

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR

Diplomatic Relations With China Severed.

MINISTER GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS

The Chinese invasion of the Amur Province is equivalent to a Declaration of War Against Russia.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The Chinese invasion of the Amur province is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia, which, construing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports today and requested him to leave the country, along with the members of his mission.

The importance of this Chinese declaration of war against Russia, and of this bold invasion of Russian territory, lies in the fact as the matter now stands, that it virtually releases the czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to act in concert with them in China. He is placed thereby in a position to act independently, not only with reference to the defense of his dominions against the Chinese invasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Peking.

Should a Russian army, proceeding from Siberia, reach Peking and capture it before the allies could get to it from the Pacific coast, the czar would be able to dictate terms to China independently of the other powers, and without any regard to their wishes, virtually establishing himself as master of the country.

The British and German governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventuality, have today decided to abandon the policy which they have pursued until now and to declare war upon the Chinese government, thus placing themselves in line with Russia and France, and the United States is expected to follow suit immediately.

France has, indeed, already issued, today, a decree forbidding the sale of arms or war material of any kind to the Chinese, while Germany has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with his government except through the German foreign office, and is preparing to give him his passports. Here in London, the Chinese minister has already packed all belongings, removed his boys from the schools and cancelled all his engagements, so as to be ready for immediate departure.

In addition to the corps of the Imperial Chinese army, which has invaded Siberia with orders to drive all foreigners out of the rich gold-bearing Amur province of the czar, there are five other corps, one of which is engaged in destroying the Russian railroad in Manchuria and in driving all the foreigners, especially the Russians, from the northern portion of the empire; another is to occupy the roads between Peking and Sham Hai Kwan; yet another is to concentrate at Nanking, while columns are being directed in hot haste to Tien Tsin, to the borders of Korea and to the neighborhood of Shanghai.

Altogether the Peking government is estimated to have under arms at the present moment no less than 1,000,000 men, splendidly equipped with Muser rifles, smokeless powder and quick-firing ordnance, and carefully trained under the direction of Danish and German officers. This huge army is under the orders of Prince Tuan.

In addition to this, there is the Chinese fleet, reconstructed and reorganized since the war with Japan, and comprising 15 first-class cruisers of the very latest type. These are cruising about the Yellow sea, with their decks cleared for action.

Inasmuch as five vessels of the allied fleet, including the British battleship Terrible, are cruising about in the same waters, reconnoitering various towns and forts and inviting the latter to open fire upon them, news may be expected at any moment of a naval battle.

Nine other foreign men-of-war are at anchor off Shanghai, with the object of assisting in the defense of that city in the event of its being attacked by the big Chinese army, which is now within one day's march of the place.

Horseless Artillery.

Chicago, July 21.—A piece of "horseless" artillery, otherwise a Colt's rapid fire, mounted on an automobile of special construction, today started on an experimental trip from Fort Sheridan to Washington. The carriage, besides the gun, carried Major A. P. Davidson and three cadets from the Northwestern military academy. Miss Helen Gould, accompanied by General Joseph Wheeler, saw the party set out from Fort Sheridan early in the day. General Wheeler gave Major Davidson a note to be delivered to General Miles in Washington, while Miss Gould wished them good luck, and remarked that if the automobile could be used for carrying guns, it could be used for Red Cross work. The vehicle is a four-wheel contrivance, weighs 2,300 pounds, and is driven by gasoline. At Washington Major Davidson will endeavor to demonstrate that the invention is practicable for use in actual warfare.

Torrid Weather in Europe.

London, July 20.—Torrid heat continues throughout Europe. The mercury indicated 85 degrees in the shade this morning. The hospitals are busy caring for victims of heat prostration. Nine fatal cases are reported today. Laborers are obliged to knock off work during the hottest hours of the day.

LIGHT FROM PEKIN.

Administration Arranges to Get Word Through.

Washington, July 19.—A decidedly more hopeful feeling with regard to the Chinese situation was apparent in all administration circles this evening. The tide of sentiment, which had been markedly pessimistic, turned with the announcement of the victory of the allies at Tien Tsin, and the capture of the forts and native city, and gathered further strength from Minister Wu's cablegram declaring that the foreign ministers at Peking were safe July 9. Aside from these dispatches, the arrival of the president and the special cabinet meeting called to consider the situation were the features of the day. The cabinet met at 2:30 this afternoon, less than an hour after the president reached the White House. Over 100 newspaper men thronged the corridors while the cabinet was sitting behind closed doors. The scene resembled the hottest days of the Spanish war. There were present Secretaries Hay, Root, Long, Gage and Postmaster-General Smith. At the conclusion of the session, which lasted two and a half hours, Secretary Root gave out the following formal statement of the action of the cabinet:

"The president has determined that the facts known to us do not require or justify calling an extra session of congress. Should future developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command, and the action of congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority, he will not hesitate to call it together."

