

## BOXERS MEET DEFEAT AGAIN

Allies Engage Them in Battle Near Tien Tsin.

### AMERICANS SHARED IN GLORY

Contradictory Reports as to the Whereabouts of the Empress Dowager—Li Hung Chang Is Converted.

London, August 27.—Five hundred American troops participated in a signal defeat of Boxers outside Tien Tsin, August 19. The fact is briefly reported from Vienna. Details of the engagement came from the Reuter agent at Tien Tsin in a dispatch dated August 20. In addition to the Americans, the force consisted of 375 British and 200 Japanese, all under the British general, Dordard. The fight took place at a village six miles southwest of Tien Tsin, where the allied forces found a considerable number of Boxers, whom they engaged, killing over 300 and taking 64 wounded prisoners, who were sent to the hospitals of the allies. The village was burned. The Americans had five wounded, the Japanese six and the British none. Hundreds of Boxers' flags, spears and swords were captured.

From Shanghai comes a report, qualified by the assertion that it is from purely Chinese sources, that the empress dowager, after proceeding one day's journey from Peking, became terrified at the looting by General Tung Fuh Siang's troops and went back to Peking.

A Chinese telegram from Sinan Fu says that Prince Tuan has been captured by a detachment of the allies.

Other Chinese messages record the formation of a provisional government in Peking by the allies, but this appears to be a purely military measure and merely an elaboration of the scheme for dividing the city into sections for police purposes.

Li Hung Chang has received word that the allies entered Peking easily because the troops of General Tung Fuh Siang utterly refused to face the allies. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, Earl Li, recognizing the futility of an attempt to drive the foreigners from China, now professes conversion to reform principles.

#### Old Man Still Game.

New York, August 27.—"Whipped into insensibility in less than two rounds," is the story in brief of Tom Sharkey's meeting with Bob Fitzsimmons at the Coney Island Sporting Club tonight. Fitzsimmons was the victor, Sharkey was the loser. Fitzsimmons said all along that when an opportunity presented itself he would prove conclusively that he was Sharkey's superior and settle accounts for the injustice done him when he met Sharkey in California four years ago. Sharkey was equally confident that he would prove to be Fitzsimmons' master in the ring, but the result of tonight's battle and the brevity of it proved that Fitzsimmons is still a great fighter and able to beat the best of the heavyweights. He has beaten Corbett, Ruppel and Sharkey.

#### A San Francisco Boycott.

San Francisco, August 27.—The Building Trades Council, representing 28 trade organizations, has ordered a general boycott of all goods turned out by nine-hour planning mills. The action is the result of the millowners' peremptory declaration that under no circumstances would they consent to arbitration or accede to the demands of the employees for an eight-hour workday. Resolutions declaring the nine-hour mills unfair and ordering the trade unions to refuse to "handle, place or work on any building where unfair mill work constitutes a part of the structure," have been adopted by a unanimous vote of the council.

#### Omaha's Population.

Washington, August 27.—The population of the city of Omaha, Neb., according to the official account of the returns of the twelfth census is 102,555 for 1900 against 140,452 in 1890. These figures show for the city as a whole a decrease in population of 37,497 or 26.78 per cent from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 80,518, showing an increase of 109,934, or 360.23 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

#### Electrical Storm.

St. Joseph, Mich., August 27.—The worst electrical storm of years struck here early today. The steeple of the Lutheran church was splintered by lightning, and 10 barns, a few miles south of here, containing the season's harvest, were also struck, and it is reported, were burned to the ground. A huge wave, like that which recently visited Chicago, advanced 10 feet up the shore, washing away a number of small boats and thousands of feet of lumber.

#### Statue of Apollo Found.

Athens, August 27.—A magnificent marble statue of Apollo, life size, has been discovered in this vicinity. Its workmanship is of the fifth century, B. C., and it is believed to be the first in existence. Archaeologists are delighted at this important discovery.

#### Lightning Killed Children.

Milwaukee, August 27.—During another storm tonight two children of Charles Zunker were killed by a bolt of lightning while at play in a barn on their father's farm, two miles north of the city. The county hospital was struck by lightning and a section of the roof torn away.

The population of Indianapolis is 169,164, against 105,436 in 1890, an increase of 63,728, or 40.44 per cent.

## THE FIGHT AT CATUBIG.

Particulars of the Assault on the Samar Garrison.

