

GOVERNMENT BILL PASSED

Laws for Hawaii Go Through the Senate.

CLAY SPOKE ON PHILIPPINES

Puerto Rico Tariff Bill Reported From the House and Made the Unfinished Business—Democrats' First Victory.

Washington, March 3.—The bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii was passed by the senate today without division. Cullom has had charge of the measure. Clay, of Georgia, delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippine question. He favored the adoption of the Bacon resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to turn over the islands to the Filipinos as soon as a stable government could be established by them under the protection of this country. At the instance of Foraker, the Puerto Rico tariff bill was made the unfinished business, and will be considered as soon as the conference report on the financial bill shall have been disposed of.

The Democrats scored their first victory of the session in the house today on the motion to take up the contested election case of Aldrich-Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district. On two separate votes, the Democrats, with the aid of two Republicans, Mondell (Wyo.), and H. C. Smith (Mich.), beat the Republicans on the question of the consideration. An agreement was made to consider the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter on March 20. A bill was passed to grant an American register to the ship Windward, in which Lieutenant Peary will make an attempt to reach the North Pole.

TRAIN ROBBERS KILLED.

Shot by Officers While Resisting Arrest.

Kansas City, Mo., March 3.—Lon Curry, one of the train robbers who was engaged in the Wilcox, Wyo., holdup on the Union Pacific last June, when something like \$30,000 was secured, was shot and killed by officers near here this morning while resisting arrest.

Curry was visiting the home of his aunt and cousin, Mrs. Bob Lee and Miss Lizzie Lee, in the country, 10 miles south of Kansas City, and had been there a week. Thomas Sayers, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton office at San Francisco, discovered Logan at Cripple Creek, Colo., two weeks ago, but lost him, and finally traced him to Kansas City, where he appears to have arrived February 16. Yesterday Logan was located at the Lee home, and early this morning three local detectives and three Pinkertons, including Sayers, surrounded the house and called on him to surrender. Instead, Curry darted out of the rear door, pistol in hand. As he reached the gate and turned to fire, a volley from the detectives caused him to waver. He ran 150 yards across the road and into a cornfield before he fell. When the detectives reached him he was breathing his last. There was a bullet wound through his head. His revolver was still clutched in his hand. Curry was placed in a wagon and brought to the morgue in Kansas City.

Rebels Seeking Funds.

New York, March 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: The Filipino junta here says that a special envoy from Aguinaldo will arrive in Paris in March, and will go thence to London and Berlin to seek funds for the continuation of the struggle against American supremacy. It is declared that guerrilla warfare will be continued and it is hinted that assurances of money to continue the fight have been received from Europe.

French Cannon Factory Burned.

Le Creusote, France, March 3.—Fire broke out yesterday evening in the famous cannon factory here whence the Boers obtained their powerful "Long Tons." Two enormous buildings, containing gun materials, stores and a number of artillery models, were destroyed. The losses are estimated at nearly 1,000,000 francs. A large number of workmen have been thrown out of employment.

When Merritt Retires.

Washington, March 3.—Major General John R. Brooke, who has been in this city since his recent detachment from duty as governor general of Cuba, has been delegated for the military department of the East, with headquarters at New York. The change in that command will not occur until June next, when Major General Wesley Merritt will retire. General Brooke was offered his choice of the commands of the department of the lakes and the department of the East, and expressed his preference for the latter assignment. General Merritt's retirement will result in the promotion of Brigadier General E. S. Otis (major general United States volunteers), commanding the military forces in the Philippines, to the grade of major general in the regular establishment.

Late Winter Storms.

St. Louis, March 3.—Every railroad running into the city, especially from the West, is suffering as the result of the heavy fall of snow in the Mississippi valley during the past two days. In St. Louis the streets are deeply covered with snow, and traffic is much impeded.

New York, March 3.—Reports from all interior points in the state indicate the worst snow storm in many years. The blizzard weather is general.

