

# BATTLE AT MODDER RIVER

## Methuen's Column Engaged the Boers.

### FIGHTING LASTED TEN HOURS

The Boers Were Forced to Quit Their Position, but the British Could Not Follow Them Up.

London, Dec. 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Cape Town, Nov. 30.—General Methuen reports:

"Modder River, Nov. 30.—Reconnoitered at 5 A. M. the enemy's position on the river Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river being full. Action commenced with the artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 3:30 A. M. The guards on the right and the Ninth brigade on the left attacked the position in a widely extended formation, at 6:30, and, supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupps, etc. The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway.

"After desperate, hard fighting, which lasted 10 hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. General Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers.

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one man particularly, it is the two batteries of artillery."

Situation at Mafeking.

London, Dec. 2.—Colonel Baden-Powell, under date of Mafeking, November 30, has sent the following to the war office through General Forestier-Walker, at Cape Town:

"All well here. Cronje has gone with a commando and with about 20 wagons to Rietvlei, Transvaal, leaving most of the guns here with the Marico and Lichtenburg contingents, with orders to shell us into submission. Bombardment and sniping continue, with very small results.

"The enemy's sentries drew us out Saturday by making a show of going away and leaving a big gun apparently in a state of being dismantled. Our scouts found the enemy hidden in force, so we sat tight.

"The enemy's 94-pounder became damaged, and has been replaced by another, more efficient. I am daily pushing out our advance work, with good results. The health of the garrison is good. No casualties to report."

Boer Loss at Belmont and Graspan.

Orange River, Dec. 2.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to be 140, and at Graspan 400. Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

The Race to Manila.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Colombo, on her way to Manila. This brings her up to the cruiser Brooklyn for the first time since their ocean race to the Philippines began. The Brooklyn arrived at Colombo yesterday, and will coal probably in time to get away ahead of the New Orleans. The latter has been gaining of late, and has bettered her position by two days against the Brooklyn since leaving Aden. The indications are that the New Orleans will be the first to arrive at Manila.

Dispatches just received from Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, say that at 10 o'clock, the evening of Sunday, November 26, the Nineteenth regiment encountered an entrenched force of the enemy at Pavia, who opened a heavy fire. The leading battalion replied, and, after several volleys, the Nineteenth flanked the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreating to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the Nineteenth were killed.

A New Triple Alliance.

London, Dec. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester today said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he said, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon branches, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain is indeed a guarantee of peace to the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

Harpers Embarrassed.

New York, Nov. 30.—The State Trust Company, as trustees of the first mortgage yesterday issued notice of the company's intention of taking possession of the property, including the publication of the periodicals known as Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar and Harper's Round Table. There will be no interruption in the issues of the various publications.

Collision at Paterson.

New York, Dec. 2.—The eastbound Buffalo express, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, while standing outside the station at the Van Winkle street crossing at Paterson, N. J., at 7:45 tonight, was run into by a swiftly moving accommodation train, bound from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Jersey City. Six people were killed, and there are now 20 injured at the hospital in Paterson, several of whom may die.

# BATTLE OF GRASPAN.

Boers Stood Before Artillery Fire, But an Infantry Attack Routed Them.

Orange River, Nov. 30.—The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy, strongly entrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railroad at Rooi Langto, near Graspan. The Lancashires, under Lewis, reconnoitered in an armored train Friday. The Boers shelled the train, killing Lewis and a private. General Methuen then advanced. His column made a detour and bivouacked for the night at Swink's Pan, three miles from the Boer position. At dawn the advance began, the guards forming the reserve. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes.

The Boer guns opened fire. The batteries of the British artillery, posted on each side, shelled the Boers, the practice being good on both sides. The Boers stuck tenaciously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade.

Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, General Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northampton, the Northumberland and the Lancashires, with the naval brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer positions, in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Colonel Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suffering terribly.

Casualties at Graspan.

