## GOLD FROM FROZEN NORTH International Force of 2.300 Respon

Steamer Portland Brought \$300,000 From Nome.

THE PROPERTY OF 60 MEN

Tribulations in Far North Affoat and Ashore-Lieutenaut Herron Returns From the Interior.

San Francisco, July 2-The steamer Portland, which arrived from Cape Nome, reports that the steamer Rosecrans, formerly the transport Missouri, has gone aground about 60 miles south of Cape Nome. While her situation is not considered perilous, it is thought she will have considerable difficulty in getting off. The Rosecrans has a cargo of government supplies on board.

The Portland brought five passengers only, according to Captain Lundquist. The steamer Charles Nelson had a hard time of it. She returned to Unalaska June 18. While trying to find an opening in the ice her provisions gave out. She was to have sailed again for Cape Nome shortly after the Portland left Dutch Harbor. The captain of the Corwin was holding the wrecked barkentine Catherine Sudden at Nome for salvage. Captain Lundquist, speaking of the conditions at Nome,

'What a man gets hold of up there he keeps, and in many instances he keeps it at the point of a gun. Restaurants, lodging-houses, saloons, stores, barber shops, and in fact all kinds of business was left in the hands of agents last fall. These agents have sold the places and cleared out with the money. Now the original owners are appearing on the scene, and there are 'razors in the air.'

'On the beach it was just 60 per cent worse than up town. In the town as a general rule there was only about one claimant to other mens' property in each case, but on the beach there was never less than six. Agents sold things right and left, and in consequence there will be endless litigation before things are straightened out. No wonder all the big claim-owners took up lawyers with them."

The Portland brought 10 boxes of gold, aggregating \$300,000, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 2 .- The steamer Al-Ki arrived from the north tonight, bringing 60 passengers and \$250,000 in dust from Dawson, which had been brought up the river on the steamre Sybil. Among the passengers on the Al-Ki is Lieutenant J. S. Herron, of the Eighth United States cavalry, who a year ago started from Cook Inlet with a small command and crossed a hitherto unpenetrated country leading for hundreds of miles over mountains, valleys and plains to the mouth of the Tanana. The expedition was deserted by Indian guides, and for some months fears for the safety of the party were entertained, but on December 11 the party reached the mouth of the Tanana, where orders were received to remain used spring. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the feasibility of the route through Alaska and to obtain information as to miners, timbers and general data of that section of Alaska between Cook Inlet and the Yukon river. For nearly a year the party was without news from the outside world. Lieutenant Herron is on the way to Seattle for orders.

Colonel E. D. Wiggin, land commissioner at Rampart, is among the passengers on the Al-Ki, bringing the first news from that section. He says the camp proved itself better last winter than ever before, and creeks beto be big gold-proudcers. He estimates the clean-up at \$2,000,000.

Rampart was deserted the early part of last winter, only 400 or 500 people, who were not rich enough to go to Nome, remaining. They comprised steamboat hands and unfortunate miners. When development work commenced it was soon proved that Rampart Creek was rich, and those who were at first out of luck are now o the high road to fortune, and Rampart bids fair to rival the Klondike as a gold-producer.

Suspects Nicaragua. Washington, July 2 .- Dispatches received here indicate that the Colombian government has finally satisfied istelf that Nicaragua is responsible for the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama and inquiries have been made of our government to ascertan how far reliance may be had upon us for the maintenance of peace and order in case the insurrection finally jeopardizes the Colombian government on the isthmus. Our government has, in answer, simply reverted to its old and well defined policy in such cases of-limiting its activities to the keeping open of the Panama railway and the protection of the lives and property of the United States

Gold Standard in Hayti. Washington, July 2 .- The department of state is advised by Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, that he had been informed that the government of Hayti has adopted the gold standard and that the unit of value is the American gold dollar.

## Kentucky's Trial a Success.

Washington, July 2 .- The inspec tion board, headed by Rear-Admiral Rodgers, which accompanied the new battleship Kentucky on her final ac ceptance trial, has returned to Washington and reports the result of the trial as very satisfactory and equal in every respect to her sister ship, the Kearsarge. The double terrets persplendidly. - The Kentucky will go into dry dock at the New York yard for some finishing touches of paint. TO SEYMOUR'S AID.

to His Call for Help.

London, June 29 .- The composite brigade of 2,300 men which raised the investment of Tien Tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour has probably saved him, but the news has not yet reached Che Foo. The last steamer arriving at Che Foo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien Tsin, Monday, June 25:

'The Russian general in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturdays' heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential, and that the advance should not be resumed until today. Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn Monday.

