

FLOOD CLAIMS VICTIMS

Twenty-Five Deaths Caused by a Texas Cloudburst.

TWO TOWNS SWEEP AWAY

Crops in the Inundated District Will Prove a Total Loss—Hundreds of Cattle and Hogs Perished.

Austin, Tex., June 10.—The cloudburst of yesterday, which swelled the rivers of this portion of the state out of their banks, and caused a great loss of property, was much worse than reported last night. Many people are reported to have perished, meager reports tonight placing the number at 25.

Today reports came from San Saba and Manardville, small towns, 90 miles north of here, in the mountains, saying that both towns had been swept by the raging floods, and were devastated. In San Saba, eight people were drowned and the entire town is reported under water tonight. The river at that point is one mile wide and running like a millrace. At Manardville, 13 houses were swept away, and this morning several more gave way into the swirling torrent and started on their voyage down the stream. The river is reported as rising at other places, and grave fears are entertained that the entire country in that neighborhood will be laid to waste.

San Saba is located in a valley, and vast tracts of wheat fields are under water. These crops will prove a total loss. Many persons, according to reports received here today, had difficulty in getting to high land before the rise came. The situation at Manardville is even more serious. A small town located to the right and in the bend of the river in the valley, it proved an easy prey to the raging torrent. Seventeen people are known to have been drowned there, and there may be others. Of those drowned, two were young white girls, Lydia and Ama Wells. The others were all negroes, who were living in cabins close to the river front, and were caught in the flood before they could make their way to safety, owing to the darkness of the night. All the surrounding country is inundated.

This additional flood has not yet reached Austin, but it is expected here some time during the night. A 45-foot rise is expected. The big dam and power-house at this point has been under a heavy strain since yesterday, owing to the terrific force of the flood. The farming lands below the city are under water.

Owing to the fact that all telegraphic communication with San Saba and Manardville was interrupted at an early hour tonight, no additional details have been received from these points. It is known, however, that the property damage will exceed \$100,000. Livestock suffered severely, hundreds of cattle and hogs having been swept away by the resistless torrent. The river, running, as it does, through a mountainous region to this point, rises very quickly and falls as rapidly. This particular rise was announced by a solid wall of water 10 feet high, which swept everything before it.

Reports from Bastrop, 30 miles south of Austin, state that several bridges have been wrecked by the rushing waters. The loss to the farming lands south of here will represent another \$100,000.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

England Will Present an Ultimatum to Kruger.

London, June 10.—The morning papers are beginning to talk seriously of the possibility of war in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in his speech in the house of commons yesterday, announced that his reply to the petition of the Uitlanders, which had been held back pending the result of the conference at Bloemfontein, would now be presented to the Transvaal.

This reply is semi-officially described as "explicit but conciliatory," but it is believed to be in the nature of a practical ultimatum. The resources of diplomacy are regarded as exhausted with the failure of the conference. Nothing is left, it is felt, but a recourse to force.

Fireworks Exploded.

New York, June 10.—Thirty-six buildings comprising almost the entire plant of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company, at Granvilleville, Richmond borough, were blown up this afternoon, and the entire fireworks plant practically wiped out of existence. No lives were lost and but three persons were injured, two of them seriously. The property loss will not exceed \$35,000.

Graders Buried Alive.

Little Rock, Ark., June 10.—It is reported here tonight that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed 28 men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed. Ross Hollow is a pass between two small mountain ranges about 28 miles west of Little Rock, on the line of the Choctaw & Memphis railway, now under construction from Little Rock to Howett.

Nineteen Died From the Heat.

New York, June 10.—The cool flurry which struck this city last night had but little effect upon the temperature that was to follow today. The record of fatal prostrations was somewhat smaller than the list of yesterday, 19 persons dying in New York and vicinity today.

Countess Esterhazy Divorced.

Paris, June 10.—The civil tribunal of the Seine today granted a divorce to Countess Esterhazy.

AT THE MERCY OF BANDITS.

Permanent Military Force or Annexation Necessary in Cuba.

New York, June 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Manuel Yribas, manager of Cardenas-Juocra railroad, who arrived in Havana today, says brigandage continues uninterrupted in Porto Principe province and Western Santiago. He says the country around Puerto Padre, Nuevitas, Gibara and Holguin is completely at the mercy of bandits. Cattle have been stolen from the farms and other outrages have been committed.