London, Nov. 30.—A dispatch has been received here from General Buller, giving a list of casualties among the troops engaged in the battle of Graspan, but which is now officially designated as the battle of Estin. It proves, as was anticipated, that the British success was heavily bought. The losses announced today, added to the naval brigade casualties previously reported, make a grand total of 198, the cost of General Methuen's second battle.

In the engagement, the Yorkshires apparently bore, with the naval brigade, the brunt of the fighting, as there were in addition to three officers, 48 of the rank and file killed, wounded and missing. The fact that the list contained the casualties of the Ninth Lancers seems to dispose of the fears that the cavalry was surrounded and captured, especially as none of the lancers are reported missing.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

His Opponents Not Settled on a Plan for Getting Rid of Him.

New York, Nov. 30.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: No plans have yet been matured for the exclusion of B. H. Roberts from membership in the house. Mr. Roberts' credentials are regular in form and he is as much entitled to be sworn in as a member as any other representative-elect who may present himself at the bar of the house next Monday. His right to take part in the election of a speaker will not be questioned by the hold-over clerk, and it is doubtful if any precedents can be found to sustain the speaker thereafter in refusing to administer the customary oath.

Precedents made in dealing with former delegates from the territory of Utah are conceded not to apply to the full-fledged representatives whom Utah as a state now sends to congress. Both democratic and republican leaders are seeking some method of dealing with the Roberts case which will take it wholly out of partisan politics. Undoubtedly the fairest and most satisfactory procedure would be to acknowledge the legality of the Utah member's credentials, and to refer his disputed qualifications, as the constitution provides, to the subsequent judgment of the house.

A resolution to expel him on the ground of his polygamous relations would require a two-thirds vote, and in securing the majority the co-operation of the two parties in the house would be more convincingly demonstrated than in any irregular effort to juggle him out of his eligibility on a point of order requiring only a majority vote. It is felt by the more experienced managers on both sides that the issue raised by Mr. Roberts' election, to be met effectively, should be met in a deliberate, dignified and altogether regular way.

Major Howard's Funeral.

Omaha, Nov. 30.—Major Guy Howard, who was killed in the Philippines last October, was buried here today with military honors, interment being in Prospect Hill cemetery. The funeral was strictly private, and was conducted at the residence of Judge J. M. Woolworth, father-in-law of the deceased, and including only the ceremony of the Episcopal church, read by Bishop Williams, assisted by Dean Fair. Military funeral rites had been observed in Manila, October 25.

The transport Mananasse, with three companies of the Thirty-first infantry has arrived at Manila. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for 12 days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

Used His Pen Too Freely.

Washington, Nov. 30.—N. E. Dawson, a clerk in the office of General Miles, has been dropped from the rolls on account of letters he has written to officials of the government reflecting upon the president.

A company of capitalists has purchased the entire village of Smithville, Mass., including a three-story brick factory, a machine shop, storehouses, a country store, 13 dwellings and other buildings.

# FILIPINO FORCE SURRENDERS

## Eight Hundred Tagals Laid Down Their Arms.

### AMERICANS AMONG PRISONERS

Lieutenant Monroe, of General Lawton's Force, Accepted the Surrender of General Conon's Force.

Manila, Dec. 4.—General Conon surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, several Americans and 70 Spanish prisoners and the garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Viscaya, to Lieutenant Monroe, with 50 men of the Fourth cavalry.

Otis' Report of Operations.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Otis' advice to the war department show that the advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed, and the American troops continue to drive back and disperse the scattered bands encountered. He states that Captain Warwick, of the Eighteenth infantry, was killed in an engagement at Pasi, Ilo Ilo province, November 27.

CALIXTO WAS ASSASSINATED.

He and Alvarez Stirred the People up to the Point of Insurrection.

Manila, Dec. 4.—The steamer Salvador, from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, which has arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Veyre, of the United States gunboat Castine.

The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and the lack of food resulting from the island's blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on November 15 of Calixto, a firebrand and the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, mayor of the town of Tetuan.

