

ENGLAND'S LARGE ARMY

Over 200,000 Men to Fight the Boers.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Only Eighty Thousand Men of This Force Now at the Front—There is Great Activity at the Navy-Yards.

London, Feb. 3.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadian and Australian and 26,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there with the exception of 18,000 that are afloat. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000. Wellington, at Waterloo, had 25,000. Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up at Ladysmith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea.

Why so many effectives have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details. It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transports and organization will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as every one knows, outnumber the British residents there three to two.

Cable scraps received during the last 12 hours do not further illuminate the military operations. Various independent correspondents confirm the report that General Buller told his troops January 28 that he hoped to recapture Ladysmith within a week. It is believed in some trustworthy quarters that he is again assailing the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties published by the war office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spionkop to 1,955 officers and men.

Exceptional activity at the navy yards continues, but a correspondent of the press learns that this is chiefly new construction and refitting work. Three ships will be commissioned at Devonport this month.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of Lee-Enfield carbines are defective. Old carbines have been supplied to the outgoing Fourth brigade of cavalry.

CROSSED THE AISLE.

Sibley, of Pennsylvania, Spoke in Favor of Expansion.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Representative Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who attained great prominence in the 54th congress by his earnest championship of free silver, assailed his Democratic colleagues today for their opposition to expansion in a speech that made the floor and galleries roar. Sibley had recanted his views on free silver, and is now generally out of line with his colleagues on the Democratic side. He insisted today that expansion was an original Democratic doctrine promulgated by Jefferson, and adhered to by Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk and Buchanan. In eloquent language he pictured the destiny of the United States carrying the arts of peace and the story of the cross to the remotest corners of the globe. Sibley received an impressive demonstration when he closed.

The remainder of the debate today was uninteresting. It touched the questions of mediation in the Transvaal, lynchings in the South and the jury law in Hawaii. Not much progress was made in the Indian appropriation bill, which was under consideration.

Nearly the entire morning hour in the senate today was occupied by Allen, of Nebraska, in the discussion of the report of Secretary Gage, concerning his transactions with the National City bank, of New York.

Daniel, of Virginia, then delivered an extended speech on the pending financial measure. He vigorously opposed the proposition that the country should go to the gold standard.

Daniel M. Randall, of Indiana, and Charles G. Bennett, of New York, were sworn in as sergeant-at-arms and secretary of the senate, respectively.

Charged With Forging Bonds.
New York, Feb. 3.—Julius Schroeter, of Forest Hill, N. J., was arrested in this city today on a warrant charging forgery, on complaint of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., bankers, who charge Schroeter with forging bonds of the state of Virginia. Upon these alleged forgeries of Virginia bonds, amounting to \$100,000, it is charged that Schroeter succeeded in obtaining loans amounting to \$68,000 from the Importers' & Traders' National bank and Ladenberg, Thalman & Co.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Heroic Efforts Taken at Honolulu to Check the Disease.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, arrived today and reports that up to the time of her departure, 41 deaths from plague had occurred, and there was a total of 52 cases. The Australia had on board 175 passengers, the largest number which ever came to this port on a single steamer from the Hawaiian islands.

In an effort to stamp out the plague, it was decided to burn one of the blocks in Chinatown. The fire was started, and it gained such headway that the fire department could not control it. The flames spread rapidly from one block to another, and soon the whole Chinese quarter was destroyed. Hardly a house was left standing in the district. The Chinese and other residents of the district fled from their homes in terror, and were unable to save much of their effects. As a result of the destruction of the Chinese quarter, 7,000 people were rendered homeless, and they are now living in tents.

The fire destroyed 12 blocks, bounded by Kukui, Queen and Nuanu streets. The most notable building burned was the Kaumakapili, a prominent landmark, and the most comfortable edifice of its kind in Honolulu. It contained a large pipe organ, valued at \$5,000. The steamship Iroquois rendered valuable aid. She put out two lines of hose which saved the Honolulu iron works.