Most of the farmers have suspended cultivation in San Manuel, and a sugar estate near Puerto Padre, owned by Mr. Pla, has been obliged to shut down. Cuban soldiers, mostly negroes, hang around the villages, but won't work, and the robberies are ascribed to them, but no attempt is being made to prosecute them. A strong feeling exists there that the United States should send soldiers to protect property. Juan Potous, Spanish vice-consul here, says the Spaniards are receiving no protection from the United States. There is no recognized consul in Havana at present, and he cannot put the claims before General Brooke. He has made a statement to the Spanish minister at Washington.

It is learned from towns in the country that Spaniards are suffering many cruelties, but make no complaint through fear of being killed. In Caimato three were killed a month ago, but no notice was given by the authorities. On Sunday night four black Cuban soldiers showed where they killed the Spaniards in a cafe, boasting of the deed. These men are sacking the country in the vicinity.

American cattle-dealers have stopped shipping stock to points any distance outside of the large cities and ranchmen who can get into Havana come every night. Americans who have invested money are urging the military authorities to put small garrisons in all the towns. The feeling outside Havana is growing sadder every day that a permanent military force or annexation is the only thing that will rebuild the country.

FRICITION AT MANILA.

Otis Severely Criticizes Schurman's Policy—Reason for Dewey's Departure.

Washington, June 10.—President J. G. Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will resign on his return to the United States, because of friction between himself and General Otis. Admiral Dewey hastened his departure from Manila, it is said, because of friction in the commission. He had steadfastly declined to leave his post before, and his determination to return was sudden.

The president today received a cablegram from General Otis, in which he severely criticized President Schurman's policy, and put himself on record as opposed to President Schurman longer interfering with the campaign in the Philippines. He said Schurman does not comprehend the situation. While Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby are in accord with the commanding general, President Schurman has persisted in adopting a course which they did not approve.

The president will uphold General Otis. The friction was caused by President Schurman's desire to treat with rebels who had no authority. General Otis declined to participate.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Frightful Stories Come From the City of San Ning.

Vancouver, B. C., June 9.—According to advices brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, frightful stories of the plague come from San Ning, while Canton and Fatsan are reported "bad." A Hong Kong paper says: "The city of San Ning might correctly be named 'the city of death.' The plague is raging with special virulence, and carrying off its victims in large numbers. Shops and dwelling houses are closed, and their inhabitants have fled into the country carrying the infection with them. Business is paralyzed. The streets are reeking with filth, and all drains are choked with rubbish."

Great Cave in New Zealand.

Chicago, June 10.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says: The Mammoth cave of Kentucky, which has held the record heretofore as the world's greatest cave, must hereafter, it is believed, give precedence to a cave in New Zealand, discovered on April 27, by Horace Johnstone, near Port Waikato, and but 10 or 12 miles from the city of Wellington. Johnstone explored the cave for miles, but found no end.

Explosion at Pain's Works.

New York, June 10.—An explosion occurred at the manufacturing plant of the Pain's Fireworks Company, at Greenfield, N. Y., today, and resulted in the destruction of the manufacturing sheds and a small magazine. The damage is placed at about \$25,000.

Date of Sailing.

Manila, June 10.—The Second Oregon volunteers, preparing to leave for home, will start, according to present plans, Tuesday. Under the recent order of the war department, the regiment will bring back with it the bodies of its dead.

Austrian Town Burned.

Linse, Austria, June 10.—The market town of Otensheim, about five miles west of Linse, on the Danube, was been totally destroyed by fire. Four women perished in the flames, and a number of people were injured.

Proclaims Himself Dictator.

London, June 10.—A special dispatch from Manila today says it is reported that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino congress and proclaimed himself dictator.

ATTACKED BY THE REBELS

Reconnoitering Party in a Fight Near Morong.

ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED

Fought Their Way Back to Camp Through the Enemy—Reinforcements for General Otis.

Manila, June 12.—A reconnoitering party of 25 American soldiers, in the hills in the vicinity of Morong yesterday, were attacked by 300 rebels. The Americans fought their way to camp through the enemy and inflicted severe losses on them. The American's chief was killed. Five insurgents were captured and taken to Morong.

The rebels are extremely active. The garrison of cavalry and North Dakota infantry are throwing up intrenchments.

Ten Thousand Men for Otis.

