

FRENCH REACHES KIMBERLEY

British Finally Relieve the Belegued Town.

RETIREMENT OF THE BOERS

The War Office has issued orders for the formation of 21 new batteries and three battalions of infantry.

London, Feb. 17.—The war office announces that General French reached Kimberley Thursday evening.

Following is Lord Roberts' message to the war office:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 17.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening (Thursday)."

Cronje's Retirement.

London, Feb. 17.—As Gen. Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have been cut, England would like to hear that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges east of Kimberley. Should he determine not to do this, he must retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight. This retirement would be a long detour around the head of the British advance to Bloemfontein, or, as seems to military students more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fourteen Streams station, and thence into the Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein, and there is no particular reason why General Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Free State.

Operations elsewhere are apparently suspended.

A correspondent, writing from Cheley, February 15, says: "We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith."

Colonel Baden-Powell, in a dispatch from Mafeking, dated January 29, after mentioning matters already sent out by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to January 25 as follows: Killed, five officers and 60 men; wounded, eight officers and 123 men; missing, 34 men.

No word has been received regarding General Gatacre's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these forces are on the way to Lord Roberts.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the house of commons of the intention of the government to encourage the Zulus to defend themselves from the Boers is a contingency the Boers seem to have anticipated, as they have been doing everything in their power to win the good will of the Basutos, who have thousands of good rifles. The Boers gave 2,000 Basutos safe conduct. If the British let loose one tribe the Boers will probably let loose another.

The war office has issued orders for the formation of 21 new batteries and three battalions of infantry.

The cabinet council was in session yesterday for two hours. It will meet again today. This is quite unusual.

British Evacuate Rensberg.
London, Feb. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing, says:

"It is reported here that the British have evacuated Rensberg and retired to Arundel."

Arundel, Feb. 17.—General Clements withdrew from Rensberg during the night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel early this morning. The Boers promptly followed, reoccupying their old position on the Taaisbosch hills, when they have been shelling the British cavalry patrols, but ineffectually. The British guns returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate substitute for the house currency bill was passed by the senate today by the decisive majority of 46 to 29.

Prior to the final passage of the bill, amendments were considered under the 10-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz: One offered by the financial committee, keeping the door open to international bimetalism, and one by Nelson, of Minnesota, providing for national banks with \$25,000 capital in towns of not more than 4,000 inhabitants.

The house today completed 26 of 124 pages of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, without amendment. During the general debate, which closed at 4 o'clock, a variety of topics were touched upon. Boutwell, of Illinois, Miers, of Indiana, and Showalter, of Pennsylvania, discussed the Philippine question; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Gillett, of Massachusetts, civil service reform; Briggs, of New York, pensions, and Underwood, of Alabama, his resolution to repeal the 15th amendment to the constitution. The legislative bill probably will be passed tomorrow.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Feb. 17.—A severe earthquake shock, which caused great alarm, was felt in this section. In the course of the day the River Kimsa flooded its banks in the outskirts of Lima, endangering life and property.

Fighting in Albay Province.
Manila, Feb. 17.—Insurgent forces, estimated at 5,000 soldiers, mostly bolomen, attacked the American garrison in the convent at Daraga, province of Albay, the night of February 5. They were repulsed, however, after they had burned much of the town. One lieutenant was wounded the only loss sustained by the Americans.

Steel ornaments should always be kept in powdered starch to prevent their rusting.

IN FREE STATE.

Roberts' Column Invades Boer Territory.

London, Feb. 16.—General Roberts, with the bulk of the British army operating against the Boers, has succeeded in entering the Free State and has made the first step in his advance toward Bloemfontein. General French has turned the Boer line, and with some 20,000 men, has seized a crossing of the Modder river, to the east of Jacobsdal, thus placing himself between Cronje's army and the capital of the Orange Free State. Reinforcements are being hurried up to him. The main Boer army in that section has not yet been encountered, but a great battle is imminent.

As shown by the dispatches of Lord Roberts to the war office, the movement began Monday, when Colonel Hannay set out with a brigade of mounted infantry from Ramah, on the Riet, eight miles from Jacobsdal, the Boer supply base.