Midel, under a pretext, secured Calixto's presence in Tetuan and where the mayor station guards. The latter fired a volley, killing Calixto instantly. Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Veyre for the occupation of Zamboanga.

Commander Veyre asked that Dato Mandi, with 500 of his followers, stationed on a neighboring island, come to Zamboanga.

The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. The Castine was saluted with 21 guns, and Commander Veyre landed 100 bluejackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Dato Mandi's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords, and were used on picket duty.

Commander Veyre dispatched the gunboat Manila on November 15 to Jolo to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third regiment, under Captain Nichols, arrived on November 17, and two more companies followed them shortly. Mandi's followers then returned home and Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and the artillery pieces.

On the afternoon of November 20, Midel called a meeting of the local chiefs, who formally deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists in the island and elected Midel president of the new insular government established under American sovereignty and control. The chiefs formally requested Commander Veyre to grant exemption from taxes until the re-establishment of commercial relations, permission to carry arms in the mountains, religious freedom and the power to conduct local government as they had previously done, which requests, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General Bates, the military governor of the district, the commander granted.

Commander Veyre then effected an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and their followers, Alvarez signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on November 22, at a point on the coast near the rebel town of Mercedes. Alvarez delivered 14 Nordenfeldts and Maxims, with ammunition, which were stored on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims, as were also 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession of the revolutionists from six Spanish gunboats bought by the army from Spain, which the revolutionists looted before the Americans could get possession.

Alvarez and only a dozen followers left, the remainder of the revolutionists having scattered and returned to their occupations. Commander Veyre, having started to occupy Zamboanga, is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatic skill.

Wood Will Return to Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Leonard Wood will return to Cuba next week. He says he expects to remain in the line of the army as long as he lives and is permitted to remain.

His First Report.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In the first annual report of Secretary Root, just made public, frequent reference is made to the report of General Otis to show the magnitude of the task set for him in the Philippines with the inadequate forces at his command when the outbreak came, and a high tribute is paid to the courage of the troops who, in the face of great hardships, voluntarily consented to forego an immediate return to their homes upon the expiration of their terms of service.

# THE GILMORE PARTY.

First Authentic Account of Their Experiences.

Manila, Dec. 2.—When the landing party of the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant-Commander McCracken, took the town of Nigan, province of South Iloos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenshein, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieutenant, J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with a party of the Yorktown, was captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Mr. Sonnenshein was imprisoned at Araba for a long time with Lieutenant Gilmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Araba, November 19, addressed to "Any naval officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note was signed "Gilmore."

Sonnenshein's Story.

According to Mr. Sonnenshein, when Lieutenant Gilmore's launch entered the river from Baler harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit, Lieutenant Gilmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg and both his feet stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieutenant Gilmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that the should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrisons, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown.

A sailor of Lieutenant Gilmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing on him as he went.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, when General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd were aligned to be executed.

Lieutenant Gilmore said: "As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied."

Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution.

When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Araba, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieutenant Gilmore was given a house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

LIGHTSHIP ON THE BEACH.

Almost High and Dry—Vessel Not at All Injured.

Astoria, Or., Dec. 2.—Captain Babidge, of the steamer Miller, which arrived from Fort Canby this evening, reports that the lightship was driven several hundred feet further upon the beach during the night, and now lies almost high and dry at low tide. She is broadside on between the ledges of rocks, her bow pointing toward McKenzie head, and from her sheltered position it is not thought she will be broken up.

Today some members of the life saving crew waded out the vessel and went aboard to take off their lines. A thorough examination showed that the ship was perfectly dry, and was uninjured, except that her rudder was gone.

The crew is still at the Fort Canby hospital, and all are in good health, with the exception of Seaman Antoni Enberg, who was thrown against the wheel yesterday and had two ribs on his left side fractured. Owing to the heavy gale raging today, no attempt was made by any of the tugs to reach the stranded ship.

NO UPSHIPPING IN CUBA.

Agitators Are Being Closely Watched by the Authorities.