Washington, June 12.—The solution of the problem of how to reinforce General Otis without calling for volunteers or reducing below the danger line the reserve force in the United States, was reached at a meeting of the cabinet today. Attorney-General Griggs announced his opinion that the army reorganization bill, fixing the maximum strength of the army at 65,000 men, did not include the enlisted force of the hospital corps, and the regular army can be increased by that number. As the enlisted hospital corps aggregate 2,000 men, the opinion of the attorney-general gives that many more men to the regular army for Manila.

Major-General Shafter has now at the Presidio in California, ready for early shipment to Manila, 2,400 recruits.

Word was received by the war department today that the Nineteenth infantry, under orders to go to the Philippines, which came back from Porto Rico, only 700 strong, had today been filled to its full quota of 1,300 men by recruits enlisted at Camp Meade.

The regiment will be sent to General Otis at once. In addition, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry regiments, negroes, every company recruited to its full strength are under orders to go to the Philippines, which will give General Otis 2,600 more fighting men in good condition. The Fourteenth infantry, also fully recruited, and part of the Fourth artillery, are at the Presidio, awaiting orders to sail. Thus, without issuing a call for volunteers, the president can send General Otis a force slightly in excess of 10,000.

General Otis has been instructed to organize several skeleton regiments of volunteers who may accept the proposition to re-enlist for service until July 1, 1901. These skeleton organizations will be selected by General Otis from the 14 volunteer regiments now with him, and are to be increased to the maximum strength by regulars sent from here.

No Limit to Enlistments.

Chicago, June 12.—Captain P. H. Bonous, of the army recruiting station in this city, has received instructions from the war department to enlist an unlimited number of men for service in the Philippine islands.

LYNCHINGS IN CUBA.

Bandits Disposed of in the Southern Style.

Santiago de Cuba, June 12.—General Wood has been notified that Antonio Garcia, chief of the Holguin bandits, who was captured by the rural guards, has been hanged by the citizens. Seven men belonging to Garcia's band voluntarily surrendered to the rural guards, but General Wood has instructed the commanding officers to accept no surrenders hereafter, but to capture the bandits as highwaymen or murderers.

Two robbers were lynched by Cubans near Puerto Principe, two days ago. At Sonora, recently, six bandits were badly beaten by employes of sugar estates, where they attempted to commit robbery.

Fitz Knocked Out.

New York, June 10.—James J. Jeffries, another sturdy young giant, has come out of the West to whip champion pugilists. At the arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club tonight he defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two classes—middle-weight and heavy-weight—in 11 rounds of whirlwind fighting. He is the acknowledged master of the man he defeated. He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the size-up in the early rounds of the contest, took the lead. He had the Australian whipped from the ninth round.

Transvaal Dispute.

London, June 12.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says a rumor is current from a well-informed source that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain. It is added the suggestion is being considered, and that it is "not over improbable that mediation may be undertaken."

Slide in White Pass.

Nainimo, B. C., June 12.—The steamer Amur, Captain Le Blanc, arrived here this morning from Skagway, and reports that on Sunday morning, June 4, men were at work clearing snow from the White Pass & Yukon railway, just over the summit, when a terrible slide of rocks and snow came down the mountain side, killing one man almost instantly, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring others.

At the time the Amur left, the names of the men were not obtainable.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Midnight Adds Horror to the Sufferings of the Injured.

Kansas City, June 12.—Forty-eight passengers were more or less seriously, three perhaps fatally injured by the derailment of train No. 4, south bound on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, two miles south of Granview, Mo., at 9:30 last night. The injured were brought to this city this morning and the seriously hurt were taken to St. Joseph's hospital and others to the Savoy hotel. Those considered fatally injured are Mrs. C. B. Chandler, Jundon, Mo.; A. J. Gargenson, news agent, Kansas City; G. L. Crawford, Drexel, Mo. Nearly all the injured are Missouri people.

The wrecked train left Kansas City last night at 8 o'clock. Two miles south of Kansas City, the train was derailed by spreading rails, the track having been damaged by recent severe rains. The smoker which contained most of the injured, and the chair car immediately following, were turned on their side into a ditch. The Pullman left the track, but remained upright. The engine and combination baggage and mail car remained on the track.

The accident occurred during a heavy downpour of rain. The crew went to work with a will to rescue passengers. Women and children were dragged from the windows of the chair car and attended to as well as possible under the circumstances. Before all had been taken out fire started in the rear car.