"Saturdays' fighting began at daybreak. The allied forces opened with several of the Terrible's 4.7 naval guns, six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skillfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action, one by one, the Chinese retreating about noon.

"There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which would enter Tien Tsin first, and the Americans and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses.

"Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien Tsin, and altogether 13,000 Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly 20,000 and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more. With British, American and other troops ordered to go, probably 60,000 men will be available in a month.

"The Ton Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Che Foo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25 .-000 drilled troops at Lu Tai, 25,000 at Shan Hai Wan, 15,000 driven from Tien Tsin and 150,000 at Pekin."

All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wo Chou, Tuesday, while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted: "Kill the foreign devils!"

According to advices from Shanghai, the Chinese officials, by direction of the Southern viceroys, are asking the consuls to agree to conditions "insuring," as the Chinese say, "the neutrality of Shanghai and other coast towns." They are also asking that foreign warships shall not sail or anchor near the forts nor go to ports where there are no warships now; that their crews shall not go ashore, and that the protection of foreigners be left to the Chinese authorities. The conditions are considered at Shanghai to be virtually an ultimatum from Viceroys Liu Kung Yih and Chang Chi Tung. The consuls desire a sufficient naval and military force to back up their refusal to comply with these demands. The total national force there now consists of 969 men and 32 guns. The Chinese have 6,000 men with six guns in the forts and 10,000 men outside Shangha

The magnitude of the arrangements Japan is making suggests provision against contingencies other than the suppression of the present distubances in China. She has chartered 19 additional transports, and now has 35 in

## Cuban Troops for China.

Havana, June 29 .- Much interest was aroused among the American soldiers by the dispatch announcing that probably half the troops will leave Cuba during the next few months. The fore considered worthiess turned out rumor here that the Second infantry will leave within the next 10 days, as soon as a transport is available, and go directly to China, is generally believed. Governor-General Wood, however, denies all knowledge of the reports, and it seems that an officer of the regiment received a private cable dispatch from a friend to that effect.

Renewed Boer Activity. Jameston, St. Helena, June 29 .-Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who was captured at Maefking, landed here today with 11 officers and 98 troopers, mostly foreigners. The prisoners were immediately sent to Deadwood, the prison camp. Most of the Boers at Deadwood are in good health, and thus far there has been but one death from enteric fever.

Hong Kong, June 28 .- The steamer Sam Chui arrived today from Wu Chau, on the West river, with a number of women missionaries. She reports that the other Europeans are preparing to leave Wu Chau, as the na tives are conducting anti-foreign demonstrations.

Japanese Driven Out.

Redding, Cal., June 29 .- Two hundred miners and smelter employes of Keswick and vicinity last night drove 21 Japanese laborers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train for this place and at this point the railroad conductor put them off. There was no violence. The miners object to the of Omaha, is here as the representative Japanese, who were employed to take the places of white men.

A Matter of Precaution.

Paris, June 29 .- The French minister of marine, M. de Lassan, has received a cablegram from Captain la Joure, at the French arsenal at Foo Chow, saying that he has sent to Hong Kong all the women and children connected with the French mission at the

Rome. June 29 .- The Italian cruise Vettor Pisani and the protected cruisers Stromboli and Vesuvio have been ordered to Chinese waters.

# PROHIBITIONIST CONVENTION

Nominates John G. Woolley for President.

WETCALFE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

er. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, Might Have Had the Vice-Presidential Nomination, but Declined It.

Chicago, June 30 .- The Prohibition National Convention adjourned sine die today, after having placed in nomination for president, John G. Woolley, of Illinois, and for vice-president, Henry B. Metcalfe, of Rhode Island. The nominations in each instance were made on the first ballot.

Only two candidates for the presidential nomination were balloted for-Mr. Woolley and Rev. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennslyvania-Hale Johnson, of Illinois, withdrawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley. This undoubtedly had a great effect on the result, as the convention earlier in the day had been nearly stampeded for Swallow by an eloquent speech of H. L. Castle, of Pittsburg, and had the friends of the Pennsylvania clergyman forced a ballot at that time, the result might have been different.

For vice-president three candidates were balloted for-H. B. Metcalfe. Thomas R. Cascardon, of West Virginia, and Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Iowa -Mr. Metcalfe received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot for the presidential nomination, Dr. Swallow was proposed as the vice-presidential nominee. The convention went wild over the suggestion, but Dr. Swallow, after a hurried conference with the Pennsylvania delegation refused to accept the nomination.