Monday, General French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet river at Dekil's drift, south of Jacobsdal, and 18 miles east of Honey Nest kloof. He skirmished with the Boers and cleared the way for 20,000 infantry, who followed across.

Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, General French rode to the Modder river, a distance of 25 miles, and took three fords with high ground beyond the river, and five Boer camps. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse.

TWO SUITS FILED.

Beckham and Taylor Both Want Injunctions.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 16.—The suit of Beckham vs. Taylor, for the possession of the office of governor, was filed today in the circuit court at Frankfort.

Up to a late hour the sheriff had not succeeded in serving notice on Governor Taylor, and the chances of his doing so did not seem bright as all visitors to the office of the governor or to the gubernatorial mansion were compelled to run a gauntlet of guards, who were on the lookout for gentlemen with suspicious papers.

The petition in the suit holds that W. S. Taylor is not the governor of the state, and that with an armed force he holds possession of the executive building. It alleges that he is drawing money without authority of law from the state treasury, pardoning convicts and doing other things that are detrimental to the welfare of the state.

The petition asks that the court enjoin him from exercising any duties as chief executive, and from assuming any control whatever over the legislature. Application for the injunction will be made before Judge Cantrill at Georgetown.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.—Suit was filed in the circuit court this afternoon by counsel for Governor Taylor, seeking to restrain J. C. W. Beckham from acting as governor, and General John B. Castleman from attempting to discharge the duties of adjutant-general. Summons were served on the defendants this afternoon. The suit will be allotted to one of the circuit judges by a drawing. An application for a restraining order will be made. The suit is brought by Governor Taylor for himself individually and as governor of Kentucky.

Blizzard in England.

London, Feb. 16.—The effects of the blizzard which started today were felt throughout Great Britain. Trains were snowed up in all directions, street car lines blocked and telegraph and telephone wires are down. There has been a great number of accidents due to falling chimneys, roof slates and similar causes. Mail vans and people traveling by foot in the country districts are reported missing, and several persons have been found frozen to death in exposed places.

The streets of London are in fearful condition from snow and sleet, and many pedestrians have sustained fractured limbs from falling on icy pavements. Horses have suffered greatly, many having to be shot after breaking their legs. Severe gales have swept the coast.

Hearing in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Feb. 16.—The interstate commerce commission is to hold a session in Los Angeles, March 25, news of the fact having reached here officially from Washington today. The real object of the meeting will be to continue the discussion of the alleged discrimination against Pacific coast jobbers, which was taken up at St. Louis. The commission, when it adjourned at the time, gave it out that other meetings to go further into the merits of the controversy would be held at a later date at various places on the Pacific coast. Meetings will also be held at San Francisco, Portland, and probably at Seattle.

Meeting of Cattlemen.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—A meeting of the cattle men of California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, will be held in this city March 5, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the passage of the Foster bill now pending before congress. This bill provides for the delimitation and leasing of the grazing lands on the public domain to stockmen for terms of 10 years, with the right of their use.

Mrs. Catt Succeeds Miss Anthony.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The National Woman's Suffragist Association today elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president for the ensuing year, to succeed Miss Susan B. Anthony, who declined re-election.

Arrival of Supply Ship.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The Vladimir Vostock, one of the supply ships chartered by the government for the transportation of quartermaster's and commissary stores, arrived from Manila.

MAKING FOR BLOEMFONTEIN

General Cronje Retreating With All Speed.

FRENCH'S STAY AT KIMBERLEY

Boer Wagon-Train Being Pursued Toward the Capital—Kelly-Kenny Harassing the Rear Guard.

London, Feb. 19.—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving toward Bloemfontein. General French, with the cavalry, simply stayed overnight in Kimberley, and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating enemy. A long Boer wagon train moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River town to Kimberley, and revictual the latter. General French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided.

Retreating to Bloemfontein.
Jacobsdal, Feb. 19.—via Modder River.—General Cronje, with 10,000 men, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenny is fighting a rear guard and harassing the retreat. The Boers are reported to be leaving Spynfontein, going in a north-westerly direction.

