

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Summary of Its Investigations in the Islands.

EMPTY CLAIMS OF FILIPINOS

Dewey Made No Promises to Aguinaldo
—A History of Events That Preceded the Spanish War.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchange between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents, the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and finally a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task entrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capability of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches a little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, it declares it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement the commission quotes from an insurgent proclama on showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the Episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equity in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagals, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Nate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money.

The arrangement was not acceptable to the people. The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than two 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic revolutions occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Angustini came to Manila as governor-general at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Angustini sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June, Aguinaldo came.

Relations With Aguinaldo.

On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo: On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul-general at Singapore:

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong, arrange with commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. PRATT."

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible.' The

Gunboat Sank a Poacher.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The whaling bark Charles A. Morgan, which arrived today from Japanese waters, brings the story of the sinking of a Japanese sealing schooner by the Russian gunboat Alexis. The schooner, which carried a crew of 21 men, was caught poaching on Russian sealing preserves.

Three of her men were picked up by the Russian's boats, but the rest were drowned.

necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th, and Mirs bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the commodore.

"It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 1 by the United States consul at Manila and others, that the Filipinos had broken out in insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 Mr. Williams had telegraphed: 'Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war.'

Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived, with 13 of his staff, on May 19, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time."

First Idea of Independence.
The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish, and how General Anderson arrived, and Aguinaldo, at his request, removed from Cavite to Bacoor.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

A brief chapter tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt, through a commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intention, purposes and desires of the Filipino people.

The Outbreak.
This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of February 4, with the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraska sentinel. The commission, in concluding this chapter, says:

"After the landing of our troops, Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris his determination was strengthened. He did not only openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable. We were attacked by bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived that any American had sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

"Should our power, by any fatality, be withdrawn the commission believes the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free government and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable.

GOVERNOR GEER PROCLAIMS

November 30 a Day of Thanksgiving— Things to Be Thankful For.

Salem, Nov. 3.—Governor Geer today proclaimed November 30 a day of general thanksgiving. The proclamation among other things contains the following:

"The year just drawing to a close has been one of general happiness and contentment. The earth has given forth abundance of its products, for which in all cases better compensation has been received than in former years. Our laboring classes are more generally employed at wages more nearly satisfactory than at any previous time for a generation.

"The mandates of spreading civilization are calling upon us as a great nation, to carry forward the banner of progress and enlightenment, and the task is being performed with willing ness and enthusiasm that do credit to our recognition of duty that we could not shirk if we would and would not if we could."

Disease Was More Deadly.

Washington, Nov. 4.—A recapitulation of the casualties in action and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows a grand total of 10,076 men. The casualty list alone aggregates 3,454, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,764 enlisted men wounded.

MAY BLOCK WHITE'S RETREAT

Boers Moving to the South Past Ladysmith.

MOVE ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY

Apparently Mounting More Heavy Guns to the North and Northeast of the Town—British Defense Preparations.

London, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday morning:

"Matters today are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble. A Boer contingent, 1,500 strong, is clearly visible from the camp, streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town."

Defense of Ladysmith.

London, Nov. 6.—There is very little fresh intelligence today, but it is believed that the Delagoa bay cable route, if not already restored, speedily will be, thus giving quicker communication with the Cape.

The situation is still hopeful. The accounts that continue to arrive regarding the fighting on Farquhar's farm only confirm its serious nature and the narrow escape General White had. On this point, the Morning Post remarks:

"Nothing tells such a tale of battle as the list of the missing. When the missing exceed the killed, it is safe to write defeat across the story, because missing means abandonment or surrender."

It now appears as if it were only the arrival of the naval contingent from the Powerful which prevented a worse disaster. It seems that when it was seen that retirement was imperative, two Natal cavalrymen volunteered to convey a dispatch across the Boer lines, but the risk was considered too great, and flag signaling was employed instead. The distance was too great and the ground too rough for cavalry to go to his assistance.

According to dispatches filed Tuesday, defensive works were being constructed on the hills around Ladysmith, and it was expected there that the big naval guns would be mounted the following day.

The Boers were threatening to attack the town in force Wednesday and Thursday, and the women, children and other non-combatants were being sent by train to the south. Ladysmith is provisioned for two months.

Shelling of Mafeking.

London, Nov. 6.—The special correspondence of the Daily Mail, at Mafeking, under date of October 25, says: "General Cronje's bombardment of Mafeking was monotonous. The Boers fired 62 shells, but did no harm, the whole town, even the ladies, laughing at the affair. He threatens to bring a 40-pounder from Pretoria. Cronje says he is sorry for the women's sake that he shelled the town. Fifteen hundred of his command have since departed to the southward. Small parties of our garrison issue forth nightly and harass Boer outposts. I hear that the Daily Mail's correspondent at Loboski is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers."

