

BOERS NOW TALK OF WAR

Chamberlain's Speech Has Aroused Them.

HOSTILITIES SEEM INEVITABLE

Kruger Is Stocking the Presidency With an Ample Supply of Provisions to Secure His Person From Privation.

London, Sept. 1.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says: The Boer officials, after reading the cable reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, consider that war is inevitable. The speech has undoubtedly inflamed the war spirit here. The Boers are now all armed, except those in Johannesburg. Their commissariat is fairly good. All the forts are amply victualled. President Kruger does not hesitate to express the view that war is almost inevitable. He has stocked the presidency with ample supplies of provisions to secure his own person from privation, and he is often heard repeating the eighty-third psalm. The Matabels are showing signs of unrest. The Boers are energetically engaged in poisoning the minds of the natives against the British, and they have approached the Zulu chief, Dinizulu, who appears undecided which cause to espouse. But the Zulus are prepared for the expected fighting, and it must be remembered that Dinizulu was deported to St. Helena with several other chiefs and kept a prisoner there by the British for several years.

TO BUY CONNECTING LINES.

Union Pacific Will Increase Its Preferred and Common Stock.

New York, Sept. 1.—The directors of the Union Pacific have decided to recommend to the shareholders an increase in the preferred stock of \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and increase in the common stock of \$78,000,000 to \$125,000,000. The additional preferred stock is to be used for the conversion at par of the outstanding \$14,000,000 Oregon Short Line 4-per-cent "B" bonds, and of the \$11,000,000 Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred stock. The \$78,000,000 new common stock is to serve for an exchange of an equal amount of Oregon Railroad & Navigation common stock, being the entire amount in the hands of the public, the balance being already owned by the Oregon Short Line. The 5 per cent Oregon Short Line "A" bonds are to be taken up with Union Pacific first mortgage bonds now in the treasury of the company. This will complete the exclusive ownership by the Union Pacific of the entire line from the Missouri river at Omaha and Kansas City to Portland, Or.

Street-Car Blown Up.

Cleveland, Sept. 1.—A combination car on the Williston avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scoville and Quincy streets to-night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs. The other passenger and the crew of the car escaped without injury. The explosion lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell again on the trucks and in such a way as to imprison the injured passengers. These were rescued by the crew of the car. The report of the explosion was heard at the public square, three miles from the scene. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

Wrecked by Runaway Cars.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Erie accommodation train from this city, due at Arlington, N. J., at 2 o'clock, was wrecked on the bend just east of Arlington. Two freight cars broke away from the siding at Montclair and ran away down the incline past Arlington and crashed into the passenger train just as it got around the bend. William Nurie was killed, and 15 or 20 passengers were injured. The engine was smashed and derailed. The smoking car was crushed and thrown high in the air. It was loaded with passengers. Turning over in the air, it fell to the side of the track, when it rolled down a 30-foot embankment.

Perished in a Fire.

Yuma, Ariz., Sept. 1.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Yuma broke out at 3 o'clock today in the second story of E. E. Saginetti's merchandise establishment, resulting in the loss of six lives and total destruction of the store building and stock of goods. The fire department, which responded promptly, was unable to cope with the flames, owing to the lack of apparatus. A crowd of men were carrying goods from the building when the second floor fell upon them, killing six and more or less injuring many more. The list of the dead is: City councilman C. H. F. Neahr, Rodolfo Wilson, James Capia, Julian Preciado, R. R. Ivora and Richard Wilson.

The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$50,000.

Baron Albert Grant Dead.

London, Sept. 1.—Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter, is dead. His title was conferred on him by King Humbert, in 1868, for services in connection with the Victor Emmanuel gallery, at Milan.

Accident on Mont Blanc.

Zermatt, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—While two Englishmen, Hill and Jones, were ascending Mont Blanc their rope broke, and Jones and three guides were precipitated down the mountain. Their bodies have been discovered. The accident occurred at an altitude of 14,100 feet. Mr. Hill wandered two nights on the mountain, unable to descend. His escape was miraculous, as the five men were roped together.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Washington Regiment Will Leave Manila Within a Week.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Of the troops about to return to the United States, the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return, and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and 30 men of the Kansas were killed, and 19 officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

Of the Washingtons, 875 men are embarking, while 8 officers and 206 men will stay, most of the remaining enlisting in the new regiments being formed here. One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded, and one died from disease; 24 men were killed, 128 wounded, and 9 died.