The Australia's passengers were taken off and placed in the quarantine station at Angel island, where they will remain till tomorrow.

According to advices from Honolulu, the transport Aztec, which left this port for Hilo, with 400 mules and horses, may not attempt to land her cargo at Hilo. Lighters would have to be employed, as the wharf there cannot accommodate the Aztec. At present the weather conditions are such that the horses cannot be landed safely, and it is expected that the Aztec will have to return to Honolulu.

There was a small riot at the detention camp at Honolulu the night of the 23d, owing to the refusal of the authorities to allow the Japanese to burn a lot of new lumber for fuel purposes, and because they were restrained from burning a new cottage in which one of their number had died of the plague. The arrival of the reserves ended the troubles, and a careful watch is being kept, as the Japanese are exceedingly sullen and some have armed themselves with clubs.

Affairs at Hilo have quieted, and no more trouble is expected.

Affairs in Japan.

Yokohama, Jan. 15, via San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The event of this week has been the arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth regiment, U. S. V. (colored), on board. In consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu, the Grant was obliged to put in here for coal. Permission having been granted by the authorities, a dress parade of the regiment was held this afternoon and a great crowd witnessed the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiers landing upon the shores of Japan.

The entire disappearance of the plague from Kobe and the occurrence of no more sporadic cases in other parts of the empire, its ravages being now confined entirely to the city of Osaka, is a fact attracting much attention. In the later city it has assumed its most dangerous form, that of lung attack, and has thus become the very breath of pestilence. In spite of this, however, only 39 cases have occurred there.

Boer War in Illinois.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special to the Times-Herald from Danville, Ill., says: Frank Specht, a German, who has an English wife, and William Shoemaker, an Englishman, with a German wife, got into an argument over the Boer war last night. The injured are: Frank Specht, stabbed three times with a pitchfork; may die. William Shoemaker, badly beaten and scratched; Mrs. William Shoemaker, scratched and hair torn out; Mrs. Frank Specht, badly bruised and scratched.

At the beginning of the fracas, the women stood valiantly for their own nationality, but as the fight progressed each forgot country and fought for her husband. When the police arrived, Specht was unconscious and bleeding profusely, while the women were tearing at each other's clothes and hair.

Negus Friendly to England.

New York, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Zurich states that the reports that Menelik is arming are untrue, and that the negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear. Menelik in November last received an extraordinary ambassador sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoy, at which Herr Ilz, his Swiss adviser, was present. The negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the embassy with costly presents for the queen.

French and Russian diplomats are dissatisfied at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing. Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harar railway.

Missionary Killed By Chinese.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Peking says: The report of the death of Emperor Kwang Su is not confirmed. The dispatch adds that the safety of foreigners is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shang Tung, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing. Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harar railway.

WOULD NOT HEAR ABUSE

Senate Once More Shut Off on Pettigrew.

MET BY A POINT OF ORDER

Allen, of Nebraska, Concluded His Arraignment of Secretary Gage—Indian School Question in the House.

Washington, Feb. 5.—An effort by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the senate today was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war. Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech in the arraignment of Secretary Gage because of his transaction with the National City bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the senate of the treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

The house today devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, where an effort was inaugurated by Fitzgerald, of New York, to permit the secretary of the interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that the present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

HOBSON'S THOUSANDS.

More Witnesses for Prosecution in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 5.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections met today, Campbell, representing the memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, in connection with his election to the United States senate, announced that he had three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the beginning of the presentation of the defense.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of a bank at Lewiston, Idaho. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being president of his bank. He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature, Long had owed the bank \$400, and Hobson had owed it \$22,000. Long had paid his note in April, and Hobson paid his in May last, both with checks. The account transcripts were placed in evidence. The one of Hobson's case showed that in April last a letter was received from the Continental National bank of Chicago, advising the Fergus County bank of a credit of \$25,000 in Hobson's behalf. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark.