The porter of this car earned great praise by his presence of mind in cutting a hole through the roof, quenching the fire and rescuing several women in imminent danger.

In the smoker, which was well filled, the passengers were compelled to crawl cautiously the full length to the rear door to escape, exit through the broken windows was dangerous, the darkness making it impossible to see a foot ahead. The scene of the wreck was in the woods, and there was no house near to which the injured could be taken. For the immediate care of the injured fires were built along the track.

As soon as possible the news of the wreck was sent to Granview and a relief train was started from Kansas City. The train moved at 3 A. M. and took back to Kansas City all of the injured.

CUBANS GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.

Then Buy New With \$75—Many Things to Anger Them.

New York, June 12.—The Rev. Alfred de Barritt, who four months ago founded the Congregational church in the city of Havana, has returned to this country for aid in his religious and educational work in Cuba. Dr. de Barritt spoke today about present conditions in Cuba and the possibility of an outbreak against the Americans.

"If this occurs," he said, "it will be the fault of the Americans. The Cubans are a peaceful people, but they are also proud and sensitive, and many things have been done recently to anger them. The Cubans feel that they are being treated very much as though they had been conquered by us. At any rate, the Washington authorities should do away with the present military government. It is worse than unnecessary; it is doing an immense deal of harm. A great many of the American officers do not like Cubans and don't scruple to let this be known. How can you expect the Cubans to like them? General Brooke and General Lee are liked and trusted, but their influence for good is nullified by the attitude of other officers.

"The payment of the Cuban troops and requiring them to lay down their arms was a mistake. The disarming was a great humiliation to the men, and the first thing a good many of them did with their \$75 each was to buy new guns and machetes. There is as yet no distinct idea in the minds of the majority of people as to what they really want, whether annexation or independence. But they obtain their ideas of the United States government from the American officers and these ideas are not favorable."

President Names Canal Commission.

Washington, June 12.—The president today appointed the following commission to determine the most feasible and practicable route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama: Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, United States navy; Hon. Samuel Pasco, of Florida; Alford Noble, civil engineer, of Illinois; George S. Morrison, civil engineer, of New York; Colonel Peter Haines, United States navy; Professor William H. Burr, of Connecticut; Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Ernest, United States army; Lewis M. Haupt, civil engineer, of Pennsylvania; Professor Emory K. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

England May Aid the Cable.

London, June 12.—The Times says the British government has consented to consider its attitude toward the Pacific cable project as the result of urgent representations from Canada and the colonies, and is now inclined to utilize British credit in providing the necessary capital.

Woodmen Will Meet at St. Paul.

Kansas City, June 12.—The head camp of Woodmen of America selected St. Paul as the place of meeting in 1901.

Flood in Kansas.

Wichita, Kan., June 12.—One hundred and thirty feet of track on the Santa Fe is washed out north of this city, and trains are stalled. Five thousand acres of lowland are under water. The Arkansas river is the highest since 1877, and is still rising, and a flood is predicted within 24 hours.

A nephew of General Merritt was rejected in the West Point examination because of defective eyesight.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

To Control the Market.

There are negotiations on foot at Vancouver, B. C., for a very large beef deal, which, it said, may result in a combine and a subsequent rise in prices. The sale will affect Victoria and Vancouver, and will tend to bring the meat business of both cities under the control of one company. The head of the alleged negotiations is P. Burns, whose headquarters are at Nelson, B. C. It is stated by business men who are on the inside of these negotiations that it is the intention of Mr. Burns to control the market of the coast.

Shortage of Tin.

A new phase in the salmon-canning operations has just cropped up at Vancouver, B. C., and may result in a complication of affairs which was unlooked for. Every indication points to the run of sockeyes being large, but if it is, the canners will be unable to cope with it, owing to the shortage of tin plate. Not a single box of tin plate can be found on the Pacific coast. Across the line it has been very scarce, and the market is now depleted.

Idaho Wool Sales.

The following wool sales have been made a Mountain Home during the past few days to representatives of Eastern houses: Hein & Chatten, 110,000 pounds; J. C. Coats, 60,000 pounds; William Kunnecke, 30,000 pounds; J. L. Gray, 25,000 pounds; Fred Halverson, 8,000 pounds; Mrs. Nettie Pinkston, 14,000 pounds. The prices paid ranged from 9 to 11 cents, or 3 cents less per pound than was paid last summer.