Havana, Dec. 2.—La Lucha, in an editorial on the situation in Cuba, says:

"There will be neither revolt nor insurrection. Matters are in a grave condition, but not alarmingly so. The judicious behavior of all persons of influence will prevent violent or sensational developments. There has been no outbreak of armed men in any part of the island, and as a matter of fact the people in the rural districts intend to squelch any attempt at a rising.

"The farmers who had to be forced to fight Spain are now beginning to recover from the effects of that struggle. They know that the Americans are determined to maintain the peace, and they know also that the American authorities are kept fully informed of every step taken by men who are giving a percentage of their salaries by buy arms. The other imbeciles—the agitators and office-holders, who are using the money they receive from the United States to further plans which they must know are doomed to failure—are also marked men. The American government has in Cuba an unapproachable spy service, largely composed of Cubans themselves."

Advance in Cocaine.

New York, Dec. 2.—Persons who are accustomed to buying cocaine have been forced to pay much more for it recently than the normal price. The drug has risen from \$2.50 an ounce to \$8.25 an ounce in the last few months. This is caused by the revolution in Peru. That South American republic raises practically all the raw cocaine that the world consumes.

# PACIFIC COAST NEWS

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

New Line Taps Wheat Growing Territory.

The Enid and Tonkawa railroad, the new line which the Rock Island has been building for the past few months in Oklahoma, east from North Euid has been formally opened for traffic.

This new line of railroad is about 26 miles long, and is built through a section of the territory exceptionally rich for wheat growing. Three stations about equal distances apart have been established on the new road and have been named Cropper Garber and Billings.

This line gives promise of being one of the best paying branches of the Rock Island. Within the past few weeks during which time a part of the road has been open for traffic over 50 cars of wheat have been hauled out. At each of the three stations flourishing towns are springing up and elevators and other buildings are being erected as fast as the material can be procured. A few days before the line opened there were 60 carloads of lumber and supplies on a siding at Enid waiting for the completion of the track to be hauled to Billings.

This new railroad is already a favorite with the farmers of the territory through which it passes and they are jubilant over its building.

Fisheries.

Fish Commissioner Little has received partial reports from Puget Sound canneries and places the estimate of the season's pack between 85,000 and 90,000 cases. While the fall pack was disappointing the total exceeded by considerably over 100 per cent the pack of last season and places Puget sound next to Alaska as the greatest salmon canning district of the coast.

Three acres have been bought on the Little Spokane river for a state fish hatchery, and buildings will be erected at once to cost \$2,500. About 10,000 "baby" salmon will be shipped to this hatchery from the Chewaukum hatchery on the Wenatchee. It is reported that the fish commission deposited 1,000,000 Eastern trout in the Yakima river at Cle Elum a few weeks ago.

Mining Property Sold.

The quickest mining deal ever made in the history of Oregon was closed last week by Mrs. Jacobs, of Portland, just three days after the bond was given to a Baker City firm. The property sold is the Knapp property, on Rock creek. The purchaser is J. B. Dabney and the price paid was \$75,000. Ground has already been broken for the erection of bunkhouses, blacksmith shop, etc., and two shifts of men working night and day will at once commence sinking the shaft. Work will continue through the winter.

Pacific Coast Chat.

Dawson mail and men from the steamer Anglican have arrived in Skagway.

A lone mounted highwayman held up three men in the outskirts of Walla Walla the other night.

Twenty-two carloads of apples have been shipped from Farmington, in Whitman county, this season.

A fir was cut in a lumber camp near Menlo, Pacific county, Wash., which produced 32,000 feet of fine lumber.

Arthur Huey, who left his home in Walla Walla in July to work in the harvest fields, has not since been heard of.

Farmers in Eastern Washington report that the fall-sown wheat is taller for the season than it has been in the past 30 years.

A literary and social co-operative club is being organized in Tacoma for the study of municipal affairs and social intercourse.

The Pacific sheet metal works at Fairhaven are turning out 135,000 cans a day. Clam cans are now being made for several canneries on the Sound.

