

CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE

Begins Its Work for International Disarmament.

THE FIRST OPEN SESSION HELD

M. De Beaufort Welcomes the Delegates to The Hague—President McKinley's Cablegram to the Czar.

The Hague, May 20.—The peace conference called by the czar of Russia was opened this afternoon in the hall of the "House of Wood," two miles from The Hague, M. de Beaufort, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the Netherlands, delivered the inaugural address and welcomed the delegates. Then De Beaufort spoke of the high honor of the choice of The Hague as the meeting-place of the conference, and extolled the noble initiative of the czar, saying this would be a red-letter day in the history of the country, and expressing the hope that his majesty would be able to look back at the day as the most glorious of his life. He concluded with calling attention to the allegorical group over the doorway of the hall, "Peace entering to close the temple of Janus," and added:

"I trust this beautiful allegory will be an augury of your labors, and that after you have completed them you will be able to say that peace, whom art introduced to the hall, left it to spread its blessings among the whole of humanity."

The delegates decided to send the following telegram to the czar:

"The peace conference lays at the feet of your majesty its respectful congratulations upon the occasion of your birthday, and expresses its sincere desire to co-operate in the great and noble work in which your majesty has taken the generous initiative, and for which it begs you to accept its humble and profound gratitude."

M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, and head of the Russian delegation, informally assuming the presidency of the conference, said his first duty was to express to M. de Beaufort his sincere gratitude for the noble terms in which he had referred to his august majesty, adding that his majesty would be deeply touched.

After making his address, M. de Staal, in behalf of the conference, telegraphed to the queen of the Netherlands as follows:

"The members of this conference, assembled for the first time in this beautiful Huis ten Bosch, hasten to lay at the feet of your majesty their best wishes, praying you to accept their homage and gratitude for the hospitality you have graciously deigned to offer them."

The reading of the message was warmly applauded.

M. de Beaufort was appointed honorary president, and the leading Dutch delegate, A. P. C. Van Karnebeck, examiner of foreign affairs, and deputy, was appointed vice-president. After the appointment of nine secretaries, M. de Staal's proposal that the sessions be secret was adopted.

President McKinley to the Czar.

Washington, May 20.—The following cablegram has been addressed by the president to the emperor of Russia on the occasion of the opening of the disarmament conference:

"Washington, May 20.—To His Majesty Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russias, St. Petersburg: On this day of good omen I send my heartfelt congratulations on the opening of the conference at The Hague, which had its origin in the enlightened and generous initiative of your majesty."

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Commissioners Settle Their Disagreements.

Washington, May 20.—The Nicaragua canal commissioners, Admiral Walker, Colonel Haines and Mr. Haupt, are understood at last to have settled the serious disagreements which have so long delayed the report of the commission, and which for a time threatened to make necessary the appointment by the president of another commission under the authority conferred by the last session of congress.

The compromise effected among the commissioners results in their fixing the cost of the proposed waterway, which is pronounced entirely feasible, at \$125,000,000. It is believed the report will be signed and delivered to the president immediately upon his return from Hot Springs to Washington.

The members of the commission having agreed after the elaborate and thorough consideration they have given to the subject, it is believed that the last objection to the beginning of the inter-oceanic waterway has been swept aside, and that congress may be relied upon promptly to authorize the canal's construction.

A modified route is recommended. It was the opinion of the commissioner that of the two routes estimated for, the Lull route was the more desirable, because it is easier of construction, presents no problems not well within good engineering precedents, and will be a safer and more reliable canal when completed. It is also the expressed conviction that the dimensions and form of construction preferred by the commission were better than the cheaper form with smaller dimensions which would undoubtedly call for extensive improvements within a short time after its completion.

Vaccination Forced on Indians.

Washington, May 20.—At the request of the secretary of the interior Secretary Alger has agreed to order troops to the Moqui Indian reservation, in Arizona, to force the Indians to submit to vaccination.

REBELS ARE DEMORALIZED.

Army Wants to Surrender Unconditionally—Aguinaldo Is Discredited.

Manila, May 20.—Seven Filipino envoys, said to be Buencamino, Del Pilar, Arguelles, Pampronos, Torres, Serrera and Paterno, left San Isidro this morning, and are expected in the city sometime during the day.

All of the commissioners except two fled when San Isidro was taken by Lawton last night. The two who remained unburdened themselves to Lawton and told him much of matters which had transpired in the capital before the column of Americans, headed by the Oregon and Minnesota volunteers, marched into the rebel stronghold.