Justice Was Swift.

Ellensburg, Wash., Nov. 6.—Sheriff Brown came in on a late train last night from Cleelum with the man he arrested for the Rhenke robbery. William Rhenke was with him, carrying the recovered jewelry. The fellow was "sweated" after his arrest, and finally directed Rhenke to a chunder pile, where it was found. It is believed all was recovered except one watch. The prisoner, who says his name is John Herman, admitted his guilt almost immediately and told all about the affair.

He went before Judge Davidson in chambers, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, sentence being passed within 50 hours after the crime was committed.

Wholly Will Return to Manila.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Colonel John H. Wholley, of the Washington volunteers, will not accompany his regiment home when it is mustered out. Upon receipt of the news of his appointment as major of volunteers today he called his men together and made a speech thanking them for their gallant service at the front, and expressing regret that he was not permitted to make the journey north. The commander then presented to company H the brass sights taken from two Krupp guns captured at Santa Ana, February 5. In honor of 26 men who graduated at Whitman college, Walla Walla, the institution will be presented with the bell captured at Pasig, March 7. The bell was part of the church chim.

Alabama Town Burned.

Thomasville, Ala., Nov. 6.—A disastrous fire started about 11 o'clock last night in the office of N. B. Boyles' large store, and by 1 o'clock every business house in town, except the Morning Star Company and J. P. Turner & Sons, was burned. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Retains the Belt.

Ringside, Coney Island Sporting Club, Nov. 6.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship of the world, Referee George Siler giving him the decision at the end of the 25th round over Sailor Tom Sharkey, at the Coney Island Sporting Club tonight.

It was one of the most marvelous battles that has ever taken place, and the greatest crowd that ever gathered in the Coney Island club house witnessed the desperate struggle for supremacy.

MINES AND MINING.

Copper Properties Around White Horse Are to Be Developed.

It was reported in Skagway recently by J. Almer McCormick that the extensive copper properties around White Horse have passed from the hands of Porter & Co., the original owners, to the British-American corporation. It is understood that Porter and his associates could not secure a charter for the properties, and that the British-American company got them under twenty different grants, and the properties are all now merged into one. The British-American corporation is one of the heaviest mining concerns operating on the coast. Last winter it purchased the famous Le Roi quartz mines of the Rossland, B. C., district, and not long ago acquired extensive hydraulic interests in the Atlin country. It is generally believed that if this company has actually secured the White Horse properties they will at once determine their value, and satisfactory results will be quickly followed by mills and smelters.

Nelson Mining.

Recently the Hall mines, of Nelson, B. C., closed a contract for a new steel wire tramway rope 50,000 feet in length. This rope is of a high grade steel, and has a breaking strain of nearly 70 tons, and weighs about 35 tons. It is to replace the old cable, and will be specially manufactured for the work, and is the fourth cable used at the mine, each cable lasting an average of a year.

The Venus group of mines is employing 13 men. The tunnel is in about 200 feet and gives a depth of about 75 feet on the vein. At present the ledge maintains an average width of two and one-half feet. Assays upon the ore average \$60 to the ton.

The monthly report of the superintendent of the Eschequer mine shows a list of separate assays made during the month. They are for gold only and the list reads: \$77.72, \$99.22, \$86.81, \$30.59, \$68.21, \$83.11 and \$25.22.

Atlin Is Growing.

Men returning from Atlin report the town to be assuming a more permanent aspect. A number of good frame buildings are being erected, among them a three-story structure for the Bank of Halifax. The Bank of British North America is also putting up a new home for itself, and buildings are being erected by McLean & McFeley, the Parsons Produce Company, Thomas Dunn, hardware dealer, and Fortin & LeCapelein, druggists.

Deserting Dawson for Nome.

F. H. Vining, who arrived from Dawson, says the people of that city are far more excited over Cape Nome than are the citizens of Skagway, and it is believed there that Dawson will be crowded with people before spring ready to hurry to Nome as soon as the ice goes out of the Yukon. He continues: "It is believed that by going by the way of the Yukon river Nome will be reached two weeks earlier than by the ocean route."

Will Add Copper Output.

Another mining tributary to Juneau will be opened in the spring, and this will add copper to Juneau's output to the wealth of the world. The Rainy Hollow district on the Dalton trail, 12 miles from Pleasant camp, and 60 miles from Pyramid harbor, will be the scene of considerable activity in the spring.

Mining Notes.