BRITISH WENT WILD.

The Countries Swept by Tornadoes of Excitement.

London, March 3.—Britons feel that they are living in the presence of momentous events. Tornadoes of patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the dullest soul must have been stirred by the emotions of yesterday, and London's 6,000,000 were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exultation. It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, others talked of the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abandon. The usual conventionalities of society ceased to control and every one knew everybody else, all joining in smiles.

Lord Lansdowne chose the moment to announce estimates exceeding £81,000,000, and rather startled the public by unfolding the programme of the war office to send out, in addition to the 30,000 troops now afloat, 55,000 fresh soldiers. Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of 250,000.

An order has reached Woolwich for the construction of 224 new guns from three-pounders to 12-inch guns. Of these, 140 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal, and 3,000 more will be engaged. These decisions to send out more troops and to increase the home armament meet with universal approval.

The Boers seem to have gotten quite away from around Ladysmith without losing a gun or their baggage. Van Reenan's Pass is only about 20 miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had artillery in action and they utilized probably both railroads in retreating, sending the heavy pieces to Pretoria and the lighter ones into the Free State. Dr. Leyds says that General Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Winburg, 70 miles northeast of Bloemfontein. Colonel Albrecht, according to a dispatch from Paardeberg, affirms that the Boers have 75,000 men left.

HEIR TO MILLIONS.

Chicago Woman Finds She Will Soon Be Worth Much Money.

Chicago, March 3.—Mrs. D. B. Ten Eycke, 87 North Levitt street, received information yesterday that she will receive probably one-fifth of an estate valued at more than \$200,000,000, left by her uncle, who died 12 years ago in Albany, N. Y.

According to the story told by Mrs. Ten Eycke, the uncle's name was Rousler Wandell. His relatives had not heard from him in years, and had no idea of his whereabouts or his wealth, until some time after his death, when the administrators of the estate began to look up the rightful heirs. The old man never married, and left no will. Therefore the whole fortune falls to the children of his brothers and sisters, five in number. Three of these live in New York and the other two in Chicago. They are: Mrs. D. B. Ten Eycke and John Wandell, a retired Chicago & Northwestern engineer. Several years ago a brother of Mrs. Ten Eycke, who lived in New York, learned of the existence of the estate, obtained papers from Rousler Wandell's former housekeeper, by means of which he purposed having the property transferred to himself and his brothers and sisters. He had almost concluded the work when he died, and until yesterday Mrs. Ten Eycke knew nothing of the progress in the case. Mrs. Ten Eycke is of middle age and has a daughter and son.

EMPLOYED REBELS' TACTICS.

American Force Ambushed and Killed Many Filipinos.

Manila, March 3.—Colonel Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, has ambushed the enemy near Bataangas. Through spies, Colonel Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He posted his soldiers, concealed among the trees lining the road, and when the enemy arrived the Americans volleyed, killing 24 insurgents, wounding 30 and capturing several. Some arms and ammunition were captured. The effect of this blow has been salutary. The enemy in that locality are dismayed.

Ambushed by Rebels.

Manila, March 3.—One hundred insurgents, seven miles from San Fernando, ambushed 10 men of the Third cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The Americans were scattered and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions.

Religious Controversy in Philippines.

Victoria, March 3.—A Hong Kong correspondent, according to advices received by the steamship Breconshire, writes from Manila that a religious controversy is existing there overshadowing the insurrection and the plague. The main point of the trouble is a suggestion to reinstate the friars in the provinces on the old basis, as under the Spanish rule. The trouble began with the publication of an alleged interview with Archbishop Chapelle, telegraphed to a Madrid paper. The interview was secured by a Manila paper, coincident with its being telegraphed. When published it raised a storm. Petitions came in fast, and many delegations interviewed General Otis.

Charged With "Bucket Shopping."