These Filipinos claimed that for almost a week past the army has been willing to surrender unconditionally and accept the proclamation of the Americans in good faith, all except Luna and Del Pilar. For days the army has been completely demoralized and sulking, unwilling to fight, and anxious for peace. Aguinaldo fled the day before Lawton took San Isidro, and is now at Cabnatan, 18 miles north of San Isidro, totally discouraged and broken, discredited and helpless. At San Miguel and other places, native women have refused to extend him hospitality for fear they would incur the wrath and retribution of the Americans.

End of the Insurrection.

According to the information of these commissioners, this surrender is tendered by Aguinaldo's government, and is the end of the insurrection. It was caused directly by the tremendous energy of Lawton and his fighting volunteers and regulars, who allowed the demoralized portions of the rebel army not a moment in which to rally and make a stand. They declare the commission of seven now on the way here was chosen May 6, and expected to meet Lawton at his headquarters, but his rapid advance and capture of the rebel capital upset this plan, and they fled, leaving behind the two who give this information, and they surrendered to Lawton's advance guard.

The commissioners claim Aguinaldo was forced to give up. Four-fifths of the natives are sick of war, and demanded permission to surrender.

Kobbe Captures a Town.

Yesterday, Major Kobbe advanced northward along the Rio Grande to effect a junction with Lawton. It resulted in the capture of the town of Candaba. Captain Grant, who had gone ahead with the gunboat La Gunda de Bay, received the surrender from an English-speaking Filipino teacher.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

Brooke's Dealings With Cubans Do Not Please Washington.

New York, May 20.—A special to the World from Washington says: General Brooke was instructed by the president to insist that the arms of the Cubans be turned over to the officers of the United States army. Instead, General Brooke agreed with General Gomez that the arms shall be surrendered to the mayors of the Cuban cities. General Corbin left for Hot Springs tonight to learn from the president whether or not he will insist upon his original order to General Brooke being carried out.

Officials of the war department regard General Brooke's disregard of the president's instructions as a moral victory for General Gomez and the dissatisfied Cubans. Secretary Alger is highly indignant over General Brooke's surprising disregard of the president's strict orders. He has telegraphed to the president full details. This is generally conceded that these developments in Cuba will greatly delay the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban army.

Oversupply of Gold.

Washington, May 20.—The treasury of the United States is suffering from an over-supply of gold. For several months all payments of salaries to government employes have been in gold, and yet the yellow metal keeps pouring in faster than the department can put it in circulation.

There is now in the treasury about \$223,000,000 in gold, or \$123,000,000 above the legal reserve, with the surplus increasing rapidly. There is a prospective famine in paper money at the national capital, and even the president has to take a shining heap of the largest gold coins in the treasury every month.

Killed His Negro Servant.

St. Louis, May 20.—David I. Field, a retired capitalist, shot and killed Robert W. Stratford, his negro man-of-all-work, in the vestibule of his handsome residence, on Vernon avenue, tonight. The shooting was the result of Stratford attempting to assault his employer, who had just discharged him for neglecting his work. Mr. Field at once surrendered himself to the police, and was taken into custody.

Twin Sisters Shot.

Middlesboro, Ky., May 20.—Mary and Jennie Gibson, of Sargent, were shot last night by ex-Sheriff Combs, of Lether county. They were at a dance when Combs got into a dispute with two men. Presently the girls left, and Combs, thinking they were men, followed and fired at them. Mary was slightly wounded and Jennie was killed. Combs gave himself up.

American Bridges for Siberia.

Philadelphia, May 20.—American bridge builders scored another victory over foreign competitors today when the Phoenix Bridge Company, whose works are located at Phoenixville, Pa., was awarded the contract for six additional steel bridges for the Russian government for use on the great trans-Siberian railroad.

The national guard of Hawaii is now an entirely American organization.

ASKED FOR AN ARMISTICE

Filipino Envoys Make the Same Old Proposal.

WHICH GENERAL OTIS REFUSED

Luna's Efforts to Prevent Peace Negotiations—General Funston Assigned to a Brigade—Wheaton Relieved.

Manila, May 22.—Two military and two civil Filipino commissioners, appointed to co-operate with three citizens of Manila in negotiating terms of peace, arrived here at 8:15 A. M. today. They have submitted no new proposition, but want an armistice pending the session of the Filipino congress.

Major-General Otis has refused to entertain the proposal.

The new peace commission consists of Del Pilar and Graciano Gonzales, members of the Filipino cabinet; Lieutenant-Colonel Alberto Barreto, military advocate, and Major Zealita, a member of Aguinaldo's staff; Florentino Torres, Pablo Ocalpo and Theodor Yanco, residents of Manila.