During today's session, Chairman Stewart, of the national committee, called for contributions for the campaign fund, and over \$7,000 was real-

ized in a few minutes. Proceedings of the Convention. The attendance was much larger than vesterday. The galleries of the big First regiment armory were thronged when Chairman Dickie rapped the convention to order at 10 A. M

After prayer by Rev. C. H. Mead, of New Jersey, Chairman Johann, of the committee on credentials, made a supplementary report, showing the arrival of 39 delegates. The total number of delegates present was 730, representing "The roll of states will now be called

for nominations for president," announced Chairman Wolfenbarger. "Arkansas yields to Illinois," cried the lone woman delegate from that

"Illinois has two candidates for the presidency." shouted a delegate. Amid applause, National Chairman

Stewart was recognized to put John G. Woolley in nomination. General W. Geer, of Illinois, nomi-

ated Hale Johnson. Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg. nominated Dr. Swallow.

Seconding speeches were made, representatives of nearly every state taking the platform in support of some one of the three candidates. Hale Johnson, of Illinois, arose and thanked his friends for their support and then withdrew his name as a candidate.

The Balloting. Amid considerable confusion the balloting then began. The vote was very close throughout, but with Woolley slightly in the lead. It was not until the last state had been called. however, that Mr. Woolley's nomination was assured. When the result was announced, "Woolley 380, Swallow 320," a perfect tempest of cheers ensued. The nomination, amid renewed cheers, was made unanimous.

Vice President Nominated. The roll of states was then called for nominations for the vice-presidency. A. H. Morrill, of Massachusetts, placed H. B. Metcalfe, of Rhode Island, in nomination. The delegates, tired out after six hours of speechmaking, were evidently anxious to bring things to a conclusion, but a motion to suspend the rules and nominate Metcalfe by acclamation was lost by a close vote. Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Des Moines, Ia.; Thomas Cascardon, of West Virginia, and James Tate, of Tennessee, were placed in nomination. Mr. Tate, however, withdrew his name. The roll was then called. There was an overwhelming vote in favor of Metcalfe. The vote was as follows: Total votes cast, 594; Metcalfe, 394; Cascardon, 132; Eaton, 113.

A motion by Dr. Eaton to make the nomination unanimous was seconded by Mr. Cascardon, carried, and, after a committee had been appointed formally to notify the candidates of their nomination, the convention, at 6 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

For India Famine Sufferers. Denver, June 30 .- Governor Thomas has issued a proclamation urging the people of the state to give aid to the famine sufferers of India. A. D. Weir, of the India Relief Commission, and

Estate of J. W. Sprague.

will make a canvass of the state.

New York, June 30 .- S. S. Terry, who is one of the beneficiaries of the will of J. W. Sprague, of Louisville, says that it will be about 50 years before the estate, valued at \$250,000. will come into the possession of the Smithsonian institution, and the collection of Japanese curios, one of the most valuable in this country, will be sold in this city next winter for the benefit of the estate. The collection is now in Louisville

INAUGURATION OF DOLE.

First Governor of Hawaii Takes the

Honolulu, June 14 .- The last of the three great epoch-making events in the history of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States of America took place this morning, when Governor Sanford B. Dole, first executive of the new American territory, was inaugurated. The oath of office was delivered on the spot that was the scene of the other two events-the reading of the all-important proclamation of 1893, and the flag-raising of 1898. Governor Dole was sworn and spoke to the people of Hawaii from the steps of the building where seven years ago he appeared as the leader, and were for the first time an actual beginning was made in negotiations with the American government for annexation.

The palace that has become famous all over America on account of its connection with the history of Hawaii and the history of America's first experiment in expansion, was decorated as in 1898. It was ablaze with the red, white and blue and crowded with people. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere, and they made brilliant all the grandstands, and a huge American flag floated on the staff above.

As usual in all large gatherings in Honolulu, there was a great variety of races. Whites, natives, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese were together, though the whites and natives outnumbered all others by far, and the whites were a majority over all. The natives were well represented, however, both in the throng that crowded around the steps of the building to hear the governor, and among those who occupied places inside the building and the places of honor on either side of the central stand. The day was a very hot one, and the people hunted for shade as they waited for the ceremonies to begin.

#### JAPAN IS ANGRY.

Her Korean Proteges Victims of a Private Strangling Party.

Vancouver, B C., June 30 .- According to Oriental advices, the Japanese government is very angry at the secret execution of General An Kyeng Su and Kwon Young Chin, former cabinet ministers of the Korean government, and leaders of the progressive party, who were privately strangled in the Seoul prison as traitors on the night of May 27. Both were concerned in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Queen Min at Seoul in 1895.