Chicago, March 3.—Three prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade were this afternoon arrested by federal authorities on the charge of "bucket shopping." The men taken into custody are: James Nicol, first vice-president of the Board of Trade; Henry O. Parker and C. A. Whyland, president of the firm of C. A. Whyland & Company. All of them are charged with using the mails to defraud, in collusion with the firm of McLain Brothers.

ROBERTS MOVES HIS CAMP

Now Facing the Boer Army at Osfontein.

SIX THOUSAND DUTCH NEAR HIM

The Main Force Is Being Concentrated Further North Under Joubert, Where Battle Will Occur.

London, March 5.—Lord Roberts, at Osfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the re-formed Boer army, from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith, and from other points. Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

British Camp at Osfontein.

Osfontein, March 5.—The British camp has been moved here. A heavy rain is falling, the veldt is improving, supplies are rapidly arriving, and the men are in good health, despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight. Cecil Rhodes has sent a quantity of champagne from Kimberley to be drunk to the health of Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts has published an order thanking the troops for their courage and for the zeal and endurance they have displayed amid the hardships of a forced march. He says that their fortitude and general conduct have been worthy of the queen's soldiers.

A slight skirmish occurred several miles southeast, in which Colonel Remington had a horse shot under him. The Boer forces on our front are believed to have under the joint command of Botha, De Larey and Dewet. They are expecting reinforcements from Natal.

The guns that were captured at Paardeberg have been brought here. The rifles captured here, in many cases, scriptural texts engraved upon them, for example, "Lord, strengthen this arm."

It is said that just prior to General Cronje's surrender there was almost a mutiny in camp.

MONEY GOES BACK.

Puerto Rican Duties to Be Used for Starving People.

Washington, March 5.—Two hours after the receipt of a special message of the president recommending the immediate passage of a bill to place in his hands all the moneys collected upon Puerto Rican goods since the Spanish evacuation of the island, to be used for the relief of the Puerto Ricans, had been read to the house today, the house had passed and sent to the senate a bill to carry out the recommendation.

The message came like a bolt out of a clear sky to the minority. They were at first inclined to hail it with delight as a reproof of the majority for the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill. The Republican leaders, however, had a bill ready to carry the president's recommendations into effect. Cannon asked immediate consideration of it, and this was given. It was only when the debate opened and it had been agreed that 20 minutes should be allowed on a side that, under the lead of Bailey, of Texas, the Democrats began lining up against the bill, because it placed no limitations upon the president's discretion in the use of the money. The bill was passed by a vote of 162 to 197, 13 Democrats, 2 Populists and 2 Silver Republicans voting with the Republicans.

Billion-Dollar Trust.

New York, March 5.—A special to the Tribune from Wheeling, W. Va., says: A combination of iron and steel industries, with \$1,000,000,000 capital, will be completed within six months from April 1. It will include the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, the American Hoop & Wire Company, the National Steel Company (now forming) and another which is already in existence and which is as large or larger than any of the concerns named. The name of this latter concern is withheld. This information is given by a man who holds interests in all save one of these combinations, and who, with W. T. Graham and Judge Moore, of Chicago, planned the American Tin Plate Company and the National Steel Company.

Germany and the Peace Conference.

Berlin, March 5.—During the debate in the Reichstag today on the foreign office estimates, Herr Grandnauer, Social-Democrat, requested to be informed as to the attitude of the government in regard to The Hague peace conference. The minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bulow, replied:

"Our aims are always directed toward peace, and it will not be broken by us. I can give no guarantee of the action of others. Therefore, we must be armed. We gladly participated in the labors of the conference, but could not agree to obligatory arbitration, and can only decide upon recourse to arbitration as cases arise."

Lone Highwayman.

Calistoga, Cal., March 5.—The Calistoga and Clear Lake stage was held up today by a lone highwayman on Mount St. Helena, six miles from this city. The robber secured \$4.50 in cash and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box, which is said to have contained but little of value. The stage was driven by A. R. Palmer, and it contained four passengers, three women and one man, an Italian gardener, who contributed the \$4.50. The passengers were not molested.