While General Otis has refused a cessation of hostilities, pending peace negotiations, the Filipino commission will nevertheless hold a conference with the American Philippine commission today.

General Luna has scattered Aguinaldo's peace commission, and has under arrest two of its members, Buencamino and Colonel Arguelles, at Tarlac, the headquarters of Luna's government.

Colonel French, with the Twenty-second infantry, was sent down the river three miles from San Isidro by General Lawton. He met the enemy, driving them out with the loss of four Americans.

Major Kobbe, with the Seventeenth and Ninth regiments, is expected to meet Colonel French at Arayat. The Rio Grande will then be freed of rebels.

Luna Still Resists.

Manila, May 22.—General Luna is reported to be making desperate efforts to restrain educated Filipinos within the limits of his self-appointed jurisdiction from communicating with the Americans, even to arresting Encarnacion and Herrera, two of the most influential officials coming via San Isidro today.

This and the removal of the seat of government to Tarlac, 30 miles north of San Fernando, may lead to complications and delay in pacification, but it is generally conceded that further opposition to American sovereignty is useless and ridiculous. Neither General Luna nor General Rio del Pilar has sufficient force to resist or compel submission.

General Wheaton has been relieved of the command of the Second division for special assignment, and General Funston has been assigned to his brigade.

A board, consisting of Colonel French, of the Twenty-second infantry, and Major Cabell and Captain Randolph, of the Third artillery, has been appointed to proceed to Batavia for the purpose of investigating European methods of providing for the health of troops there, and to report on the subject for the benefit of Americans here.

The transport Warren has arrived here from San Francisco.

ARIZONA TOWN BURNED.

Three Hundred Buildings Destroyed in Jerome.

Jerome, Ariz., May 22.—The third disastrous fire to visit Jerome within the past 18 months swept a large part of the business portion of this town away today. The fire had its origin in the office of the Leland hotel, which was a 20-room, two-story frame building. It spread rapidly until 300 buildings had been destroyed. From the Leland hotel the fire spread two squares, destroying the Ryan hotel, Scott & Moore's livery stable and 10 dwellings, stopping within 10 feet of the Reporter office. West of the Leland a business section where a large number of hotels, restaurants and saloons were located, was destroyed within a space of 25 minutes. The estimated value of the destroyed buildings is \$65,000.

Will Demand Damages.

New Orleans, May 22.—The steamer Sunniva, just in from Bluefields, brings word that the Detroit has returned from Greytown, bringing back Consul Sarsby. The British cruiser Prosperine was preparing to leave at the time of the Sunniva's departure, and it was unofficially learned that within a few weeks the British government proposes to make a positive demand for damages sustained to the business of her subjects by the recent actions of General Torres.

Endorsed the President's Policy.

Danville, Ill., May 22.—The Illinois department of the G. A. R., at their annual encampment held at this city, passed resolutions indorsing President McKinley. The resolution are couched in strong, simple terms. They were received with cheers from a thousand soldiers' voices, and were passed with enthusiasm.

Fatal Ending of a Cake Walk.

Enid, Okla., May 22.—A negro cake-walk at the opera house broke up in a riot between whites and blacks, started by the negroes shooting into a crowd of white men. Three white men, Braley, Thrasher, and an unknown man, were wounded, when the whites returned the fire, fatally wounding four negroes and slightly wounding several others. More than 50 shots were exchanged before the disturbance was quelled.

NOTED INVENTOR DEAD.

He Was Soldier, Frenchman, Newspaper Man and Philanthropist.

Washington, May 22.—Marion Chester Stone is dead at his home in this city aged 57. He was born in Ohio, served with credit in the Civil war, studied theology and became a newspaper correspondent in this city. He invented a machine for making paper cigarette holders and made a contract with the Duke company, after which he started a factory. Then he invented a machine for making the paper straws or tubes that have displaced the straws used for cold drinks. The orders from Europe as well as the domestic demand was so great that Mr. Stone was obliged to double the capacity of his works.

His next invention was a method of coloring fine china and other wares in imitation of the celebrated "peachblow vase" of the Walters collection. His factory was a model and he was spoken of as "the friend of the working class," in that he looked after the moral and social condition of his working girls and furnished a large library of standard fiction and other works, a music-room, meeting-room for debates, and a dancing-floor in the building. He was also well known for his philanthropy in other directions.

ENGLAND PROTESTS

Does Not Want Any More Troops Sent to Alaska.