The decision that an extra session of congress was not demanded by existing conditions was the outcome of the showing which both Secretary Root and Secretary Long made as to the force that can be thrown into China without the authorization of additional troops by congress, and also the decidedly more hopeful feeling entertained by the president and members of his cabinet as to the safety of Minister Wu, reporting the safety of the ministers July 9, two days after their reported massacre. While this cable is not regarded as conclusive, it is accepted in good faith for the present.

CAMPAIGN IN CAVITE.

General Grant Blames Captain Hollis' Conduct.

Washington, July 19.—Brigadier-General Fred D. Grant, United States volunteers, in submitting to the war department an interesting account of the fighting around Imus, in Cavite province, from September 29 to October 8, last, closes by saying:

"All the officers and men under my command behaved well in all engagements, unless I except the movement of Captain Hollis' battalion of the Fourth infantry, from Imus, on October 3, which was not well conducted. Some deserve special mention for their bravery and energy. Among these I would mention Captain Reilly, of the Fifth artillery, who conducted the move against Binacayan, October 6; Lieutenant Knatsenshue, my aid-camp, who commanded the scouts during the whole time; Lieutenant Fenton, Fifth cavalry, aid-de camp, who conducted a company through from Bacoor to Imus, October 2, and was much exposed in the fighting which occurred October 2, 3 and 6, and Captain Cowles, who commanded the reconnaissance, October 8, which resulted in a fight at St. Nicholas."

"Major Lee and Captains King and Fuller, of General Lawton's staff, who were with me on October 3 and 6, deserve special mention for their gallantry, and my personal thanks for the assistance they rendered me."

New York Sweltered.

New York, July 19.—There was no relief for suffering New Yorkers today. In fact, it was hotter this afternoon than yesterday, and there was scarcely any breeze. As was the case yesterday, many business houses were compelled to close early in the afternoon, and it was impossible for laboring men to work in the streets after 2 o'clock. In Greater New York there were about 35 cases of heat prostrations. Five persons died from the effects of the heat, and one person, who had been overcome and taken to a hospital, committed suicide. Officially, the mercury ranged from 92 to 100 degrees between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., but many thermometers at different points throughout the city registered as high as 106.

Bocas del Toro Destroyed.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 18.—A letter from Atrato, Colombia, says Bocas del Toro has been visited by a terrific gale, which destroyed many buildings and banana plantations. Immediately after the gale a fearful fire swept the town, destroying its finest buildings. The situation is said to be desperate, the people being demoralized.

Perished in Utah Desert.

Williams, Ariz., July 19.—Word reached here today of the death of J. M. Meneck, upon the desert of southern Utah. Meneck, who was an engineer and mining expert, and a representative of the Smithsonian institution, left here June 24 in company with four others for southern Utah in quest of the far famed lost copper mine that was claimed to have been visited by one of the party, E. R. Good.

Worried to Death Over the Messengers.

Davenport, Ia., July 19.—John B. Phelps, a prominent lumberman, died today of apoplexy, attributed to worry over the fate of relatives in Peking who are guests of Minister Conger's family at the American legation.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—A cablegram from South Africa reports that Captain Harold Borden, of the Canadian contingent, had been killed in action. He was the only son of F. W. Borden, Canadian minister of militia.

VIEWS OF PRACTICAL MINER

Accurate Sampling Essential to Accurate Assaying.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Protests Against the Use of Assay Certificates as Documentary Evidence—Assayer's Duties.

"Accurate sampling is quite as essential as accurate assaying, for if the sample does not truly represent the lot, or mass, from which it was taken, the subsequent assays will be valueless. The assayer or chemist will usually receive the samples already prepared, but as he will occasionally be called upon to take his own sample a knowledge of the art of sampling is essential."

In the Northwest a majority of the samples brought to an assayer are taken by the prospector, or other interested party, and as the assay certificates are often used as the documentary evidence of the value of the property, the assayer should be very careful to state on the face of such certificates exactly from whence he obtained the sample on which the assay was made. If an assayer samples the ore himself, he owes it to his client so to state, as it doubles the value of the certificate. If he did not take the sample himself he should place the responsibility of the sample where it belongs, by stating who did take it. Without some one known vouching for the ore of the sample, assay certificates should carry no weight as documents. This can best be accomplished by the assayer seeing to it that his printed certificate blank is worded to cover the desired points, telling the whole story and protecting him from any after talk.