MINES AND MINING.

Prospecting and Mining in Cape Nome Country.

Newspapers and private letters received from Cape Nome via Dawson say that considerable prospecting was carried on this winter. Many miners have an idea that at and below low water mark the richest sands will be found. Therefore, as soon as the ice was solidly frozen to the bottom of the shore they began prospecting to solve a much-veiled question as to the origin of the gold in the beach sands. Prospecting in the tundra warrants the belief that it is impregnated with gold much in the same manner as the beach.

Tundra prospecting, the advices say, had not been carried on extensively, owing to the difficulty encountered in sinking to bedrock on account of water. The ground freezes to an unknown depth, the same as in the Klondike, and if it should prove rich an area of country will be developed that will be greater than a score of Klondikes rolled into one. From what has already been done, it was said to be reasonable to predict that the tundra would prove very rich. Big prospects had been found in dozens of places, right from the grass roots, but the weather has not yet been sufficiently cold to enable bedrock to be reached.

Anvil creek is the Eldorado of Western Alaska. Claim No. 1 below has thus far proved to be the banner claim, and is owned by Japhet Linderberg. The output has been enormous, when it is considered that it was worked but six weeks. From this claim \$117,000 was cleaned up, while Discovery yielded \$58,000 in three weeks; No. 3 above, \$30,000; No. 4, \$80,000; No. 5, \$40,000; No. 6 was worked, but the pay streak was not located. No. 7, owned by Dr. Kittelsen, produced about \$30,000; No. 8, belonging to Price & Lane, \$192,000; No. 9, belonging to the Swedish Mission, \$68,000; Nos. 10 and 11, owned by C. D. Lane,

How to Write Advertisements.

The most successful policy which can be adopted in writing any advertisement is to so word it as to win the confidence and respect of the reader. If you can make such an impression upon the reader's mind that he will believe that you are in earnest in what you say, that you really believe it yourself, and that you are laying the case before him in a plain, business-like manner, without any exaggerations or attempts to mislead him, you are nearly sure to get that person's trade.

were worked on lays, and the Laplanders who worked them got for their share \$50,000 clear money.

Several quartz ledges have been located along Anvil, one opposite No. 9, on the right limit, and another opposite No. 7, and it is believed that a little development work will uncover the mother ledge, and, if found, the output is sure to be enormous.

Other claims on tributaries of Nome and Snake rivers have been prospected to a limited extent. Enough has been done, however, to warrant the belief that the work of next summer will reveal Eldorados and Bonanzas by the score.

Fire destroyed the store of the North American Transportation & Trading Company at Fort Yukon, January 9. All the valuable contents of provisions, dry goods, household goods, furs and everything else in the building was destroyed with it.

A Department of Mines.

A new cabinet officer, to be known as the secretary of mines and mining, is provided in a bill favorably acted on by the house committee on mines and mining. The bill creates an executive department, which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including geological surveys.

The proposed secretary of mines is to have the same rank and salary as other cabinet officers, and an assistant secretary.

Another mining measure favorably acted upon establishes mining experiment stations in each of the mining states, similar to the agriculture experiment stations, and provides for the appointment of a government geologist at \$3,500 and an assayer at \$2,500, in the several mining states. These officers are to furnish assays, issue public bulletins and conduct explorations of mining regions.

Mining many years ago left the realm of speculation and now occupies a dignified and important position among the legitimate industries of the world. As the years pass gambling, as a feature of mining enterprises, is fast disappearing. While gambling in mining stocks may continue indefinitely, the mining industries, per se, is as free from illegitimate practices as in any other business. Hence it should receive the same interest, fostering care and protection, at the hands of the general and local governments, as do other industries.

A commercial club has been organized at Vale, Malheur county, Or., to promote the business interests of the community.

