express train from Pottsville for Philadelphia connected at the station in Reading with a train from Harrisburg which was crowded with excursionists, who had been to the state capital to witness the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Hartranft monument. Many of the Harrisburg passengers at Reading went aboard the Philadelphia express, but, it being found that all could not be accommodated, it was decided to send an extra train to Philadelphia to run as the second section of the express. The extra train left 20 minutes later than the express.

At Exeter, the express stopped for orders, and while standing still the extra train crashed into it while moving at great speed. Three of the rear cars of the express were telescoped, and the first car of the extra train was also wrecked. The passengers in these were terribly mangled, many being killed outright, while others had limbs and bodies maimed.

Word was at once sent to Reading, and a special train with physicians and nurses was sent to the scene as quickly as it could possibly be put in readiness.

The identified killed are: John Leaf, Montgomery county; William S. Talon, Norristown; Colonel George Shaw, Norristown; Chief John Sling-snuff, Norristown; John Johnston, Montclair; William Lewis, Norristown; Harry Hunchentger, Norristown; George H. Annis, Norristown; George Showers, Norristown; Harry Wents, Norristown; Samuel Batty, Conshohocken; Harry Thompson, Norristown; Hiram Shelby, Hatboro; Benton Silvas, Reading.

The injured number about 13.

BY THE SUEZ CANAL.

Admiral Dewey Selects His Homeward Route.

Washington, May 15.—"Send Olympia to B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England," was the notice given out at the navy department today.

This is the first formal indication that the famous flagship is coming home immediately. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Secretary Long last evening cabled Admiral Dewey permission to return at once to the United States. He has been relieved of the obligation of remaining at Manila until the Philippine commission completes its work. He is not even required to await the cessation of hostilities, but may start homeward at once. The notice posted at the navy department amounts to the information that the Olympia will not remain long enough to receive the next outward mail. The Mr. Stevens referred to is the navy department's agent at London to distribute all of the mail for United States warships in European waters, so he will see to it that the Olympia receives hers as soon as she passes the Suez canal.

FORTIFYING SAN FRANCISCO.

Defenses Being Strengthened by a Battery of Sixteen Guns.

San Francisco, May 15.—The defenses of this harbor are rapidly being strengthened. The work under way now is the mounting of the second battery of 16 mortars on the bluffs above and back of old Fort Winfield Scott. Eight of the huge pieces of ordnance are already in position, and the others are being mounted by men from the Third artillery. These mortars are considerably larger and more destructive than the battery of 16 that was mounted about three years ago. The new mortars are 12-inch steel, breech-loading weapons, throwing a shell weighing 1,000 pounds, while the others carry 800-pound shells. In addition to the mortars a 12-inch rifle and disappearing carriage of the newest model are ready for shipment from the East. A number of other big guns of modern type are finished or in process of construction, and will be placed in position around the entrance to the bay as soon as they are received here.

A Sash and Door Combine.

Chicago, May 15.—The 34 mills engaged in sash, door and blind manufacture in Chicago have combined and, on about August 1 next, it is stated, will be taken over by a corporation, probably to be named the American Sash & Door Company, with a capital of about \$6,000,000.

Caught by a Slide.

Shamokin, Pa., May 15.—Four men were instantly killed today by the slide of a portion of a large bank at Centuria. Several were badly injured. The four bodies recovered were so badly disfigured it was difficult to identify them. The accident occurred while a large number of Hungarians were screening coal in the Centuria breaker. The bank of coal refuse, which towered high above, was seen to quiver and collapse, completely burying the workmen.

TAKEN BY LAWTON.

San Ildefonso Falls Into the Hands of the Americans.

Manila, May 15.—General Lawton has captured San Ildefonso, nine miles north of Baliuag, which has been his base of operations. Although tremendously well fortified and defended by a large and desperate body of Filipinos, General Lawton's troops rushed the trenches and routed the enemy completely, with the loss of one American wounded.

Fresh troops are beginning to go to the front. Two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry (regulars), that had been holding the lines about the city of Manila, will join General MacArthur's division at San Fernando tomorrow, and one battalion of the same regiment will reinforce General Lawton's division near Bacolor. These troops will be replaced by the Twenty-first infantry regiment, which arrived from the United States on the transport Hancock yesterday.

Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, whose success in managing the army gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga has won him the sobriquet of "the Dewey of the army," has been put in command of the recently purchased Spanish gunboats, whose arms the insurgents captured. These vessels are now being prepared for operations on the rivers and along the coast. The arming of the gunboats is being pushed with all diligence.

Admiral Dewey will begin his return to America in the cruiser Olympia, via the Suez canal. The Olympia will be docked at Hong Kong.

Captain Barker will command the fleet from the flagship Baltimore. Lieutenant Eberle is flag lieutenant. Captain Wilde, of the Boston, will command the Oregon. Captain Whitling leaves on the Boston for America, but will go to San Francisco.

EXECUTION OF BRANTON.