I must protest, also, against the habit of certain assayers in filling in the value of the ore on the assay certificate, as they do, at the price of the metal in marketable shape delivered in New York. It shows a gross ignorance on the part of the assayer as to the value of the ore here, and often misleads the prospector frightfully, at the same time furthering and opening the door for fraudulent practice. I have seen, this summer, assay certificates upon which the copper of 5 per cent ore was figured out at 18 cents, equal to \$18 per ton, whereas no smelter could afford to pay more than about one-third that price.

A good practical rule to use in figuring out approximate values of a sulphide ore, at present market quotations, is as follows:

Allow \$1.25 for every per cent of copper the ore contains.

Allow 40 cents for every per cent of lead the ore contains.

Allow 50 cents for every ounce of silver the ore contains.

Allow \$20 for every ounce of gold the ore contains.

These values are for ore delivered on the line of railway.

The prospector has to sample his own claim and wishes to know the truth. Naturally, I ask how he is to do it, and the following remarks are for his benefit, not for the professional: In sampling a lead, if the vein is so that it will all have to go for treatment, a section of uniform thickness right across the whole face of the lead should be taken for ore samples.

Another, and quite as satisfactory a method, is to sample all the rock that comes out of the prospect, or sample the dump, if there is any, by cutting channels through it on the same principle as in sampling a ledge.

It must always be borne in mind in sampling that there is liable to be a great difference between the dump and the fine ore, and consequently a due regard must be had to getting the proper proportion of each.

Hand-picked samples are never reliable, and should always be avoided. Experienced mining men frequently take hand samples of particular classes of the ore in a mine, have these assayed and often from these results they estimate what grade of ore they are mining. This may be correctly done, and it is wonderful how close to correct assays experienced men can "guess;" but it is uncertain at the best, and dangerous for inexperienced persons to attempt to be guided by such estimates.

Assays cannot be averaged, unless one knows the actual weight of the material represented by each assay, and only then by a long calculation, too long to describe here, except briefly. In nine cases out of ten when the "average assay of a mine" is spoken of, it is incorrect and is usually obtained by adding up a number of separate assays and dividing the sum by the numbers of such assays. It is quite correct to take an average sample, have that assayed, and call it the average assay; but this is seldom done. The correct average assay may be obtained by multiplying the weight of each lot of the ore by the assay of such lot, and the product of such multiplication and divide this sum by the sum of the weights of the various lots of the ore. The quotient of such division will be "the only correct average assay" obtainable.

O. M. ROSENDALE, In Portland Telegram.

Castle Crag Tavern Burned.

Dunsmuir, Cal., July 23.—Castle Crag Tavern, a fashionable summer resort in the Sierra mountains, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, at an early hour this morning. There were 800 guests in the hotel. All escaped without injury. The fire originated in the laundry. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. The hotel was owned by the Pacific Improvement Company, one of the incorporators of the Southern Pacific Company.

NAGASAKI THE BASE.

Japanese Government Gives Its Cheerful Assent.

Washington, July 23.—As was anticipated, the Japanese government has given its cheerful assent to the application of the United States government for permission to land troops and military supplies at Nagasaki in transit to Taku, China. This privilege was desired in order that the Pacific transports plying between San Francisco and Manila should not deviate from the regular route, but that the troops and stock carried by them and intended for service in China might be transferred at Nagasaki to other vessels of the transport service and taken direct to Taku. The Japanese authorities not only have agreed to the proposed use of Nagasaki, but they also have assured the United States government that they will facilitate the movement of American troops and supplies as much as possible. The quartermaster's department of the army has provided three large transports of the Philippine service for use on the line between Nagasaki and Taku, and it is expected in this way to expedite the movement of troops to China.

The state department has issued the following bulletin:

"The secretary of state received this morning a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, dated midnight, July 19, saying a Shanghai paper of the 16th said all foreigners were murdered. Fowler wired the governor demanding the truth. The governor replied that his courier left Peking on the 11th, and all then were safe, but Peking, east city, had been carried by the rebels, with the intent to kill."

IMPROVED TOURIST SLEEPERS

Railroads Are Acceding to Demands of Middle Classes.