Hobson had never told him where he obtained the \$25,000. On cross-examination, the witness said that Hobson was considered a wealthy man, worth about \$300,000 or \$400,000. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the \$25,000 was derived from this source.

SUDANESE TROOPS REBEL.

Serious Trouble Likely to Occur in Upper Egypt.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Sudanese troops in Khartoum. It says: "There is much anxiety here." "There have been many grave incidents, notable the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has reached to a mutiny in two Sudanese battalions. The government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them.

The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that 10 Maxims and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

Hay Sends Boer Fund to Transvaal.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of \$2,750 collected by the St. Louis Westliche Post and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Pretorius, to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers. The secretary has forwarded the money by the mails to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, to be turned over to President Kruger for the purposes specified. The action of the state department, it is explained, applies only to contributions for charitable objects.

Short Mail Route to Nome.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The postoffice department has directed that a shorter mail route, entirely within American territory, shall be established to communicate with the Cape Nome gold fields. This will be from Katmai, on the coast, via Nushagak and St. Michael, and will be several hundred miles shorter than the present one by way of the Yukon river. The first trip will be made next March. The service over this route will be continued next winter.

MANY RICH ORE SAMPLES.

Mrs. Weathered Collecting a Mineral Exhibit to Take to New Orleans.

One of the best mineral exhibits ever taken out of Oregon will be on exhibition at New Orleans during the National Editorial Association convention, to be held there, beginning March 1. The idea of a mineral exhibit to be taken South and East originated with Mrs. Edyth Weathered, and she is looking after the matter personally.

On a recent visit to Grant's Pass Mrs. Weathered met a large number of enterprising citizens who at once appointed committees to collect an exhibit. Mrs. Weathered was greatly pleased with the enthusiasm manifested by those interested in Southern Oregon mines and this part of the state will send a very rich lot of samples. This town will be represented in the souvenir book.

Mrs. Weathered is now in Eastern Oregon, where she has gone to finish the work of collecting minerals, which was begun on her recent visit to that part of the state. She has visited most of the large mines and reports all owners and managers quick to perceive the wonderful advantages of advertising through the National Editorial Association. Five hundred sample boxes of ore are being arranged and superintended by Mrs. Weathered. She will have full charge of these at New Orleans, and will distribute them where they will bring the best results.

Mrs. Weathered has made a special study of Oregon mines and has written many articles on this particular resource of the state. The souvenir book being prepared to be given away will have many pages devoted to the mines of Oregon, with illustrations of mills and new mining towns, which will show to the Eastern people that the minerals of this state and their development are assured facts.

Many of these samples of ore collected by Mrs. Weathered will, on her return from the East, be turned over to the permanent mineral exhibit in Portland. Some of the very rich samples will be returned to the mine owners, who have kindly placed them in Mrs. Weathered's keeping for the New Orleans exhibit.

Mining Near Bendon.

Messrs. Dixon & Stone, lessees of the Madden mine, have piped off considerable surface, and are awaiting the arrival of lumber from Adolphsen's mill for sluices. When completed they will commence pipping in pay sand. Mr. Butler, purchaser of the Zumwalt black sand mine, has six or seven men employed, and has done considerable work, running night and day when a good supply of water was on hand. Mr. Butler says that the pay dirt was about 10 feet deep, but did not learn as to the amount of dust he was taking out.

Just across the river from Newitz, Jim Culver is mining, and has taken advantage of the bountiful supply of water to pipe off the surface and he will soon be able to test the richness of his mine.

Messrs. Page and Tom Kelly, lessees of the Deyve mine at China flat, have been busy repairing flumes and ditches and commenced pipping. They have had considerable trouble with their flume, falling timber having smashed it at the same place three different times.

Mine Turns Out Rich.