Funston Wants to Stay.

General Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the general's regiment. General Funston has undergone an operation necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with General Gomez. In the course of an interview, General Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He disliked war, but inasmuch as there is fighting, he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future, he said:

"The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a large scale in the autumn we will scatter them into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to their pursuits of peace. A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits, and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous because the members of Aguinaldo's army who have lived for years with guns in their hands have acquired a taste for bush-life, and would rather continue as highwaymen than return to work."

"Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have none. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could subsist largely on the country. When cavalry is once here, it should be given a chance to go ahead and not be kept in towns for guard duty. Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to follow up quickly the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona."

DRIVEN TO THE HILLS.

Cebu Bandits Are Routed by the American Troops.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Dispatches from Cebu announce that the American troops, under Colonel Bayless, with two field pieces, sailed Monday into the hills against the band of natives who recently ambushed four of our soldiers and who have been generally troublesome. The Americans found the natives entrenched and drove them from their trenches further into the hills.

There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heat prostrations. The native loss is not known. Three cruiser Charlestown landed men who guarded the city during the absence of the troops.

The Fourth infantry having prepared to give the insurgents a warm reception, the latter have ceased to prepare their attack on Imus.

Sailed for Gibraltar.

Villefranche, Sept. 2.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia this morning. In brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing, the preparations for sailing commenced at 3:15 P. M., when the launches were hauled up, interested crowds on shore watching the preparations and admiring the activity of the crew. At 3:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the latest mail, the anchors were hoisted, and at 4 o'clock sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar until September 12. He expressed pleasure previous to his departure, at his stay here, and dreads his countrymen's reception. The admiral's visit here was the most interesting in the history of the harbor.

Transport Victoria Sails.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 2.—The transport Victoria sailed tonight with horses, feed and provisions for the Philippines. There are 75 members of the Third cavalry aboard. Mrs. Funston, wife of the captain of the Victoria, accompanied her husband on the trip.

It is estimated that one crew will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

World's Crops Short.

Vienna, Sept. 2.—The Hungarian ministry of agriculture has just issued its annual estimates of the world's harvest. This points to considerable deficiency. The wheat yield is 110,000,000 hectolitres below last year's yield, and about 34,000,000 short of the entire world's demand.

The estimated yield of rye is 5,000,000 less than that of last year; of barley, 23,000,000 less, and of oats, 35,000,000 less. The total deficiency in all cereals is about 97,000,000 hectolitres.

STRAIN TO GREAT TO BEAR

Dreyfus Gave Way to His Feelings and Wept.

TRYING DAY FOR THE PRISONER

His Attempted Suicide in Cherche Prison Recounted—Alleged Confession to Lebrun-Renault.

Rennes, Sept. 2.—Dreyfus had the most trying day he has yet gone through. The strain proved too great for him and for the second time in the course of the trial he gave way to his feelings and sought relief in tears. The generals have branded him as a traitor before the court, their subordinates have pointed the finger of scorn at him. But he only once flinched—when the official report of his treatment on Devil's island was read before him and the pictures of his sufferings, mental and physical, was thrown vividly on the screen of his memory. Then he hid his features and wept.

He passed through another such crisis today, when, after Captain Lebrun-Renault and witness after witness had brought before him that cold January morning which ushered in the scene of his degradation. Major Forcenetti, a man of heart, told in simple words and unaffected manner the story of Dreyfus' struggle with the maddening temptation to take his life and the intervention of his wife, as an angel, pointing out the road of duty. Then again the prisoner's breast heaved with emotion and tears drops trickled down his cheeks. He rose, and after a forced effort to remain calm as he spoke a few words concerning his denial to Colonel Pavy de Clam that he wrote the bordereau, he turned to Forcenetti, with a look of thanks for his consolation so needed. Dreyfus then uttered these words of heartfelt gratitude to his wife for the courage with which she inspired him:

"It is due to her," he cried, "that I am alive today."