Manila, August 28.—It has been expected that some of the 275 garrisoned United States maintain in these islands would sooner or later be surrounded by the enemy and attacked with such determination and advantage in point of numbers and ground that the American soldiers would be powerless to resist the onslaught. This has happened at Catubig, on the island of Samar, and the detachment of the Forty-third volunteer infantry, the troops in question, lost 20 of its 30 men. No one is surprised at this result, considering the circumstances; but surprise is manifested that a similar fate has not overtaken other small garrisons in isolated towns. The official report of the Catubig incident is as follows:

"In the Catubig engagement, in which the insurgents numbered about 600 men with 200 rifles and one cannon, our men gave an heroic account of themselves by killing more than 200.

Our loss was 19 killed and five wounded. The detachment was at the time quartered in the convent. At 5 A. M., April 15, almost simultaneously fire was opened upon it from the hills on both sides, as well as from every available part of the town. It continued all day and night, and was vigorously resumed at 5 o'clock the following morning. At 8 A. M. the cannon began firing nails, pieces of chain and iron scraps. This sort of attack continued until the third day, when a large number of the insurgents got into the adjoining church. With 10 volunteers Sergeant George charged on the church, killing a large number of men, but he could not hold it. From the windows of the same the insurgents threw a quantity of hemp saturated with kerosene against the side of the convent, and thus set it on fire. As this building soon became untenable, the detachment attempted to escape to the river and cross it; and here occurred its first considerable losses. All of the men of the detachment, except Sergeant Hall, Corporal Carson and 15 privates attempted to get into a boat, and in so doing they were killed. Sergeant Hall and his men began intrenching themselves near the river, and there that little band held out (under Corporal Carson), two days longer, in the face of most adverse circumstances, until rescued. Sergeant Hall and two others were killed, and two were wounded during that period.

### NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Again We are on Friendly Terms With Our Late Enemy.

Washington, August 23.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, informs the state department that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation and general intercourse has been signed, provisionally, by the minister of state and himself. This practically marks the last step in the complete restoration of relations between Spain and the United States. The new treaty modernizes the treaty relations between the two nations. Prior to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain, the two governments were proceeding under terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome, and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to trade between the United States and Florida as a colony of Spain. Several efforts were made to remedy the defects, but only one was partially successful, the adoption of the Cushing protocol. The last attempt was made when Mr. Olney was secretary of state, but the strained relations growing out of the Cuban affairs caused the effort to fail.

It is understood that Minister Storer negotiated with Dupuy de Lome, ex-Spanish minister to the United States, and now under secretary of state, who, of course, is thoroughly conversant with all the conditions of trade likely to arise.

Although the general provisions are not known in detail at this stage, it is understood that the instrument provides the usual facilities for intercommunication, and probably contains provisions which carry out those relations growing out of the territorial conditions resulting from the war.

#### A Nurse Drowned.

New York, August 23.—The body of Miss Bertha M. Hunt, the nurse who so strangely disappeared from the city hospital on Blackwell's Island, where she was employed, on Thursday night, was found yesterday. Miss Hunt came from Chatham, N. Y. She lived with other nurses in the training school. On Thursday one of the patients, under her care died of epilepsy. This made a strong impression on the nurse's mind, and when she returned to her room she was in quite a nervous state. She told her roommate that she would go down to the river to get a pitcher of salt water, with which to bathe her head. She was not again seen alive.

#### Chicago Plumbers' Strike.

Chicago, August 23.—The Journey-men Plumbers' Union has ordered a general strike to take effect at once. The action was taken at a protracted meeting, when it was determined to put an end to the dilatory methods now being used and begin an aggressive fight on the contractors.

#### Trainmen Killed in a Wreck.

Tazewell, Va., August 23.—A wreck at Maxwell, six miles from here or the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk & Western, occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of two trainmen and the wounding of seven others. A light engine was running west at 40 miles an hour when it met in a cut a freight drawn by two engines going 30 miles an hour. The crash was terrific.

Pittsburg will spend \$7,000,000 on parks.

## IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Americans Attacked the Imperial Palace in Peking.

London, August 24.—"Today 1,500 Americans attacked the imperial palace," says a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated August 15, "and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary and the imperial bank has been looted."

Describing the relief, the Daily Mail's correspondent cables:

"August 12, the Tsung li Yamun requested a conference with a view to peace. No armistice was granted, however, and that night we endured the longest fusillade of the whole siege. It lasted 12 hours. August 13 the Tsung li Yamun begged to be excused from any conference, saying that the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us and would court-martial any who disobeyed. During the evening many shells fell in the legation grounds."