To Sell Fanning-Mills.

A company has been organized and incorporated at Moscow, Idaho, called the Idaho Grain & Seed Cleaning Company, to handle the grain-cleaning mill which has lately been introduced. This company has bought the right to sell this machine in the three states of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The mills will be manufactured at Walla Walla, but the sales of these mills will be made from Moscow.

New Brickyard.

A new industry has been established at Trail, B. C. A. C. Luff and Richard Tunwell have installed at that place a brick-making plant, which is now in complete running order and is turning out 20,000 bricks a day. There is so great a demand for brick that the advisability of adding machinery sufficient to increase the plant to a capacity of 40,000 per day is being considered.

New Gas Plant.

The gas company at Butte, Mont., will at once put in the best and newest plant that money can buy, thereby doubling the capacity of the present plant. The new plant will also produce a higher candle-power gas. The plant is so planned that it can be extended as the city grows without requiring reconstruction, as is the case with the present outfit.

New Incorporation.

The Montana Smoke Condensing Company, of Missoula, Mont., has been incorporated by Charles Eaton, H. W. McLaughlin and William F. Hughes. The capital stock is fixed at \$10,000. The company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling and leasing appliances designed to control, destroy or condense gases, fumes, vapors and smoke.

Creamery in Operation.

The Union creamery and cheese factory at Union has been completed and is now in operation. The plant is situated in the eastern part of the city and is very conveniently located for the creamery business. It has a capacity for handling the milk from 300 to 500 cows, and will no doubt prove of great benefit to the farmers and dairymen of that vicinity.

Estimates Being Made.

James Pye, representing a Minneapolis manufacturing firm, is in Lewiston, Idaho, making estimates for the machinery for the new 125-barrel mill. It is the intention of the proprietors to let the contract for the building as soon as the machinery is decided upon. The new mill will probably be in operation by the middle of September.

Bond Election.

The special school election at Sand Coulee, Mont., resulted in the bonding proposition being defeated. It was for the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$3,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, redeemable in seven years, payable in five years. The money was to be used for the improvements to the schoolhouse at that place.

Northwest Notes.

Chinook is to have a band. Oregon Woolgrowers' Association is flourishing. Southern Oregon has had a much-needed rain. The Spokane Exchange bank has change hands. Tillamook county complains of "awful" roads. The Roseburg Soldiers' Home is filled to its capacity. Some wheat near Umatilla is over three feet high. A saloon at Everett, Wash., was robbed of \$100. The Albany postoffice will become a second-class one. Wet weather is killing the young Chinese pheasants. A case 21 years old has been settled in Heppner courts. Marion county wool has been sold for 13 and 14 cents.

Bonds Sold.

At a recent meeting of the council of the city of Wallace, Idaho, bids were opened for the sewerage bonds which were advertised for. Three bids were received. The bid of C. F. Kimball, of Cleveland, was accepted. He agrees to pay par and accrued interest from the date of delivery of bonds and a premium of \$150 for the \$18,000 sewerage bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of July, 1899, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and the first day of July each year.

Prospects for Wool.

Mr. E. H. Clarke, the well known wool-buyer, was in Elgin recently looking up the wool situation. The gentleman reports a very favorable outlook for prices this year and the market will now stand a price of 10 to 11 cents a pound. Elgin is the shipping point for Wallowa county and with the local output of that immediate vicinity there will be a total of about 1,000,000 pounds of wool handled at that point this year.

To Construct Waterworks.

An election will be held soon at Vernon, B. C., for the purpose of voting on a by-law to raise \$30,000 upon the credit of the municipality of the city of Vernon, for 50 years, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the money to be expended in the construction of a system of waterworks.

Sugar Crop.

Reports from Oxnard, Cal., state that there are 17,000 acres in that district planted to sugar beets. The factory there is nearly in complete order to crush 2000 tons of beets a day. When in full blast the factory will pay out to farmers \$10,000 a day for beets.

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, \$1. Parsnips, per sack, 85c@1. Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz. Celery, 35@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box. Pears, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 18c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound. Eggs, 19c. Cheese—Native, 13c. Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28. 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@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55c; Valley, 59c; Blumstein, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 43@44c 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, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 20@22c. 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@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 pound. 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, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 8@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 8@10c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.50@20; 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, 16@17c; fancy ranch, 18@19c. Hops—1898 crop, 15c.