Washington, May 22.—While pressing the United States to agree to arbitration of the Alaska boundary controversy, the British government has entered an objection to placing of additional American troops in the territory. The controversy between the two governments has assumed a more serious aspect than is generally supposed. While the president is bound to the principle of arbitration, and while, on its face, the case the United States could present might result in a triumph for this government, there remains the possibility that an arbitration tribunal might decide that the British government is entitled to a port on the Pacific coast, perhaps Skagway, of which Great Britain greatly desires to obtain possession. In view of the great commercial interests of the Pacific coast, the administration does not feel justified in accepting arbitration, and the British government has been given to understand this.

Exploration of Alaska.

Berkeley, Cal., May 22.—Professor W. E. Ritter, of the department of zoology in the university of California; Charles E. Keeler, director of the museum of the academy of sciences, and John Muir, the geologist, have accepted an invitation from Dr. Merriam, of the biological survey, to join an expedition of scientists for the purpose of exploring Alaska during the summer. The party will consist of at least 20 men, prominent in various lines of science, and will be absent between two and three months. E. H. Harriman, a New York capitalist, has chartered a steamer for the use of the expedition, which will sail north about June 1.

The World's Gold.

Washington, May 22.—Ex-United States Senator Peffer's statement that mines are prolific, there is an abundance of gold, and the money question is dead, is confirmed by director of the Mint Roberts, whose advices indicate that the production of gold for 1899 will reach \$340,000,000. Official figures for 1898 show an increase of \$50,000,000 over the 1897 total, which was \$286,504,800. Predictions are made that 1900 will see the gold production reach the stupendous figure of \$400,000,000. Of this about \$65,000,000 will be required for arts, leaving \$335,000,000 available for use as money.

Boom in Bunting.

New York, May 22.—The home-coming of Admiral Dewey has caused a boom in the dry goods trade. The demand for ordinary cloth and prints for conversion into bunting has all but exhausted the supply, and converters have found it necessary to take higher grades of material, including what is known as 64 squares. In the trade it is estimated that at least 500,000 pieces or 25,000,000 yards of bunting will be used to welcome the hero of Manila bay.

Australian View of the Cable.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 22.—The cabinet here, after considering the Pacific cable proposition, has disagreed with the imperial proposals, and has agreed with the Canadian idea that the cable should be jointly owned and subsidized. This decision has been telegraphed to the colonial governments.

Horseless Carriages for Oregon.

New York, May 22.—Oregon is soon to have a state automobile company, the same as those formed today in Trenton for 17 states. It will introduce and control horseless carriages, cabs, and trucks in the large cities, and may secure, consolidate and operate all street-car lines.

Ore Reservoir Collapsed.

Reidling, Cal., May 22.—The news reached here today of the collapse of an ore reservoir belonging to the Midas Gold Mining Company, at Harrison Gulch. The ore, in a semi-liquid state, escaped into the creek, entailing a loss of \$75,000.

Stabbed by a Beggar.

New York, May 22.—John E. Englis, formerly president of the Wallabout bank of Brooklyn, was stabbed in the neck today by Christopher Daly, a beggar. The wound is severe. Daly had been to Englis' house a few days ago to ask for alms and was dissatisfied with the food given him. He lay in wait and abused Englis for this, ending today by stabbing him. The wounded man is 64 years of age. Daly was arrested.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

A Budget of General News Gathered in Several Pacific Coast States.

Christian Endeavor.

The influences which dominate the early history of a state are far-reaching. Oregon has many blessings and one of them is that thousands of its young people are enrolled under the banner of Christian Endeavor. The societies have been the means of kindling noble purpose and arousing enthusiasm for the work of Christian men and women.

The Oregon Christian Endeavor Union is to hold its 13th annual convention at Portland, May 25-28, and hundreds of young people are planning to enjoy it. It is exceptional good fortune that Dr. Clark, the president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, which now has a membership of over 3,000,000, will be present. He left Boston May 1st, having just shaken the dust of Cuba from his feet, and will address conventions in Manitoba, Utah and California, before coming to Oregon.

The programme is pronounced "splendid," but is not yet quite ready for publication.

It is to be a mass convention, that is, all members of Christian Endeavor societies are free to attend. The Portland '99 committee are making careful arrangements, and they offer free lodging to societies with a membership of 40 or less for four of their number, providing each has a delegate's certificate. In societies numbering over 40, one out of 10 may be given a delegate's certificate entitling to free lodging when presented.