The Boers captured a large convoy as a result of Thursday's fighting at Riet river. The British casualties were comparatively light in view of the tremendous bombardment. Less than 30 men were wounded and but one killed.

General French's division was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley. The officers dined at the club last evening. The news of the entry into Kimberley has greatly cheered the troops, who are working splendidly.

Riots in Martinique.
Fort De France, Martinique, Feb. 19.—A mob of rioters yesterday at Rivierre Salles refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed towards their cause. At midnight the plantations of La Coccollee and Champigny were set fire to. News has been received from Paris announcing that the garrison is to be reinforced and the French cruiser Sachet is on her way here.

The situation grows worse rather than better, in spite of the concessions by the employers. Work is stopped, and the strikers, urged on by their ringleaders, are becoming more menacing and exacting. M. Hayott, a prominent planter at Petitbourg, with his family, has arrived here, abandoning his effects and plantation. There are more than 2,000 rioters in the Petitbourg district, and as there is a considerable supply of liquor accessible, it is feared that the night will witness scenes of violence. The governor having declared himself unable to afford the desired protection, the commandant made an urgent appeal, and at 6 o'clock this evening the entire local brigade of gendarmerie was called into requisition.

More Plague in Honolulu.
Honolulu, Feb. 10.—Five cases of plague have developed since the Alameda sailed, February 2. Among the stricken ones were two white men—J. W. Robertson, a clerk in a large hardware store, and J. H. Hartman, a stable man who recently came from San Francisco. Robertson lingered 24 hours and then succumbed. Hartman is said to be improving, under the Pasteur treatment. No new cases have developed during the past four days. The house-to-house inspection is being kept up.

The schooner Golden Shore had a narrow escape from destruction from fire on the 7th. The vessel was fumigated, and 48 hours later flames were discovered in the hold. The vessel was damaged to the extent of \$1,500. The schooner will leave for Puget sound in ballast.

Broom-Corn Trust.
Chicago, Feb. 19.—There was a meeting of the members of the Union Broom Company, known as the broom corn trust, in this city, and it is said an effort was made to advance the price of broom from \$200 to \$220 a ton, but the wiser heads thought it best not to do it. The dealers outside claim this will be done at the next meeting. From all sections come reports of increased acreages this year.

Large Shipment of Opium.
San Francisco, Feb. 19.—One of the largest shipments of opium received at this port for some time was brought from the Orient by the steamer Coptic. It consists of 28,821 pounds, and its value, with duty paid, is about \$400,000. The duty on the opium will amount to \$142,926.

In Asiatic Russia.
San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Advices from Japan, per steamer Coptic, report that the Japanese government has knowledge that Russia will place 50,000 troops at Port Arthur within two years. Japan is apprehensive of the move, as Russia could fill Corea with soldiers in a very short time. As the matter now stands, Japan would have to dispatch transports to Chemulpo with men, and this would be a big undertaking.

WE ARE AN ASIATIC POWER.

United States Alone Opened the Door of China.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 17.—President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell university, in an address before the Business Men's Association, of Ithaca, spoke at some length on the issues arising out of the Philippine question. Regarding the commercial benefits which the United States is to derive as a result of the Spanish-American war, he said:

"The markets of the world are open to us and receiving our products. The Spanish war gave us a solution to that question. That war was waged to drive from Cuba an effete European power, a government of tyranny. The irony of fate has followed up our late war, and, paradoxical though it be, we are now an Asiatic power, with new outlets for our products.

"These are hard facts, and as strange as they are true. Where England and Germany kept us from the competition, it is now all our own, and the lion's share is coming with it. We allowed Africa to be sliced up by European powers. It is our national crime. China has opened the door to its 400,000,000 human souls for us. Russia, France, Germany and England were dividing that great empire as Africa was divided. We might have lost it. England was in despair. Its trade was ridiculed by Russia, Germany and France. But the United States alone opened the doors of China, and accomplished one of the greatest achievements in history.