In response to the demands of the times the O. R. & N. and its connections are placing in operation a much better grade of tourist sleepers for Pacific Coast service than at any previous time. The largely increased traffic to this section of the country has demanded all the improvements of latter-day transportation, and in consideration of this the railroads are establishing a service which is excellent in every particular. Not only are the wishes of the first-class passengers served, but those who are traveling to and from the East on second-class tickets are splendidly cared for. There was a time when a tourist sleeper appealed to a limited number of people who were traveling on the "cheap" order, in every meaning of the term. Now, however, there has been a radical change. With the better tourist sleepers in operation the class of passengers has been improved, and one may now travel upon them and enjoy all the privileges of a first-class sleeper at a greatly reduced rate.

Daily, on the O. R. & N. east-bound fast mail, is attached one of these latest improved tourist sleepers, a model of beauty and handsome appointments. The new cars are almost an exact counterpart of the first-class sleepers.

One noticeable feature of the new tourist cars is the absence of a smoking apartment. The new cars being built by the Pullman Company are not provided with smoking apartments. This new departure has been taken because of the fact that most through trains are provided with composite cars, which provide a smoker for the sleeping-car passengers.

Two Mills Burned.

Spokane, Wash., July 23.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the large lumber plant of the Holland-Horr Mill Company and caused a loss of \$50,000; insurance, \$13,000. It also destroyed the Crescent shingle mill; loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000. A spark from the engine of the Holland-Horr mill was carried into a dust bin. The dust exploded and in a minute flames were sweeping through the mill. Two workmen were knocked down by the explosion and burned about the face and hands. In an incredibly brief period flames had extended to the lumber yards and soon acres of seasoned lumber were aflame. It was the hottest conflagration since the great fire of 1889. Three firemen were overcome by the intense heat and smoke, but recovered later.

Troops to Leave Arizona.

Clifton, Ariz., July 21.—Orders have been received to put in readiness for leaving six troops of the Ninth cavalry (colored), which are garrisoned at Fort Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos, established to protect settlers in the several Apache regions of Arizona. The negro troops will be relieved by four troops of the Fifth cavalry at Jefferson barracks, Mo. The action will likely call for a strong protest from settlers, who claim they would be left unprotected from sanguinary Indians if the changes were made. According to orders received the six companies will go to San Francisco, probably the last of the month.

French Victory in West Africa.

Paris, July 23.—The Matin publishes a dispatch from Tripoli reporting a French victory in West Africa and the death of Rabat, former Sultan of Bornu, in the Soudan. The eldest son of Rabat was wounded in the fight. Omar Benigrahim has been placed on the throne of Bornu.

Sympathetic Strike Threatened.

St. Louis, July 23.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: It has been informally decided by the Trades Association and American Federation of Labor that unless the strike trouble on the Consolidated street railway lines are settled by next Sunday, there will be a general walkout of the trades for the purpose of showing sympathy and through a general boycott and suspension of business compel arbitration. There are 4,000 men in the trades who will respond, it is said.

MINES AND MINING.

Men With New Ideas Needed to Prospect Eastern Oregon Mineral Fields.

James Duckworth, one of the original locators of the E. and E. mine, in Cracker creek district, near Sumpter, Oregon, and one of the best informed men in the camp, says that what this country needs is a thorough prospecting by men with new ideas. The old timers always look for a certain kind of float, and are particular about the formation. Now hardly a week passes without some find being made on hillsides that have been run over for years by the old timers and pronounced worthless.

Mr. Duckworth visited a property at the foot of the mountain on the Sumpter-Granite wagon road, and found Ben Yeager and his partner, Montana mining men, working on a 200-foot ledge that he has been over many times and considered worthless. Development shows that the ledge is filled with strata of quartz of a bluish appearance, and all of it pans gold. A number of assays have been made, giving \$3 to \$13. The ledge can be traced for over two miles, from one side of the mountain to the other, and it prospects throughout. At present a 25-foot shaft is being sunk, from which a cross cut will be run to determine if the values go down. If favorable results shall be obtained, machinery will be secured and a shaft sunk 300 to 400 feet. There is such a large body of ore that, with present values, \$3 to \$4 per ton, the property is another Treadwell. Facilities for mining and milling are excellent. At the head of Bull Run creek, running alongside of this ledge, in early days there was placer mining. There was little wash gravel in the creek bed, and the diggings frequently dipped to the hillside, where no gravel was found, but rich dirt. At that time it was wondered where the gold came from, and no one ever thought the big dike was guilty, but this recent discovery is almost proof positive that the placer gold came from the dike.

A MOUNTAIN OF QUARTZ.

Remarkable Formation in the Blue River District.