Scalps to the number of 393 of wild animals in Lake county, Wash., were presented to the county court during its late session, the regular November term.

The way building is going on in Grants Pass indicates at least that people have much confidence in the permanency of the town, says the Observer of that town.

The Great Northern has ordered 10 more new engines from the Brooks Locomotive Works. They will weigh 182,000 pounds each, with 150,000 pounds on the driving wheels.

The O. R. & N has completed its cut off from Walla Junction to Grange City, a distance of 66 miles. By this cut off 23 miles is saved on the main line.

The loss on the Aberdeen cannery, which was burned at Fairhaven, has been settled. Mr. Seaborg gets about \$70,000 for the loss of his cannery and stock. He estimates his loss at \$110,000.

Secretary Baldy, of the Whatcom Shingle Manufacturers' Association, reports that 90 per cent of the shingle mills of the county have closed in response to the order of the state association.

With the exception of a small spot opposite the railroad warehouse, Lake Bennett is frozen over at Bennett from the southern end to a point a mile to the north, but the ice at the northern end is not thick.

The people of Ashland, Or., subscribed and paid \$2,155.85 to pay indebtedness of their normal school before it could be decided to the state. All claims were paid, and a balance of \$62.75 was turned over to the regents with the title to the new school.

# WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Unfavorable Weather for Distribution of Seasonable Goods.

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: The price situation generally is apparently one of notable strength. Farm products, it is true, notably wheat and corn, have been weak and lower on unsatisfactory foreign demand, and a bearish influence exercised by increasing supplies of former grain. Other cereals are stronger, however. Provisions have been lower, largely on increased receipts of hogs, but lard has been steady on good export demand. Woolen goods have been strong also, despite unfavorable weather. Raw wool has again advanced on heavy trading, and what is additionally interesting, prices at the latest foreign wool sales appear to have gained to a parity with recent advances here.

Crop damage reports from Brazil have been a moving feature in coffee, which started from a very low price level and, with large stocks carried over from previous years. The price of this staple advanced nearly 1 cent in November. A marked tendency toward higher prices for hardware is reported at a number of markets. Holiday business in this line has opened well, and the prospect for spring trade is regarded as encouraging.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,699,490 bushels, against 3,683,677 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States, as usual at this period are larger, numbering 171 for the week as compared with 202 last week, 212 in this week a year ago, 250 in 1897, 359 in 1896, and 315 in 1895. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 25 against 38 last week, 25 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1897, 47 in 1896, and 39 in 1895.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per sack. Potatoes, new, \$16 @ 20. Beets, per sack, 75 @ 85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 50c. Parsnips, per sack, 75 @ 85c. Cauliflower, 75c per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, 75 @ 90c 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, 32c per pound; dairy, 17 @ 22c; ranch, 22c per pound. Eggs—Farm, 33 @ 35c. Cheese—Native, 16c. Poultry—9 @ 10c; dressed, 11 @ 13c. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$17.00 @ 18.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; flour, \$22. Whole—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; blended straight, \$3.10; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.50; whole wheat flour, \$3.10; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16.00; shorts, per ton, \$17.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.00.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—1 Walla Walla, 50 @ 51c; Valley, 51c; Bluestem, 52c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35 @ 36c; choice gray, 35c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$16 @ 16.50; brewing, \$18.00 @ 19.00 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—18 1/2 @ 21c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00 @ 3.50; geese, \$7.00 @ 8.50 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14 @ 15c per pound. Potatoes—50 @ 60c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/2 @ 4c 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, \$5.50 @ 6.00 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 @ 15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 @ 16c; Valley, 18 @ 20c; Northern, 10 @ 12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11 @ 12c per pound. Onions—Yellow, 75 @ 85c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery 24 @ 25c; do seconds, 22 @ 24c; fancy dairy, 21 @ 22c; do seconds, 19 @ 20c per pound. Eggs—Store, 26 @ 34c; fancy ranch, 41c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @ 20.00; bran, \$14 @ 15.00.