The railroads have given special rates, the O. R. & N. Co., full fare going, one-fifth fare returning. All purchasing tickets should get a receipt from the agent showing that they have paid full fare, and this receipt will be countersigned by the secretary of the Oregon Christian Endeavor Union. On presentation of the receipts thus countersigned the holders will be entitled to the reduced return rates.

The Southern Pacific offers such exceptionally low rates that this will afford a splendid opportunity to visit Portland. At that time the city will be at its best, and the people will be prepared to give the visitors a royal welcome. A steamboat excursion up the Columbia has been planned at a low rate for the round trip. This is an opportunity not to be missed.

Chairman of Press Committee.

Site for a Smelter.

Advices from Grand Forks, B. C., announces that Jay P. Graves, who is operating in the Boundary country on behalf of a big Montreal syndicate, which is about to erect a smelter there, has finally selected a site on the north bank of the north fork of the Kettle river, one mile and a half from Grand Forks. The smelter will have a capacity of 50 tons per day, with provisions for an increase to 3,000 tons. Mr. Graves has gone East to purchase a plant. This is the smelter which is to handle the output of the Knob Hill and Old Ironclad mines, and possibly that of the City of Paris, and others, in which Mr. Graves and his associates are interested.

Slaughtering Deer to Be Stopped.

L. P. W. Quimby, Oregon state game warden, was in Jackson county recently investigating the wholesale slaughter of deer by the Elk-creek hunters with a view of putting a stop to the same by enforcement of the state game law. He will spend \$400 of the \$500 allowed his office for deputy hire in bringing the guilty parties to account, and arrests may be expected at any time. Some time ago 1,400 deer hides were shipped from Central Point.

Northwest News Notes.

An Everett paper mill has received an order from Manila for paper.

Several hundred acres are sown to flax in the Walla Walla country.

L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., has purchased the Seattle National Bank building for \$152,000.

Claude Branton, who was hanged at Eugene, used neither tobacco, liquor nor profane language.

Capitalists are looking for locations at Spokane for a woolen mill and a mining drill factory.

Trout and salmon are being caught in large numbers in the irrigating ditches of Kittitas county.

At least 20 per cent of the farming land in the Palouse country will be summer fallowed this year.

Treasurer Buchanan, of Benton county, has \$4,000 on hand to redeem warrants on which interest has stopped.

It is estimated that 8,000 new settlers have established themselves in the state of Washington since last September.

The work of clearing 34 acres of land at Marrowstone point, where the government fortifications are being built, is under rapid headway, and will soon be completed.

The people of Ashland have pledged a sum sufficient to pay the debts of the normal school, so that the property may be transferred to the state. The debts amount to about \$2,025.

At a sheriff's sale of 180 head of horses in Franklin county, the other day, the animals brought prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$22 per head.

There are two copies in Asotin of the book of Matthew translated into the Nez Perce language by Rev. H. H. Spalding, the early missionary.

Gus Harding, a farmer, near Corvallis, is experimenting with red clover. He was so successful with eight acres last year that this spring he planted 40 acres with the clover.

Bond Elections.

An election was recently held at Red Lodge, Mont., at which a proposition carried to bond the city in the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of constructing water works in that city. Another proposition to bond that district for \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a brick high school building will soon be submitted to the qualified voters of Red Lodge. These latter bonds are to be redeemable in 10 years, and payable in 20 years, and are to bear interest at a rate of 5 per cent.

Yakima Hops.

There is a full acreage of hops in this vicinity this year. The Yakima hop crop will probably amount to 18,000 or 20,000 bales. About 4,000 have been contracted for the season. Arthur Poole made contracts at 11 cents last week as follows: Captain Dunn, 80 bales; Frank Marble, 70 bales; E. S. Hill, 150 bales; A. W. Morrison, 50 bales; George Siverly, 30 bales. He reports negotiations progressing favorably for several hundred bales more.

New Mining Company.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Empire Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. The company proposes to operate placer gold mines and lodes of gold-bearing ore in Baker and Grant counties. The principal office of the company will be situated at Baker City, with a branch office in Montreal, Canada.

Bank Incorporated.

The Kendrick State bank, of Kendrick, Idaho, filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$25,000. The directors are M. C. Noylme, D. C. McCrea, Math Jacobs, A. W. Gordon and F. N. Gilbert.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 59c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 44@45c; choice gray, 42@43c 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@14c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@1.35; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@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, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3.5c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 60@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.

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.

Cabbage, 35@40c.

Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.

Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.

Fruit, 50c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@15c 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, 9c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.

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; straights, \$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@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 8@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@17c.

Hops—1898 crop, 15c.