When a soldier enlists in the English army he has given him a little volume, containing among other things three blank forms for a will. These are usually found properly made out on the body of the soldiers killed on the battlefield, but often wills are left in other ways. It is related that an English soldier, found dead on the battlefield, had scratched on the inside of his helmet: "All to my wife," using the end of a bullet to write with. The war department held the will to be valid.

CRANBERRY CROP.

First Actual Returns for the Twelfth Census Give the Statistics of the Fruit Produced.

The first actual returns or statistics for the twelfth census are now coming in. They relate to cranberry culture and give the acreage, tenure, quantity of fruit produced, cost of labor and fertilizers, area of new plantings, value of crop and losses from disease, insects and other natural causes for each bog or plantation.

In January, 1900, preliminary schedules relating to the cranberry yield of 1899 were sent out to all the growers whose names and addresses could be obtained. The number of commercial growers in the United States is over 2,000. They are found mainly in the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin, but Minnesota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and New York reported bogs. The number in Michigan and Wisconsin is on the increase despite a temporary set-back by forest fires.

The growers are well organized, the national association having its headquarters at Trenton, New Jersey, and local organizations existing in Massachusetts and possibly elsewhere.

Annual "Pom Pom."

The Indians residing along the river near Toppenish, a short distance from North Yakima, Wash., are having their annual "pom pom" dance. Numerous tepees are used for this occasion, and the inmates spend the time in singing, dancing, feasting and making merry. They began last week, while the snow was on the ground, to give a Chinook dance, as their ponies were getting poor, and the indications were winter had set in, but a sudden change in the temperature made also a change in the dance programme, and the "pom pom" or "grass dance" was instituted. This peculiar dance is observed in the same manner as Chinese new year, and lasts a week or ten days. The Indians array themselves in gorgeous costumes and congregate at different tepees, where a general feast is prepared. It is the season for making new friends, and old animosities are buried. The tribe as a whole has ceased to observe this sacred annual festival, the educated members thinking it beneath their notice, but the isolated members continue to dance every spring when the winter is over and grass begins to show on the range.

Chehalis Sawmill.

The Doernbecher Manufacturing Company, of Chehalis, Wash., which is preparing to move the furniture manufacturing business to Portland, Or., in the early spring, yesterday sold the Chehalis buildings of the company to the West brothers, of Chehalis, who are going to put a saw mill into the buildings. The sale included all of the buildings and the three dry kilns, with the fans, etc., as well as the boilers of the main engine. The mill will be put in just as quick as the furniture factory people move out, and the mill engine will be used to furnish power to run the city electric light plant, Harry West being the city light contractor.

Sale of Timber Land.

The Charles K. Spaulding Lumber Company, of Newberg, Or., has closed a deal with the Southern Pacific Company for 5,000 acres of valuable timber land on the headwaters of the Luckiamute river, in the coast range. This is about the last large body of timber tributary to the Willamette river not previously bought up by corporations, and this company is considered fortunate in being able to secure it.

Northwest Notes.

Ellensburg, Wash., is soon to have a telephone exchange.

George W. Hopp, of Tumwater, Wash., has been appointed postmaster at Cape York, Alaska.

Aberdeen, Wash., has declared war on hobos, and given them the alternative of going to work, going on the road or going to jail.

The Spokane Sunday School Association is about to make a census of the city, to ascertain the number of children who do not attend Sunday school.

T. J. Tjossen & Son, whose flouring mill recently burned near Ellensburg, Wash., entailing a loss of \$17,000, will rebuild, and expect to have the new mill in operation in June.

John G. McMillan, a prominent citizen of Hoquiam, Wash., and well known throughout the state, accidentally shot himself at Spokane, while showing a revolver to a friend. He died shortly after the accident.

Stuck river farmers blew up a log jam that had dammed the stream near its junction with White river, and the water in the Stuck was lowered a foot. At the same time White river farmers were trying more completely to obstruct the channel of the Stuck so as to get relief from flood on their own lands.