The prisoner could articulate no more but sat down abruptly to conceal his distress. The proceedings concluded a few minutes later and he was taken back to his prison, where his wife visited him, and in the presence of Mme. Dreyfus and the gendarmes guard he broke down completely. The tension had been too much for him. He sobbed convulsively and the partner of his sorrows joined him in a solace of tears.

Captain Lebrun-Renault and the supporters of his assertion of the Dreyfus confession had an inning, lasting nearly the entire session, their depositions containing little but what has already been stated before the court of cassation. Captain Lebrun-Renault introduced the new assertion that the fact that he had not related the incident of the confession to President Casimir-Perier was because he overheard himself called "canaille," "cur," and "traitor," while waiting at the Elysee. He, however, could not explain why he kept this to himself for so long a time instead of recounting the incident before the court of cassation. Nor did his explanation as to why he destroyed the page of his notebook containing the record of Dreyfus' confession sound very convincing.

IN JIMENES' FAVOR.

President Figueroa, of Santo Domingo, Abdicates.

Santo Domingo, Sept. 2.—President Figueroa has resigned. The ministers will continue at the head of their various departments until a provisional government has been formed, after which elections for president and vice-president will occur.

The city is quiet today, but business is at a standstill. The Dominican gunboat Restacion is ashore on the rocks at the entrance to Macoris harbor.

Porto Plata, Sept. 2.—President Figueroa yielded his executive authority to his council of ministers at noon today. Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by General Imbert, who is the provisional governor of the city by direction of the revolutionary committee. With the fall of Figueroa the revolution is victorious.

Cape Haytien, Sept. 2.—News just received here confirms the report that President Figueroa, of the Dominican republic, has abdicated, it is said, in favor of Jimenes.

Italian Warships for China.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Owing to the spirit of opposition and evasion shown by the Chinese foreign office in the negotiations now progressing between China and Italy, the Italian squadron in Chinese waters will be immediately reinforced by two torpedo-boat destroyers.

Boer Women Form Rifle Clubs.

Johannesburg, Sept. 2.—The Standard and Diggers News, of Johannesburg, describes the Boer women as warlike. They are forming rifle clubs in many districts and petitioning the Transvaal government against granting the franchise to the Uitlanders, on the basis of a five-year residence.

Choked His Brother to Death.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 2.—As the result of a quarrel about family affairs this morning, Oliver Holmes, an elderly resident of Livermore, was choked to death by his brother, George, in a room adjoining that in which their ranch hands were eating breakfast.

Work is soon to begin in Chicago on a permanent agricultural exposition building, located at the main entrance to the Union stockyards and to cost \$100,000.

CUBA'S NEEDS

Lee Recommends Independence With a Protectorate.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: General Fitzhugh Lee has made an elaborate report on prevailing conditions in the territory in Cuba under his jurisdiction, and takes strong ground for an independent Cuban government under an American protectorate. The war department in March directed the commanders of departments in Cuba to make a report on the conditions in their several sections, and to accompany it with recommendations as to the treatment of the natives. General Lee is the only commander who has so far responded.

General Lee begins his report by stating conditions in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces are making rapid progress toward a state of peace, good order and prosperity. He goes into this in great detail, taking up the subject town by town, and showing a general improvement throughout the western end of the island. His report in this respect is very gratifying, indicating as it does that there is not so much suffering from want of food as is often asserted in unofficial reports.

Turning to recommendations, General Lee urges the taking of self-government. General Lee thinks that the next steps should be the careful consideration of the question of suffrages for the Cubans. He takes it for granted that there will be elections by the natives, and he points out the importance of wise action in determining the qualifications of voters.

He recommends an independent republican government, with a president, vice-president and congress. He would have this established soon, and advises the holding of a general election for the selection of those officers. He says nothing about a constitution, leaving it to be inferred that he either overlooked that step or would have it left to the Cuban congress to provide after its installation in office.

General Lee evidently foresees that while the United States might provide Cuba with a model system of government, the natives would be likely to spoil it in the administration, and he has submitted suggestions for keeping the government machinery running along lines that commend themselves to the American mind.

Even after relieving the Cubans in part of American protection, he would have United States troops maintained in the island to protect Americans and other aliens in the enjoyment of their personal and property rights.