"Our flag is anchored in the Pacific; it is floating over the Philippines. Henceforth we are to be on an equal footing in Asia with Russia, Germany, France and England. But our mission is not alone to make money there, although Providence dropped the island into our lap. Eight million people with immortal souls have been redeemed from the tyranny of ages, and our mission is to share with them our highest American civilization and liberty. They will accept our flag, our education, and then our mission will be accomplished. It will be their flag and ours, their glory and ours, their pride and ours, emblem of the Orient in its highest and noblest form."

BETTER CONDITIONS.

Otis Reports a General Improvement in the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The adjutant-general received the following cable message from General Otis:

"Manila, Feb. 17.—Bates left today with two regiments and battery of artillery on transports for San Miguel bay, province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceres and towns in that section. The road east from Antimonan through the province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops. The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon island. It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish prisoners and a few Americans, in the vicinity of Nueva Caceres.

"Kobbe, with two regiments, occupies the southeastern extremity of Luzon from Tabaco on the north to Donsol on the south; all important points of the island of Catanduanes, Samar and Leyte.

"The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The Ladrone element is troublesome in all of the islands and keep troops very actively engaged."

Maine Day in Havana.

Havana, Feb. 17.—The second anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in this harbor was suitably observed here today. Several hundred Americans went out to the wreck of the Maine, over which the United States flag was flying at half mast. Every available piece of the wreckage above the water was banked with laurels. From the searchlight platform short prayers were offered by Dr. McGehe, of the Episcopal church, and Father Jones, of the Catholic church. At the church of Mercedes, the municipality arranged for imposing memorial services which were attended by Governor-General Wood and other civil and military officers.

Freshet in the Hudson.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Three men were drowned and \$500,000 damage done to property along the Hudson river by the worst freshet which this city has seen since 1857. The dead are: Thomas Shea, of Bath; William Rhinehart, of New York; Joseph Vogel, of Van Rensselaer island. Shea and Rhinehart broke through the ice. Vogel was drowned while trying to rescue four horses on his farm. Fifty men are imprisoned in the second story of an ice house on Montgomery island, across the river, but they are in no danger, as the water has begun to recede. The flood reached its height at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it registered 20 feet above the ordinary level. At midnight it had gone down two feet.

Corbett-Jeffries Fight.

New York, Feb. 17.—The date of the fight between J. J. Jeffries and J. J. Corbett has been fixed at May 14. George F. Considine and W. A. Brady, managers of the men, met Tom O'Rourke, manager of the Seaside Athletic Club, today, and formally accepted the offer of the Coney Island Club for the fight.

Seize the Roads.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—After a heated debate, the resolutions committee of the anti-trust conference decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads and for their seizure on payment of actual value and without payment for "watered stock or other fictitious values."

The manager of the Belleville Woolen mills, at North Kingston, Rhode Island, granted the demand of the operatives for a 10 per cent advance in wages.

CENSUS OF CROPS.

The Next Enumeration Will Be Taken in June, 1900, of the Products of 1899.

The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

Instead of recording several farms on one schedule in the Twelfth census, as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which will not be known to any save sworn officers of the department. No names will be published in connection with information secured from the people.

Tax assessors, collectors, and equalizers cannot serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranges, and market gardens in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels.

The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harnesses, etc., used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant.

He will also ask for acreage and value of each crop, and the acreage of improved, unimproved and irrigated lands.

The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, hay, clover, wild grasses, gathered forage, flax, hemp, hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropical fruits, small fruits, orchard fruits, nursery and greenhouse stock, broom corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables, including the product of all family, truck, and market gardens, etc.; also new or unusual crops, when found.

The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads, such as horses, colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, calves, bulls, ewes, rams, lambs, swine, goats, chickens (including guinea fowl), turkeys, geese, ducks, bees, etc.

He will also ask for the quantity and value of milk, cream, butter, cheese, raisins, prunes, molasses, sirup, sugar, eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider, vinegar, dried and evaporated fruits, forest products, poultry and meat products, and generally, all articles made at home, or for the home, from farm materials in 1899.