Lon Corbett, half owner in the Royal, one of the best in the now well known up-river group of mines, has brought to town half a sack of ore from his mine. A portion of it, selected at random from the sack, was tested by an assayer of La Grande, and showed \$55 to the ton—\$45 of silver and \$10 of gold. The owners of the mine are enthusiastic over the results thus far, and are pushing the work rapidly. They believe the ore is valuable enough to be shipped with profit. It costs, according to previous estimates, for wagon and railroad freightage and for smelting, \$24.50 per ton. If the ore shall hold out as good as that shown in the assay, it can be handled to advantage. But it is believed that at least two mills will be erected before another year, and this would mean the development of all the mines in that group. The Royal is located about five miles from the line of the proposed new railroad, 14 miles from Sumpter, and 15 miles from Granite.

Promising Ledger.

Polk Dews, who lives on the Big Applegate, below the Nick Wright place, is opening a promising ledge on the hill west of the creek, says the Ashland Tidings. The first discovery of this peculiar formation revealed only a number of stringers, but they were very rich in free gold and almost wholly free from sulphurets. Further prospecting shows these stringers to be coming together, and Mr. Dews now has a ledge about a foot wide, and the ore is of the most promising character. Persons who have examined this discovery think it will develop into a permanent vein of much value. Mr. Dews is greatly pleased with his prospect, and will push work as fast as possible on the ledge.

R. H. Whitehead is up from the mines near Leland, says the Medford Mail. He brought with him about \$1,300 in gold—just an even 70 ounces, at \$18.30 per ounce. This was taken from two short side races, and was the result of eight or 10 days' run.

New Strike in Checkmate.

The Checkmate mine at Willow creek has another strike to its credit says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. A new ore chute has been found. It has been penetrated 60 feet. The ore is high grade, and will be shipped without concentration. The rich streak is from eight to 16 inches thick. This property has produced much high-grade ore in the past, but the shoot now opened is entirely new, not having been found above.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

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

Improvements at Ballard.

A permit has been granted to the Seattle Electric Company to build a new trolley for the Ballard division of the Consolidated Street Railways Company, extending along the shore of the bay between Omaha and Alva streets, and the right was also granted to build another trestle west of the present one along Salmon Bay. It is the intention of the street railway company to expend \$50,000 in the improvement of its line to Ballard to meet the traffic demands created by the growth of that city, and to that end three new motor cars of 160-horse power each have been ordered from Eastern manufacturers. The track will be taken up and laid along the new trestles and on Western avenue the line will be reconstructed in a modern manner.

Saw Mill to Be Moved.

Patton & Holsches, of Scoggin valley, have leased the old mill site, 12 miles west of Forest Grove, formerly owned by Colonel T. R. Cornelius, and will commence at once the removal of their saw mill from Scoggin valley to that point. The mill at this location will be accessible to a large supply of the very finest yellow fir, and situated 10 miles from Seghers, where the lumber will be loaded on cars and shipped to Eastern parties, who have placed two large contracts with the mill. There is not an idle saw mill in Washington county, and this year, owing to the demand for lumber outside of the state, will be the best year for the industry in the history of the county.

As to Issuing School Warrants.

The state superintendent has delivered an opinion to the effect that school district warrants should not be issued by the clerk or signed by the directors until they have first been audited and allowed; nor should the warrants be delivered by the clerk until he has procured the signatures of the directors. "The usual way of doing this is at a meeting of the directors. After the claim is audited, the warrant should be signed as a part of the transactions of the meeting, and the clerk should then deliver the same to the party to whom it is due. It might, however, come under some method of procedure covered by some by-law that the board has adopted."

To Saw More Lumber.

The lumber business is active in Clackamas county, and new machinery is being added to increase the capacity of several mills. Miller Bros., of Eagle creek, are having improvements made that will increase the cutting capacity of their mill to 10,000 feet daily. F. L. S. Bagby, of Bagby Bros., Molalla, came up from Portland, where he had placed orders for machinery that will increase their cutting capacity to 12,000 feet per day. The latter firm is doing considerable business in the way of furnishing oak lumber to boat-builders in Portland.

State Park Infected.