For the past four years they had been refugees in Japan and who had returned to Korea under the protection of the Japanese minister. Despite this chaperonage, they were tortured into making a full confession, where then beaten and strangled and their bodies exposed as traitors at the big bell and afterward drawn and quartered. The Japanese minister tried to prevent the execution, but was refused audience with the Korean king on account of the latter's alleged illness.

All of the Korean officers connected with the death of Kwon and An have been sentenced to transportation and have already been sent into exile, the latter proceeding being an attempt on the part of the Korean king to appease the Japanese government, which had demanded an explanation from Korea. This explanation has been tendered by the Korean minister of foreign affairs, but is not satisfactory to Japan.

The Japanese journalists who published an objectionable article concerning the crown prince and his bride have paid dearly for their tolly. The Tokio local court rejected the plea of insanity set up on behalf of the editor and sentenced him to three and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of 120 yen, as well as police surveillance for one year. Morita, who copied the article, received the same punishment, and the man who set up the tpye, was condemned to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 yen and six months' police surveillance.

## Renounced His Rights.

Vienna, June 30.—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, former heir to the throne, and nephew of the emperor, at the Hofburg today, in the presence of the emperor, archdukes, ministers and state dignitaries, took a formal oath that he and his future wife (the Princess Chotek) will both regard their marriage as morganatic. Consequently his wife will never assume the position of empress, and the children by their marriage will never claim the right of succession. The oath was attended with impressive ceremony. Count Goluchowski, the minister of foreign affairs, read the documents. The archduke then advanced to a crucifix on the table and placed his fingers upon the Testament which was held by cardinal archbishop. After taking the oath the archduke signed the documents. The marriage will occur Sun-

To Abolish Sugar Bounties. London, June 30 .- The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom adopted a resolution at today's session urging the government to promptly conclude a convention with Germany, Austria and other powers willing to abolish sugar bounties, the convention to include a penal clause

sugar into the territories of the contracting powers. Campau a Candidate. Detroit, June 29 .- Daniel C. Campau, chairman of the Michigan Demociatic state central committee, and a

states urging him to become a candidate for the vice-presidency before the Kansas City convention, Mr. Campau's political secretary declared today in positive terms that Campau's name to take over the property of the Okawould be presented to the Kanasas nogan Free Gold Mines, Ltd., which has property in Okanogan county

IN THE MINING WORLD

Value of a Knowledge of Geology to the Prospector.

(By Earl Douglas, University of Montana.) The study of the remains of plant and animal life that have existed in crop conditions are exceptionally prompast ages is like nistory, astronomy, ising and in the clase of prices where fossil languages, politics and all other branches of human knowledge; it is mighty interesting when one gets interested in it. But it is extremely difficult to get very deeply ineterested in and the reactions and the irregularities something that we know nothing about. There are so many branches of knowledge that one cannot know everything. But the subject on which I am asked to write is, I believe, of vital interest to the miner and prospector, though our knowledge of it was not developed for their special benefit, but because of the interest and fascination of the subject itself. Though I never spent a week in

searh of mineral veins, I have a fellow in tramping over the hills and mountains and through the deep ravines and rocky canyons; in going into camp tired enough to make rest sweet, and hungry enough to devour with the keenest relish the ham, bacon, coffee, flapjacks and anything else that happens to come along that is eatable; and in sleeping in the pure air under the blue tent of the sky with the whispering of the pines and the varied voices of the mountain streams to charm away worldly cares and lull to sleep. It seems so good not to have to wear stylish clothes, especially if one has none to wear; to be where there is no fear of trespassing on any man's land, and to fear nobody's dog; to feel that the world is yours as much as anybody's, and whatever riches you may find buried in its treasure house you can call your own.

The prospector descends into the dark mine, submitting himself to slavery awhile that he may "grub stake" himself and be a free man for the rest of the year and have a prospect of "striking something rich" and becoming as wealthy or more wealthy

than his employer. The mine owner is much the same kind of a man, but he has the advantage in having more money to start with. and is looking for a place where he can invest his money in a "good proposi-

creased many fold by adding to his ex-

perience that of other men, by study-

ing the mode of occurrence of ores, the

tion" and get richer. With both mine owner and prospector intelligence and judgment are needed. It is true that sometmes those who have learned little from books and nothing from experience have blundered onto rich leads; but if the truth were summed up I think it would appear that a very large percentage of good mines have been found by men of experience, who have worked in mines, have seen and handled the ores and have observed the rock in which they occur. I firmly believe, too, that a man's chances of finding the treas-