The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with the Japanese minister in London, which represents him as having said:

"The empress is the heart and soul of China. As long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force, the one above all others to be reckoned with. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak for her. I fear that the powers must come to a final understanding quickly. Riots, anarchy, bloodshed and misery throughout China will be the inevitable result of the policy that does not immediately disclose itself. The government must be re-established."

The Japanese envoy expressed his approval of the reported American suggestion regarding a conference of the powers and said he believed that satisfactory pecuniary compensation could be secured, despite the fact that the revenues are pledged.

Field Marshal von Waldersee, expresses the opinion that his labors in China will be of long duration, "as pacification will be a difficult undertaking."

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand Russian troops are already in the far East or already on the way there by land and sea and under orders to embark.

### BOER FORCES MASSED.

Eight Thousand of Them Are Gathered at Michadodorp.

Tweelara, August 24.—Through secret intelligence agents, the British authorities learn that General Louis Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces; General Lucas Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State forces, and General Schalkburger, vice-president of the Transvaal republic, with 8,000 Boers, have assembled at Michadodorp (generally understood to be the headquarters of President Kruger, on the Pretoria-Delagoa bay railroad), with the whole Boer artillery, including the heavy pieces formerly at Pretoria.

#### Pretoria Plotters Convicted.

Pretoria, August 24.—The trial of Lieutenant Cordua, formerly of the Transvaal artillery, on charge of being concerned in the plot to kidnap General Lord Roberts, was concluded today.

The prisoner was found guilty of all the counts in the indictment against him, but sentence was deferred until the findings of the court shall have been confirmed by Lord Roberts.

Colonel Godfrey, the judge, in summing up, caused a sensation by declaring that a violation of parole was punishable with death. His speech, which dilated on the weakness and vagueness of the prisoners' defense, was listened to with profound interest by the audience, which was mostly composed by men of Dutch birth. A period of 45 minutes was occupied in considering the verdict.

#### Motorman Responsible.

St. Louis, August 24.—In a verdict rendered today the coroner's jury, which has been hearing an inquest over the remains of Blanche E. Skeels, who was beheaded in an accident on the Transit line Sunday, finds Motorman W. H. Gilbert guilty of criminal carelessness. Gilbert was locked up by the police. A crowd of South siders who saw the accident made an attempt to lynch the motorman Sunday, but he escaped.

#### Exportations From Cuba.

Washington, August 24.—According to a statement made today by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, the total exportations from Cuba through the port of Havana for the seven months ending July 31, 1900, was \$16,695,605, as against \$16,796,971 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$98,366. The total exports from Havana for the month of July alone were \$2,237,864.

#### Dakota Crops Damaged.

St. Paul, Minn., August 22.—Specialists to the Dispatch tell of heavy damage to property and crops in North Dakota by severe electric storms. At Nicholson, Towel and other places many buildings were wrecked and cars lifted from the track by the fierce wind. The rainfall was over two inches.

#### Roller Explosion.

Glenford, O., August 23.—Manna Hilsford's sawmill boiler exploded today, killing Lavica Dupier, Eliza Winegarter and a man named McLaughlin. The bodies were horribly mutilated and blown a great distance. The owner of the mill was seriously injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

The transport Strathgyle left San Francisco for China with 763 horses for the use of the army in the Orient.

# NEWS OF THE MINES.

## EXTENSIVE ORE BODY.

Flynn Group of Claims Near Wallace to Be Worked Again.

Wallace, Idaho, August 27.—The Flynn group of claims are to be worked at once. The Flynn group consists of 22 claims, located in 1887 by the Flynn brothers. The claims are all on the big lead, which is clearly defined from the Helena-Frisco mine on the Canyon creek side to the Morning mine, and have a continuous lead of over two miles in length. Fourteen of the claims have been patented for several years and the other eight are to be patented this fall, and after the survey has been made Montana parties of unlimited capital will take the entire property on a bond and at once commence systematic development upon it.

In the minds of mining men there has never existed much doubt as to the Flynn group. It could hardly be possible that a break would occur in the mineral lead on which the claims are located, and at either end of which such bonanza ore bodies as the Helena-Frisco and the Morning mines have opened. The Flynn group has two miles of this same lead, between these two big producers, and surely covers one of the greatest and most extensive ore bodies in the Northwest.

A lot of work has been done on the property in the year since the claims have been located, but being a deep mine proposition, the owners have been unable to develop it into a producer. Last year a tunnel was run to tap the lead below the monster iron capping of the summit. This iron knoll is an elevation of fully 5,000 feet and covers an area almost as large as Wallace. Altogether over 6,000 feet of tunnel has been run on the various claims, and the mineralization has been good in all of it. None of this tunnel worked was sufficiently extensive, however, to explore the ore bodies. On the Iron-Silver vein claim the lead was tapped with a tunnel of 404 feet. The face of the tunnel was quite freely mineralized for a greater part of the distance. From the point where the tunnel out the lead a drift of 110 feet was run, all showing considerable ore. The ledge is about 30 feet wide, and the walls are in place and solid.