If a person who moves from a farm between the end of the crop year 1899 and June 1, 1900, will leave a written record of the products and crops of that farm for 1899 where it will reach the appropriate enumerator, the statistics for his operations for that year will not be lost. He will be required to give the enumerator of the district in which he lives on June 1, 1900, the acreage, value, buildings, machinery, implements, and live stock of the farm he then occupies.

If every farmer will begin at once to prepare a careful record of all the facts which the enumerator will be instructed to record in June, 1900, he will save time for himself and the officer, and insure more accurate returns to the government.

The twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. Therefore, the pending census will afford to future generations a measure of the strength and condition of the United States at the threshold of the new hundred year cycle. For that reason everyone should take an active interest in making it as nearly perfect as possible. If each farmer will make his own report per cent, the aggregated report for every community, and for the nation, will be perfect.

Spokane is to send a formal invitation to President McKinley to visit the town in October, when, it is said, he will come to the Pacific coast.

North Yakima merchants are not worried because a mild winter has left heavy stocks of woolen goods on their hands; the price on woolsens has advanced 25 per cent in the past three months.

Thursday 100 horses were shipped from Walla Walla to Vancouver, says the Walla Walla Union. The animals, together with a number of other horses, will be transported to the Philippines for cavalry use. No more horses will be purchased for the government in Walla Walla at the present time.

Blanche Dewey, a 15-year-old girl of Snohomish county, made complaint against her father, charging him with criminal assault upon her, and on the witness stand swore that the complaint was false and that there was no ground for it. Then she was arrested for perjury, and, it is said, will be sent to the reform school.

George Gross, at Junction City, has a hog that weighs 525 pounds.

C. R. Hunt is about to build a new barn on his Tillamook dairy ranch, for which 45,000 feet of lumber will be required.

Telegraph, telephone and electric companies have appealed to the authorities of Pendleton to protect them from the tin sign takers, who persist in defacing their property by tacking their advertisements on the poles in the streets.

George and John Dunsan, of Wilbur, near Meacham station, are in jail at Pendleton, charged with the larceny of two saddles from Ed Lisner's barn, and a horse belonging to George Adams, of Pendleton.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Favorable Increase of Trade as Compared to Last Year.

Bradstreet's says: Satisfactory advances as to expanding trade in dry goods and kindred lines come from a number of markets. That the aggregate business of the country is of good volume otherwise is, however, indicated by detailed reports of increases in trade, as compared with last year, confirmed by satisfactory railroad earnings reports, by fair gains in bank clearings and by reports of better demands for money in commercial channels. A year ago, it may be recalled, extremely stormy weather was experienced, and some effects, notably those on winter sown crops, were very unfavorable. This year opposite conditions have ruled and though some talk of lack of snow in grain-growing regions is heard no widespread damage from cold weather is yet noted. In fact, unseasonably mild weather has been an appreciable effect on several industries, notably those engaged in the manufacture of footwear, in discouraging sales of the same actually causing the shut down of some rubber manufactories, and also in the lumber and ice business. The scarcity of snow in the Northwest will unquestionably affect the log cutting season, and a firmer tone as to values is already perceptible, notwithstanding talk of labor troubles affecting the building trades.

The foreign demand for iron and steel seems likely to have a most important effect upon prices of the domestic product. It is conceded that any important recession in value would be met by a heavy enlarged export movement.

Failures for the week in the United States number 199, as compared with 231 last week, 160 in this week a year ago, 269 in 1898, 325 in 1897 and 276 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.
Onions, new, \$3.25@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.
Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 20c per pound.
Eggs—20c.
Cheese—Native, 16c.
Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.
Hay—Puget 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, \$23.
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, 7½@8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7½c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 53@54½c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 57c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14@15.00; brewing, \$17.00@18.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 25½@32½c.
Eggs—14½@16c 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, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.00 per lb.; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.
Potatoes—55@90c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50@2.00; carrots, \$1.
Hops—7@8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 7½c 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, 6½@7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 7@8c; small, 8½@9½c 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 23@24c; do seconds, 22@23½c; fancy dairy, 20@21c; do seconds, 18@19c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 13@15½c; fancy ranch, 17c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.50@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.