Hanged at Eugene for the Murder of John Linn.

Eugene, May 15.—Claude Branton was hanged today for the murder of John Linn.

Branton retired last night at 11 o'clock, after writing several letters. He slept well, and got up at the usual time this morning, but would not eat breakfast. Reverends Patterson and Handsaker, of the Christian church, were admitted to the jail at 7 this morning, and remained to the end, praying and singing with the condemned.

At 9:30 his people were admitted to the jail door, and conversed with him a few moments. Sheriff Withers then read the warrant.

Branton left the cell at 10:45 under the charge of the sheriff and two deputies. He walked upon the scaffold unassisted and took his place on the trap. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied he had but little.

In a firm voice he told those present that he did not want them to bear any ill-will against his people on his account. He asked for sympathy and prayers, and urged them to walk in God's way.

Sheriff Withers sprung the trap at 10:50, and 15 minutes later life was extinct, and the body was cut down. Not a hitch occurred in the whole proceedings, everything passing off as smoothly as possible. The body dropped five feet.

Before leaving the cell Branton bid good-bye to all around. He was perfectly calm.

Branton left several letters to be mailed, and gave a white tie to his brother and left a Bible to his mother. All was done without a quiver of a muscle. He assisted the officers in tying his hands, and did all he could to help make a success of the execution.

About 60 people witnessed the execution, while a thousand or more stood in the street around the inclosure, but were quiet and orderly. The body was placed in a coffin and delivered to his people.

The crime for which Claude Branton paid the penalty of death was that of taking the life of John A. Linn, a stockman of Condon, Gilliam county, in June, 1898. Courtland Green is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for complicity in the crime.

The Filipino Congress.

London, May 15.—A special dispatch received here from Manila says that the Filipino congress now sitting at San Isidro is composed of 56 members, of whom 20 favor peace, and an equal number are irreconcilable. The others, holding the balance of power, are ready to admit that absolute independence is hopeless of attainment, but demand better terms at the hands of the United States.

Fell From a Train.

Tacoma, Wash., May 15.—William Godsey, assistant cook of the west-bound overland Northern Pacific train, miraculously escaped death, falling from the train near Ellensburg, while going 30 miles an hour. He landed in a clump of willows beside the track. His fall was not noticed. He walked to the nearest station and took the next train to this city, being only slightly bruised.

The Bicycle Trust.

Trenton, N. J., May 15.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state tonight of the American Bicycle Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$30,000,000.

Destructive Explosion.

London, May 15.—A fearful explosion occurred today at Kurts' chemical works at St. Helens, Lancashire county, killing four persons and seriously injuring 20.

Fire broke out in the chlorate-house, and a large quantity of chlorate exploded, causing much destruction. Subsequently the boiler exploded, and the whole works were razed. The two is strewn with debris, and most of the buildings in the place were damaged. The total loss is about £100,000.

THE HOP OUTLOOK.

A Portland Merchant's Observations After a Tour of the Washington and Oregon Districts.

Captain George Pope, a Portland hop merchant, recently returned from a tour of inspection of the hop fields of Washington and Oregon. In discussing the season's prospects he said:

"My tour of inspection took me through the Puyallup valley and Southern Washington, and from what I have seen the unreasonable weather has worked a great hardship on the hopgrowers in both states.

"Most growers have been able to accomplish very little in the way of cultivation in the Puyallup valley. There are few yards which have been well cultivated, because their location was favorable, as regards drainage, but in by far the greater number of yards the initial work of raising a crop remains to be done. Some of the yards on White river look well, and the young vines are in progress of being trained, but as a rule I saw few yards where the young vines were above the ground.

"The Patterson yard, at Olequa, looked well; evidently much work had been done there up to date, the nature of the soil admitting cultivation. Throughout the Willamette valley I may say that I find the yards in more forward condition, although quite a number of growers have not yet commenced to cultivate. This is noticeable on low-lying ground. On the higher upland prairies the young vines are coming up strong and healthy, especially where there was fall cultivation. At Hampden Grange, on Elliott Prairie, where my firm controls a large yard, we have vines up to the wires, which are 10 feet above the ground, but we also have a portion of our yards where the outlook is not so reassuring, because we could not do any fall plowing. However, from what I observed in Clackamas, Marion, Linn and Polk counties, I have come to the conclusion that we have the prospect of a very excellent crop, taking of course into consideration that for the past two or three years a great number of yards have been allowed to deteriorate on account of poor or lack of cultivation. In some sections I have noticed the young shoots are already being attacked by the aphid, but I do not attach much importance to this as a few days of hot weather is sufficient to kill off the 'ground crop' of this pest. It is the June-July brood of the aphid that plays such havoc in our hop fields, but as we are now having our full share of precipitation it is reasonable to infer that when the weather settles we shall get our just due of sunshine and warm weather, and as we are having an abnormal amount of rain now, it is but fair to predict we shall have a corresponding summer and fall of dry weather.