Packing Plant Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the big plant of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, which covers several acres of ground on the west river bottoms between Ninth street and the Missouri river. The fire started in the fertilizing department, burned through the engine room and was burning fiercely before any fire apparatus arrived. The water pressure in the vicinity of the fire was very low, and the firemen were handicapped in their work. The fertilizing department, the engine room, the ice plant, the sausage department and the lard room were destroyed, with much costly machinery, and other parts of the plant were more or less damaged.

Plan for Smuggling Chinamen.

Hong Kong, Sept. 4.—Reliable information is at hand that some 400 Chinese are to be shipped from here via San Francisco, purporting to be acrobats, jugglers, etc., for the Philadelphia exhibition, and that certain men here have received certain sums of money to cause them to be landed in America, and the Chinese believe that they will be allowed to remain there. The first batch of 190 have gone forward in the Nippon Maru. There is no doubt that these Chinamen are simply being smuggled into America to remain there.

Five Men Killed.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—A boiler explosion at the Republic Iron Works on South Twenty-fourth street shortly before daylight today killed five men and seriously injured seven. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down. The explosion occurred just as the night force was leaving and the day force was coming on duty, so there were only a few men in the mill at the time. If it had happened half an hour later, the list of dead and injured would have been appalling.

Served Forty Days.

New York, Sept. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that although Hiram Cronk, of Ava, N. Y., aged 99, is still carried on the pension rolls, press dispatches recently announced his death. He was not only the last survivor of the war of 1812, but also the oldest pensioner. He served 40 days in the fall of 1814 in the New York militia.

Sampson to Be Relieved.

Washington, Sept. 4.—At the conclusion of the Dewey celebration, it is announced, Admiral Sampson will be relieved of command of the North Atlantic squadron. This action is taken at the request of Sampson, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his grade. Admirals Farquhar and Remy are prominently mentioned as Sampson's successors.

Gave China an Ultimatum.

London, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai reports that serious trouble occurred in Kiau Chou, Hinterland, between the Germans and Chinese in which six of the latter were shot. The German minister to China has handed an ultimatum to the Chinese government declaring that unless there is security of life and property and order is maintained in Hinterland, Germany will take steps to protect her own interests.

BANDIT STRONGHOLD TAKEN

American Soldiers in Negroes in a Hot Battle.

DARING FEAT ACCOMPLISHED

Troops Advanced a Thousand Feet Up a Perpendicular Cliff Under a Hot Fire and Dislodged the Enemy.

Manila, Sept. 5.—Argogula, the most impregnable stronghold of the bands which have been destroying plantations and levying tribute on the people of Negros, was taken Thursday by the Sixth infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne. The only means of reaching the town was up a perpendicular hill, covered with dense shrubbery and 1,000 feet high. The Americans accomplished this under fire, although an officer and several men were hit and rocks were rolled down upon them. The native strength was estimated at 400. Many of the rebels were wounded and captured, and 21 were killed. The American forces captured a quantity of stores and destroyed the fortifications.

The shipping commissioner of Manila, a Filipino, hitherto in high standing, has been arrested, charged with appropriating half of the first month's salary and levying monthly thereafter an assessment on all the native sailors shipped from this port. It is represented that he held a commission in the insurgent army, and was raising funds for the insurrection; but it is thought that his operations were merely private blackmail. The information resulting in the arrest of the shipping commissioner reached the port captain and chief of police through a sailor who is not in sympathy with the insurrection.

The Official Gazette, published at Tarlac, which has been received here, contains an order by Aguinaldo assembling the Spanish civil prisoners and sick soldiers at the ports of San Fernando, Union and Dagupan for repatriation. The order stipulates that vessels calling must fly the Spanish or Red Cross flags. Juncella, the Spanish commissioner, intends to ask Major-General Otis for permission to send ships.

Food Supply Is Low.

Manila, Sept. 5.—Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Philippines and bringing into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder. The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a casaca with a cargo of bamboo poles was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected.

Otis Charged With Perjury.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—The Times-Herald says:

"Charges of perjury and subornation of perjury have been filed against General E. S. Otis, commander of the American army in the Philippines, with President McKinley, by Frank P. Blair, one of the counsel for Captain O. M. Carter, late government engineer at Savannah. Counsel Blair declares that at an early date he will also file charges of perjury and subornation of perjury against Judge Advocate Colonel Thomas H. Barr and President McKinley. Colonel Barr appeared in the famous trial of Carter for the government. General Otis was president of the Carter court-martial."