The Blue river, Oregon, district is rapidly forging to the front, and is now enjoying an era of activity but little dreamed of a year or two ago. Extensive development work is being done, and almost without exception claims are proving valuable. The stability of the district has been conclusively proved, and as a result prospectors have flocked in here this spring by the hundreds. Mining capital has been attracted, and one mill is in successful operation and several more are in course of construction. New discoveries are being made in almost every direction; most notable among which are the discoveries on the Calapooia and McKenzie rivers, which show extremely rich ore, and the immense mountain of quartz four miles up Blue river. This mountain of quartz is a remarkable formation, and is probably unparalleled in mining discoveries. The mountain is 1,270 feet high, and appears to be nearly all quartz. At the top several cliffs of solid quartz project for a hundred feet or more above the surface, while veins of ore crop out in all directions. The ore assays from \$3.50 to \$12 per ton.

The Lucky Boy mine has been compelled to shut down five stamps, owing to shortage of water, since the dry season set in. The remaining five stamps are kept going day and night. The company has the machinery for a sawmill on the ground, and as soon as it can be set up, lumber will be sawed and a flume constructed which will furnish plenty of water for operating all of the stamps.

Jones & Co. have the foundation laid for a sawmill at the Blue river bridge, and already have a number of logs ready to saw. The machinery for the mill is expected to arrive in a short time. The mill will be situated at the new Blue River city townsite, and is intended to supply the local market. It will be operated by steam power, and will have a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

Stampede to Stewart River.

The steamer Danube, which recently arrived at Victoria, B. C., brings news of a rich strike on the headwaters of Stewart river, 400 miles from Dawson. A stampede is on, boats going up in a continuous string. At White Horse a whisky famine prevails. Saloons are licensed, but cannot get permits to bring in liquor. The police are watching the boundary for smugglers, and have made many seizures.

Northwest Notes.

A cold storage warehouse is in course of construction at Troy, Idaho.

A hay warehouse, 32x70 feet, 16 feet high is being built at Palouse, Wash.

King county is said to furnish one-fourth the inmates of the Walla Walla penitentiary.

Walla Walla boasts of shipping 50 carloads of fruit and vegetables the past two weeks.

Apple scab is reported among the trees in the vicinity of Moscow, Idaho, especially in the American Ridge district.

Deer are reported to be plentiful in Coos county this season. They are frequently seen in bands of seven or eight.

Washington railroads are following a rule that no packages weighing more than 250 pounds will be accepted or checked as baggage.

Deposits in Walla Walla banks reach \$1,400,000; in the Spokane banks \$5,000,000. Other Eastern Washington centers are similarly well supplied with money.

KEYNOTE OF THE TRADE.

The Improved Crop Conditions are the Great Factors.

Bradstreet's says: improved crop conditions furnish the keynote of the trade and price movement. As a result of them nearly all staple agricultural products are lower in price, and at the same time a perceptible living up of demand for fall delivery is noted in the West, Northwest and South. The beginning of fall trade is consequently more clearly visible in the sections mentioned, while at the East the markets are slow to experience this improvement and are consequently reasonably dull. Bank clearings as yet fail to reflect any perceptible improvement in distribution, and railway earnings, though of large volume, are, owing to comparisons being made with exceptionally good results last year, showing less notable increases both in gross and net returns.

Hog products have some lower with corn, as has also wheat, in which continued liquidation has been noted, with the result of inducing partial returns of the export inquiry banished from the markets by the recent heavy rise.

Iron and steel prices are evidently scraping the bottom, if reports from leading centers of cost of raw material and wages are correct. Soft coal is going abroad too, a cargo leaving for London shortly.

Tin is corrected locally and higher on the week, while copper is finer.

An encouraging feature of the wool market is the rather better inquiry for raw wool at Boston, but manufacturing will not apparently do much until the light weight season opens.

Wheat, including four shipments, for the week, aggregate 3,029,381 bushels against 2,829,910 bushels last week.

Business failures for the week number 202 against 221 last week.

Canadian failures for the week number 26 as compared with 19 in this week a year ago.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, 80c.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00.
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$1.50.

Butter—Creamery, 23c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.

Eggs—24c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$10.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$8.50; blended straights, \$3.25; 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, \$12.00; 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 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.

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

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55c; Valley, 55c; Bluestem, 59c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.60; 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 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; store, 25c.

Eggs—18 1/2c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$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, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.

Hops—2@3c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c.

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, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 13@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c.

Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery 19@20c; do seconds, 19c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 15@16 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 16c; fancy ranch, 20c.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.