"On the whole I am well satisfied with the outlook, both from a merchant's and grower's point of view. This is the situation: Should all hop-growing sections of the world be equally well favored as Oregon and Washington, the production of this year's crop might be in excess of what is wanted, but I do not look for this, as my observations for many years lead me to the conclusion that when one section is well-favored, another section suffers correspondingly, either from drought, hail, wind, frost or aphids. The new crop will therefore come on an almost bare market, and I look for prices that will recoup the growers for the past losses."

Insurance in Washington.

The report of Washington State Insurance Commissioner Heifner, show the following summary of insurance business transacted in the state during the year 1898: Seventy-one fire insurance companies wrote risks amounting to \$82,833,718, and upon this incurred losses of \$591,344 83, and paid losses amounting to \$588,303 82. The gross premiums amounted to \$1,675,004 13 and net premiums, 1,241,170 81. Taxes were paid amounting to \$16,281 93. Life risks were written amounting to \$5,927,155 during the year, with \$18,709,608 in force December 31, 1898. Losses were paid amounting to \$341,106 29, and taxes were paid in the sum of \$8,126 34. Marine insurance was written amounting to \$5,704,653, and losses paid, \$113,052 19. Net premiums amounted to \$99,562 10. Accidents policies were written amounting to \$11,108,300, and losses paid amounting to \$40,510 63. The gross premiums amounted to \$57,797 19.

Olympia to the Cruiser Olympia.

The final order has been given for the souvenir to be presented to the cruiser Olympia. The matter of a suitable inscription has been in controversy with the memorial committee ever since the funds were raised, but finally the following has been agreed on: "From the citizens of Olympia and state of Washington—greetings of Olympia to her namesake." This has been forwarded to Arthur P. French, the New York sculptor, to be put on the tablet.

Revenue Cutter Fleet.

The United States revenue cutter fleet has left San Francisco for the North. The vessels will rendezvous at Seattle, where they will receive orders from the treasury department.

Northwest News Notes.

Snow is three feet deep at Cornucopia. Many shad are running in Coos river.

La Grande will erect a \$20,000 school building.

The bicycle tax law is to be tested in Linn county.

Cut worms are injuring grain in Sherman county.

Sheepraising east of the mountains is nearly a month later than usual.

Consolidation of Street Railways.

The consolidation of the street railroads of Seattle is an accomplished fact. Six of the principal lines in the city, cable and electric, have been brought together under one ownership, and are soon to be controlled by one executive head. Thursday the deal, which has been pending for weeks, and which has been talked of for four or five years, was closed by an agreement between the owners or the representatives of the railway lines involved. A new company will be organized immediately, with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000.

Oregon Normal Schools.

At the meeting of normal school presidents held at Salem, there were present, Presidents Campbell of Monmouth, Anderson of Drain, Van Scoy of Ashland and Reid of Weston. The representatives of the different schools agreed upon a plan for harmonizing the courses of study and the requirements of graduation. They will recommend to their several boards a four years' course, to begin as soon as possible after next year; a list of accredited high schools; a uniform requirement for admission, and at least 800 hours' practice teaching before graduation.

Woolgrowers Will Sell.

It is the belief at Pendleton that the wool market will open up in a couple of weeks, and that the clip of this year will move off at the prevailing prices. The growers are not inclined to repeat their error of last year and hold their wool for higher figures.

Wool Arriving.

Wool continues to arrive at The Dalles at the rate of about a dozen loads a day. Some of the last year's crop is being shipped out on consignment, so the warehouses are able to find plenty of storage room for the new crop.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c @ \$1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35 @ 40. Beets, per sack, \$1 @ 1.25. Turnips, per sack, 50 @ 75c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parsnips, per sack, 85c @ \$1. Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz. Celery, 35 @ 40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.00 @ 3 per box. Pears, 50c @ \$1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12 @ 18c per pound. Eggs, 18c. Cheese—Native, 13c. Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; real, 8 @ 10c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$3.00. 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, \$3.85; 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, 57c; Valley, 55c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43 @ 44c; choice gray, 41 @ 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, 32 @ 35c; seconds, 27 @ 30c; dairy, 25 @ 27c store, 17 @ 20c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13 1/2c; 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, 15 @ 16c per dozen. Potatoes—\$1 @ 1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 70c 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, 50 @ 75c per sack. Hops—11 @ 13c; 1897 crop, 4 @ 6c. Wool—Valley, 11 @ 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6 @ 10c; mohair, 27c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c 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, 5 @ 6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 @ 7c; small, 7 1/2 @ 8c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 9 @ 12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10 @ 12c; Valley, 15 @ 17c; Northern, 8 @ 10c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$16 @ 20.50; bran, \$15.50 @ 16.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskin, 50 @ 90c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 @ 18c; do seconds, 16 @ 17c; fancy dairy, 15c; do seconds, 14 @ 14 1/2c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 16 1/2 @ 17c. Hens—1898 crop, 15c.