Ground has been purchased and laid out by a floriculturist at Cle Elum, Wash., and hot-houses will soon be erected. The industry is to be carried on at Cle Elum as Puget Sound cannot furnish enough sunshine to supply the demand made by the florists, for without sunshine the flowers lack fragrance and rich coloring.

The rural delivery along the Elgin branch shows a gain of over 50 per cent over the first few months of its existence, handling last month nearly 4,000 pieces of mail.

O. C. Applegate, the Indian agent at the Klamath reservation, is considering the building of a portable saw mill for work on the reservation. There is considerable demand for lumber out there, and the magnificent forests of sugar and bull pine furnish an unlimited source of raw material to work up.

SPRING TRADE RETARDED.

Underlying Business Conditions Are Highly Satisfactory.

Bradstreet's says: Stormy weather has retarded the development of spring trade at many markets, interrupting telegraph and railway communication and nearly checking the movement of merchandise. In prices, aggressive strength is still the feature of the cotton and cotton goods market, while retail lines remain steady. Food products, however, have weakened, and some raw materials, like wool and hide are quotable lower. Railway returns continue to reflect large gains over a year ago, though, as pointed out last week, comparisons from now on will be with better conditions in transportation matters than a year ago, and phenomenal gains are less likely of attainment.

That underlying business conditions are in a high degree healthful will be gathered from the fact that business failures for February are at a minimum as regards the number for that month, and liabilities, only slightly exceeding those of the same month a year ago, have shrunk to a phenomenally low percentage.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 3,863,387 bushels, against 3,660,850 bushels last week, 5,815,585 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,252,003 bushels in 1898, 2,075,435 bushels in 1897, and 1,407,379 bushels in 1896.

Failures in the United States for the month of February number 745, with aggregate liabilities of \$9,995,464, a decrease of 3.5 per cent in number from February a year ago. Liabilities are 3 per cent heavier, but assets are considerably smaller than in the same period a year ago. Failures for the week number 173, against 168 last week, 170 in the week a year ago, 232 in 1899, 262 in 1897, and 270 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.25 to 2.50 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz. Potatoes, new, \$18 to 20. Beets, per sack, 75 to 85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 60c. Parsnips, per sack, 75 to 85c. Cauliflower, 75c to \$1 per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25 to 1.50 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 81c per pound; dairy, 17 to 22c; ranch, 20c per pound. Eggs—20c. Cheese—Native, 16c. Poultry—13 to 14c; dressed, 14 to 15c. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00 to 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, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80 to 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 steaks, 7 1/2 to 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7 1/2 to 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2 to 10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51 to 52c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 55c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35 to 36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14 to 15.00; brewing, \$17.00 to 18.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9 to 10; clover, \$7 to 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to 7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 to 50c; seconds, 42 1/2 to 45c; dairy, 30 to 37 1/2c; store, 25 1/2 to 32 1/2c. Eggs—11 to 12c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 to 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50 to 3.50; geese, \$6.50 to 7.50 per lb.; ducks, \$5.00 to 5.50 per lb.; turkeys, live, 10 to 11c per pound. Potatoes—50 to 70c per sack; sweets, 2 to 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 to 2.50; carrots, \$1. Hops—3 to 8c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 to 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 to 14c; mohair, 27 to 30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7 to 7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00 to 6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 to 4.50; cows, \$3.50 to 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 7 to 8c; small, 8 1/2 to 3 1/2c per pound. Tallow—5 to 5 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2 to 4c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12 to 15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 to 16c; Valley, 20 to 22c; Northern, 10 to 12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11 to 13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 22 to 23 1/2c; to seconds, 21 to 21 1/2c; fancy dairy, 19 to 20c; do seconds, 17 to 18c per pound. Eggs—Store, 12 to 14c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 to 20.00; bran, \$12.00 to 13.00.