The gardener of the capitol grounds in Salem has found indications of the dreaded San Jose scale on some of the trees. He immediately began spraying, and will spray not only the affected trees but also all the trees and shrubs under his care.

Pacific Coast Chat.

A Eugene man has loaded 100 bales of hops on one car.

Burns intends to build a stone jail, to supply a long felt want.

A Nestucca man has 775 cases of cheese awaiting shipment.

The Spokane exposition is incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Thirteen knot sawyers at a Fairhaven sawmill went on a strike last Monday morning.

At Endicott a 3-year old child of F. E. Stanfield fell into a watering trough and was drowned.

Fish Commissioner Reed says that the Coos bay salmon hatchery will be built the coming summer.

The superintendent of the Stockton mine, Susanville district, it is reported, will erect a 40-stamp mill.

William Kingsley, a logger, was killed by the north bound passenger at Machias, Snohomish county.

O. Finnigan, a train dispatcher, was found dead in bed at Seattle. Heart disease is the presumed cause of death.

The new militia organization, Company M, of Whatcom, was mustered into the Washington National Guard last week.

Charles Dully, a Coquille City boy, has shipped a box of 23 dozen frogs to San Francisco. He gets 75c to \$1.50 a dozen for them.

Hobart W. McNeill, a well known citizen of Seattle, who died on the 27th at San Jose, Cal., will be buried at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Some ranchers on Poison creek report that in their part of Harney county stock feed is as good in the mountains as it was in April last.

Two citizens of Burns have leased land to the northeast of the town, for the purpose of constructing a first-class race track and baseball grounds.

In the Silver creek country, Harney county, a week ago, snow was all gone and it was raining.

Edward Marshall Brown is dead in Tacoma as a result of a disease contracted in the Philippines while serving as a member of the First Washington.

J. F. Allen's store in Fox valley was entered last Tuesday night by burglars, who rifled the money drawer, but took nothing else. They got about \$10 in change.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Large Deliveries Made on Previous Contracts.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

This year starts with much of the year's business already done, and all comparisons will prove misleading if that fact is not taken into account. Last year the certainty of great improvement had come before the year opened, and there was a rush to get in orders before works became crowded and prices advanced. This year the works are already crowded for months ahead in most lines, and prices had already advanced so far that recoil had already commenced in some branches, and was thought probable in others.

With the exception of woolen manufactures, the chief industries have met less new business in January than last year, though deliveries on previous contracts have been larger than a year ago.

Wheat rose 1 cent, but soon reacted. Atlantic exports were only 1,466,593 bushels, flour included, for the week. Pacific exports have been 4,209,300 bushels in five weeks, against 3,670,856 bushels last year.

Speculation in cotton has raised the price to 8 3/4 cents, without improvement in the demand. The receipts from plantations still fall so far behind last year's that low estimates of yield are expected.

Wool is rather weaker in some grades, but stronger in others, so that the average of quotations is steady, notwithstanding some sales at concessions.

The iron and steel industry is so far tied up by contracts reaching through most of the year, that the effect of production exceeding consumption is felt only in some instances.

Failures for the week have been 232 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 25 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.50@2.50 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz. Potatoes, new, \$18@20. Beets, per sack, 75@85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 50c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c. Cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 20c per pound. Eggs—20c. Cheese—Native, 16c. Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 14@15c. Hay—Faget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 4 1/2@5c; cows, 4@4 1/2c; pork, 4 1/2c; trimmed, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6c; large, 4c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 52@53c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$2.90; Graham, \$2.25; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16.00; brewing, \$17.50@18.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42 1/2@45c; dairy, 30@37 1/2c; store, 22 1/2@27 1/2c. Eggs—16@16c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 15c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c per pound. Potatoes—55@80c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50@2.00; carrots, \$1. 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, 4 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c 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, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 7@8c; small, 8 1/2@9 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 23@26c; do seconds, 18@21c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15@16c; fancy ranch, 19c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00 @21.00; bran, \$14.50@15.00.