Dewey's Chinese Fighters.

New York, Sept. 5.—George H. Holden, who has been in the Philippines attending to the prize and bounty claims of the sailors who took part in the battles of the late war, is in the city. In an interview he said: "I received the utmost courtesy from Admiral Dewey. When I was leaving and called to pay my respects to the admiral, he said, among other things: 'Mr. Holden, when you get back I wish you would see our congressman and get him to pass a law which will allow the Chinese boys whom I have had with me to come to America. If they are good enough to fight with us and to wear the medals of our government, they are good enough to become citizens.'"

Carried Out His Threat.

London, Sept. 5.—A report is current that Deputy Sheriff Lewis, of Manchester, was killed yesterday in Clay county. Several weeks ago in Manchester, Deputy Stubbfield was shot by Matt Smith. Smith escaped capture, and going to his home, sent word to the county officials that he would never attend court alive, therefore it would be fatal for persons to attempt to take him. Yesterday Lewis went to serve papers on him and he was shot dead as he passed Smith's house. If the report is true, this makes the third killing in Clay county this past week.

Five Daring Rioters Convicted.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 5.—After three days' sitting, five of the rioters on trial here have been convicted. The first jury retired yesterday afternoon, and immediately afterward the judge called a second bunch of five and court sat until a late hour getting evidence and hearing arguments. The court then adjourned, and the jury retired. Up to noon today they had not reached a verdict, and it is feared they will not agree.

WHEAT BADLY DAMAGED.

Thirty Districts Report Injury to Fall-Sown Grain.

Reports received by R. G. Dun & Co. from their correspondents in the grain centers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, show that the damage to wheat in 44 districts runs from a nominal figure to 50 per cent of the crop, and, in a few instances, 50 per cent is exceeded. Sixteen districts stated that there has been no loss whatever. Out of the 44 centers mentioned, 30 reported the injury to fall wheat and 22 the injury to spring wheat as exceeding 10 per cent. The greatest damage was caused by heavy rains, and in many cases the correspondents declared that if the storms continued the crops in their neighborhoods would be nearly destroyed. In a few fields in Washington and Idaho, hot weather also had an injurious effect, and in some instances cold weather caused the freezing of fall-sown wheat last winter.

Reports of the prospects for fall trade partook of the discouragement of the farmers in the damaged districts. The predictions, as a rule, were "fair," "not very fair," and "not flattering," while one correspondent thought it necessary to add to these lines, "there will be no distress," and another tempered his opinion "fair" with "considering." Many who are stationed in thriving places said the outlook might be called fair if the rain would stop.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58@59c; Valley, 59@60c; Bluestem, 60@61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 42@44c; choice gray, 39@40c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, 16½@17½; brewing, 18.50 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, 45@50c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c; store, 22½@27½c.

Eggs—17½@18c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.50; springs, \$2.25@3.50; geese, \$6@6.50 for old, \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@13½c per pound.
Potatoes—75c@1.00 per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70¢ per 100; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 60¢ per box; green corn, 12½@15c per dozen.

Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c; lambs, 7½c per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new, \$1.50@1.65 per sack.
Potatoes, new, 90c@1.00 per sack.
Beets, per sack, \$1.10.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1@1.75.
Cauliflower, 75c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Cherries, 75c@1.00.
Peaches, 75c@90c.
Apples, \$1.25@1.75 per box.
Pears, \$1.75@2 per box.
Prunes, \$1 per box.
Watermelons, \$1@2.50.
Cantaloupes, 50c@1.00.
Blackberries, \$1.50@1.75.
Butter—Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy 17@20c ranch, 12½@17c per lb.
Eggs, 26c.

Cheese—Native, 12@13c.
Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 16½c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$7@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$14.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton \$21; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@14c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@14c; Valley, 14@19c; Northern, 8@10c.
Onions—Silverskin, 90c@1.00 per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 22@26c; fancy dairy, 23@25c do seconds, 19@22c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 19@22c; fancy ranch, 22@26c.
Hops—Nominal.