The company of capitalists who recently bonded the Bonanza Queen group of nine mines, in the Silverton district, for \$150,000, are not of the average Eastern people looking for a safe investment. On the contrary, they are all old mining men, who for years have made the buying and developing of mines their business. They are Messrs. Metcalfe, Shaw and Gallagher, from Montana. Their names are familiar to many of the best camps in the West, and their connection with Washington mines cannot but fail to give the properties added standing in the far East. This is the class of men needed here and every mining man tender them a hearty welcome.

A strike of real importance has been made in the San Poil. A week ago a stringer of ore was encountered in the south drift in the lower level and this at once led into a fine body of pay ore. Thursday afternoon the clean ore was five feet wide and had every appearance of permanency. This last strike, it is claimed, puts the San Poil in fine shape as a producer. A rumor is extant that this property is about to change hands.

Another rich gold find is reported near Baker City, Oregon. The rich pay ore is an 18-inch vein, in which are found cubes of free gold. Six inches of the lead is phenomenal in the amount of free gold it contains. The lead is in the Pocatons Belle and the owners are two old Cripple Creekers, Charles Buzzard and Tom Kinehart.

Among other improvements, states the Baker City Democrat, the Ilex people are constructing an underground water ditch to carry water 2,700 feet to the m'n's hoisting machine and boarding-house. An ample supply of water will be conveyed in covered boxes. A gentleman says there is a foot of snow at the mine.

Many Western Washington mines are now quoted upon the boards of Eastern mining exchanges. In fact, much of the buying and selling of the best properties in this part of the state is done in the far East today.

An Astorian who was grubstaked by Angus Gor, and sent to Alaska in search of gold, has succeeded, it is reported, in cleaning up \$60,000, so that Mr. Gor is nearly \$30,000 to the good on a small investment.

EARLY WINTER.

The Yukon and Upper Rivers Closed Sooner Than Usual This Year—Scows in Danger.

Reports from the interior indicate that winter has come to stay, and essays to make a record date for closing navigation on the Yukon and upper rivers, says the Alaskan. The weather from Le Barge northward has been much below zero for a week past, and since then telegraph information was to the effect that the thermometer was 18 degrees below zero at Hootalingua, which is about 20 miles below lower Le Barge, and 22 degrees below at Dawson.

Great quantities of ice are coming out of tributary rivers, and it would not be surprising if the Yukon should block with ice soon after the 27 inst. To all appearance a moderation of the weather is the only thing in human reason to prevent the river from closing a full week earlier than it did last year. A gentleman who is pretty well experienced in Klondike navigation says that the chances are very good for catching fully 100 scows in the ice when the Yukon closes. This is a high estimate.

It is well known that a number of scows left Bennett with the expectation of wintering this side of Dawson, and some scows will yet leave Bennett with the intention of waiting for spring at Lower Le Barge. There were six men on the two scows wrecked in White Horse rapids lately, but four of them were rescued. Mr. Robinson had life in his body when brought to shore, and J. T. Bethune trieverly means to resuscitate him, but his efforts were in vain, and the cold water or internal injuries proved fatal to him.

It turns out that the steamboat Lindeman may not be a total loss. At Windy Arm the owners of the Lindeman saved the cargo of a Dawsonite's wrecked scow, for which they will get \$3,000 salvage, so they are ahead on disasters, as the total cost to them of the Lindeman was only \$1,600, although she originally cost \$6,000.

Proved a Boomerang.

Hon. C. W. D. Clifford is satisfied with the Atlin country as a mining district, but he says it is not a great producer. He thinks valuable quartz will soon be discovered, but pronounces the country on the whole no poor-man's camp. He says further to the Alaskan: "From what I can learn of the banks of Atlin the output in placer this year will be from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. "The Anaconda group of quartz claims, purchased not long ago by Lord Hamilton, are being developed by a small crew. A day and night shift is at work, and already the men have tunneled 30 to 40 feet and the prospects get better the farther they go. "The alien exclusion law discouraged the investment of capital in Atlin this year, but I look for hydraulics to take the lead in the development of the placers. The exclusion law has proved a boomerang. I have been opposed to it and shall stand for its repeal."

Todd Lees, en route from Atlin to Vancouver, says that he has reliable information that up till October 15, royalty paid on the Atlin placer output for the season amounted to \$110,000, and it was estimated in official circles that the output will be more than a million.

General mining along the creeks will continue three weeks more, says Mr. Lees, and after that drifting will be done to some extent on some of the creeks through the winter. He estimates 500 people will remain in the Atlin country this winter.

Are Salmon Trout Trout?

This is the closed season for trout under the new law. There is some disagreement as to whether the fish popularly known as the salmon trout should be called a trout, says the Portland Telegram.

Many persons, particularly those who like to fish for them in the winter time, insist that the salmon trout is a young steelhead, and that fishermen are opposed to them because they eat eggs which chinook salmon have deposited. It will be left for the courts to decide this mooted question, over which learned doctors disagree, and most people believe that they will decide it in the matter of fact way and call the salmon trout a trout.