rock formations in which they occur -in fact, the better knowledge of geology and mineralogy he possesse and the better his power of observation and judgment the better his chances of success. The same holds true of the dealer in mining property. It is true that these sciences are large ones, but it is just as true that the chances of failure without the necessary knowledge are fully as large. If a sick man, ignorant of the properties of drugs, were turned loose in an apothecary's shop he might blunder onto something that would help him, but the chances would be against him. We need not be scared by the voluminous books on geology with their frightful looking names. There are simple, interesting books, giving the most important information, and written especially for prospectors and mining men, and for the understanding of them no previous

knowledge of geology and mineralogy are needed. These may lead to deeper study later. But someone will say that certain minerals have been found where no experienced prospector would search and where geologists have said they cannot occur. The trouble is, in old miner comes from California, to Montana and begins to look for gold here. He knows just how the rock looks in which the ore occurs where he mined in California, and he is looking for the same kind of rock and the same looking ore, but he probably will not find it. An old Montana miner goes to Colorado and meets with the same disappointment. His views of the occurrence of ores are too narrow. The precious metals occur in many different kinds of rock and under a great variety of conditions; and one would have to know the geology of the whole world to know all the conditions in which they occur; yet there are certain underlying truths that, if understood, will vastly increase the chances of success and save not only many years but many life times. Many brother geologists-perhaps I ought to say uncle geelogists, for I think they are of the generation that is passing away-have studied a certain region and have judged all the world by that. I might whisper to you, too, that not all who talk and write on geological subjects prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed know just what they are talking about,

A recent report from Boise, Idaho, is to the effect that a fabulously rich body of gold ore has been encountered member of the national committee, is in the Iowa mine, owned by Judge W. in receipt of many letters from various B. Heyburn. The mine is located near Quartsburg.

and I have no doubt you have thought

of that before reading this article.

Okanogan Gold Mines, Ltd., is the name of a corporation capitalized for \$200,000 which has been incorporated BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

The Distributive Trade Is Seasonably

Bradstreet's says: Distributive trade is dull, seasonably so in most in stances, and prices of manufactured products are generally weak, but ex-ceptions to the former are found wherethe readjusting movement has been overdone on the down side.

The upward rush of wheat prices culminated at the close of last week since, mainly due to heavy realizing. would mainly point to the movement having been temporarily at least overdone. Advices from the North are of little more than half a crop of wheat. but estimates as to the outturn in bushels vary accordingly as the government reports of \$16,000,000 bushels, or the commercial estimate of 200,000,000 bushels in yield last year in the three states are used as a basis.

Sugar is at the highest price reached feeling for the prospector. In the first at this time for 10 years past, owing to place, there is a charm in outdoor life the active canning demand and the strengthened position of raw.

The war in China is chargeable with the advance in teas, not only from the former country, but from Japan, some interruption in transportation being apparently looked for if the Asiatio trouble increases.

Heavy rains are complained of in the entire cotton belt east of the Mississippi river, and the crop is generally "in the grass."

Reports from the iron and steel trade are as pessimistic as ever. Nominally quotations at Pittsburg are unchanged. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,184,144 bushels, against 4,645,180 bushels last week

Failures for the week number 185, as compared with 167 last week. Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 18, as compared with 28 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE. Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 11/2c. Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate. Potatoes, new. 1c. Beets, per sack, 90c@\$1. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, \$1. Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c. Cauliflower, California 90c@\$1.

Strawberries—\$1 per case.
Cabbage, native and California.
\$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Tomatoes-\$1.50 per case.

Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound. Eggs—19c. Cheese-12c.

Poultry-14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.

Hay-Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$28;

feed meal, \$23. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, ures hid in the earth would be in-

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$18.00;

shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed-Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal,

per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 81/4@

Hams-Large, 13c; small, 131/4; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides,

Wheat-Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$3.35; graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.

Barley-Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$18; chop, \$14 per

Hay-Timothy, \$10@11; clover,\$7@ 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 85@40c; store, 25c.

Eggs-16c per dosen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c

per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@
4.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs,
\$2.50@4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old;
\$4.50@6.50; "ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes-40@50c per sack; sweets, \$@2½c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c;

per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1%c per pound; paranips, \$1; onions, 1%c per pound; carrots, \$1. Hops—2@8c per pound. Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25

per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wether and ewes, 3%c; dressed mutton, 7@

7%c per pound; lambs, 5%c. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed,

\$5.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50;
cows, \$5.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/4 @ 7% o per pound. Veal—Large, 6%@7%c; small, 8@

8 %e per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool-Spring-Nevada, 18@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c.

Hops—1899 crop, 11@18c per

pound. Butter-Fancy creamery 18@19c; do seconds, 17%c; fancy dairy.
17c; do seconds, 15@16%c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 13%c; fancy ranch,

Millstuffs — Middlings, \$17.00 @ 20.00; bran, \$12.50@18.50.