This species is the only kind of trout that will bite in the winter time, and many Portland sportsmen have been accustomed to fishing for them all winter long. They are gamey, and the meat is of excellent flavor, and the fish form a good change of diet during the winter time.

Improving Juneau Wharf.

The city wharf at Juneau has undergone wonderful changes during the past 10 days, and the Pacific Coast Company, which owns a net work of wharves along the water front, has now started in earnest to construct its mammoth bunkers with a capacity of 2,000 tons of coal. This is a \$10,000 improvement. The old warehouse has been cut in two, and one-half now presents a broadside to the incoming steamers, leaving a large dockyard between it and the other section. The new bunkers will be directly to the south and the pile-driver crew is now at work putting in torredo-proof piles, which come directly from Puget sound. These piles are covered with tar and wrapped in heavy canvass, and by this means are insured against the ravages of the torredo.

Locations for New Salmon Hatcheries.

One of the prime objects of the recent trip of Fish Commissioner Reed along the coast of Oregon was to find locations for new hatcheries. He succeeded in determining upon but one site. The one decided on is on Coos bay, or rather on the south fork of Coos river, above the head of tide water.

HEAVY WOOL MOVEMENT.

Condition in London Prompts Speculative Buying.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: British disasters in South Africa have brought to view something besides the steady self-reliance of the English people, and that they hold not many American securities to be dislodged in any time of alarm, but are uninclined to take more stocks, and money looks for safe investment. A little decline of 1/2c in wheat and 1/2c in corn does not hinder exports, though it is some evidence that growers think they have ample supplies.

Atlantic exports of wheat for five weeks have been, flour included, 15,686,500 bushels, against 18,182,631 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 2,713,551 bushels, against 3,917,434 bushels last year. Western receipts of wheat have continued heavy, but have not rivalled last year's extraordinary outpouring, amounting to only 35,958,087 bushels in five weeks, against 49,640,791 bushels last year.

The enormous sales of wool at Boston, 21,557,500 pounds reported, making 25,368,700 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, are extremely important. That not all is for consumption, as the trade is naturally tempted to believe, may be true, and yet actual purchases by the mills of half that quantity would imply extraordinary encouragement respecting the demand for woolen goods. The prices have been generally advanced to an average scarcely below that of May, 1892, and for Ohio washed, light and dark unwashed and pulled wool slightly higher. Expectation of higher prices at London prompts much speculative buying, but the demand for woolen goods is also undeniably encouraging. Cotton manufacturers have also been in great demand, with prices constantly rising.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per sack.
Potatoes, new, \$16 @ 18.
Beets, per sack, 85c.
Turnips, per sack, 65c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 90c.
Cauliflower, 75c per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1 @ 1.25 per 100 pounds.
Peaches, 65 @ 80c.
Apples, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per box.
Pears, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Watermelons, \$1.50.
Nutmegs, 50 @ 75c.
Butter—Creamery, 28c per pound; dairy, 17 @ 22c; ranch, 20c per pound.
Eggs—Firm, 30c.
Cheese—Native, 18 @ 14c.
Poultry—11 @ 12 1/2c; dressed, 13 1/2c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$17.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.65; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; Graham, per barrel, \$2.90; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.75.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.00.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54c; Valley, 55c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; Graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 34 @ 36c; choice gray, 32 @ 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15 @ 16.00; brewing, \$18.50 @ 20.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9 @ 11; clover, \$7 @ 8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50 @ 55c; seconds, 42 1/2 @ 45c; dairy, 37 1/2 @ 40c; store, 25 @ 35c.
Eggs—25 @ 27 1/2c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00 @ 3.50; geese, \$5.50 @ 6.00 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13 @ 14c per pound.
Potatoes—60 @ 65c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5 @ 6c per pound; celery, 70 @ 75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3 @ 4c per pound; tomatoes, 75c per box; green corn, 12 1/2 @ 15c per dozen.
Hops—7 @ 10c; 1898 crop, 5 @ 6c.
Wool—Valley, 12 @ 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14c; mohair, 27 @ 30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound.
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 @ 3.50; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 @ 8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12 @ 14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 @ 15c; Valley, 18 @ 20c; Northern, 8 @ 10c.
Hops—1899 crop, 7 1/2 @ 12 1/2c per pound.
Onions—Yellow, 75 @ 85c per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery 27 @ 29c; do seconds, 27 1/2 @ 28c; fancy dairy, 24 @ 27c; do seconds, 23 @ 24c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 25 @ 30c; fancy ranch, 40c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19.00 @ 20.50; bran, \$17.50 @ 18.00.