A tunnel from the Canyon creek side in the vicinity of the Frisco would cut the lead on the Flynn group at a depth of nearly 3,000 feet, and it has long been contended by practical mining men that this is the most advantageous point from which to open up the property.

## LOOKING FOR IDAHO COAL.

Would be a Big Thing for the Railroads and for Lewiston.

The discovery of immense coal deposits near Lewiston Idaho, will it is believed, have great influence in the future railroad construction in that section. The deposits are located about 13 miles from the mouth of the Grand Ronde river, and if the results of development meet the elaborate indications, they promise to exert a material influence on the railroad situation in the Snake river country, says the Lewiston Tribune. The O. R. & N. Co., it is said, is anxiously investigating coal prospects in the basins of the Columbia and Snake rivers with the hope of providing and adequate supply of coal for its system and if such is the case the discovery of a good quality in sufficient quantity on the Grand Ronde would be a most welcome development to that road.

## OREGON COAL FIELDS.

The Geological Survey Publishes a Late Report on Them.

Washington, August 27.—The coal fields of Oregon are thus summarized by the latest report of the geological survey:

The coal fields of Oregon, so far as yet known, all lie west of the Cascade range and north of Rogue river. Most of them are among the mountains generally known in Oregon as the Coast range, but others occur at the western foot of the Cascade range. Four fields will be noticed—the upper Nehalem coal field, in Columbia county; the lower Nehalem coal fields, in Clatsop county; the Yaquina coal fields, in Lincoln county and the Coos Bay coal fields, in Coos county. Traces of coal have been found in many other parts of the state. The greatest hindrance to the development of the Oregon coal fields is the lack of transportation.

Work Progressing on the Kimberley. The tunnel on the Kimberley, in the Kamloops, B. C., district, is in 327 feet. Last week a vein was struck on the top of the tunnel, at a pitch of 45 degrees. Bunches of very good ore have been encountered, of chalcoprites and black oxides. The present vein matter is very much decomposed, but so far considerably exceeds in value anything hitherto taken from the tunnel. This finishes the contract for the 100 feet of driving. Work is still in progress, and will be prosecuted steadily.

#### Road to Blue River Mines.

Crews of men and teams have gone from Brownsville, Oregon, to build the wagon road from that place to the Blue River mines. Relays of men will be at work until the road is completed to the mountains.

#### Copper in Union County.

The copper fields in the eastern part of Union county, Oregon, are likely to become valuable property. Property being worked by the North American Mining Company shows ore bearing gray copper in good quantities. Reports say that a great body of copper ore exists in this section.

#### Thirty Thousand a Month.

The Greenback mine, in Josephine county, Oregon, pays its owners \$30,000 a month in dividends.

## QUARTZ IN ALASKA.

Atlin District Claims Lots of the Free-Milling Variety.

Seattle, August 27.—H. C. Diers, of Skagway, says that an average of 20 filings on quartz are made in the Atlin recorder's office daily. The general success in placer mining and quartz locations in the camp this season, the feeling prevails in Atlin that the future of the district as a good permanent producer is assured.

Monroe mountain is producing rich free milling quartz, now being worked at Atlin. The mountain is eight miles from Atlin, and not far from discovery on Pine creek. The quartz is being taken to the stamp mills of Lord Hamilton and crushed. It yields from \$20 to \$90 a ton. The Anaconda property is not now being worked, and the mills which were set up there are engaged in doing custom work of the Monroe mountain ore.

A telluride proposition is being opened a quarter of a mile from Atlin which promises well. It has a six-foot vein. The nickel property at the south end of Atlin lake is a very extensive body. The percentage of nickel carried has not been ascertained. The statement that it was 40 per cent is not true. No nickel runs that high.

## LOOKING TO RED MOUNTAIN.

Gold-Studded Rock Obtained in Gold Basin Ledge.

Seattle, August 27.—Good tidings of the rapid advance of mining operations in the Mount Baker gold fields were taken to Wharcom by H. G. Anderson, who arrived from Red Mountain, via Chilliwaack and Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Anderson was one of the discoverers of the Anderson-Schrimsher gold ledge on Red Mountain. In the blade he says the prospects of the leading ledges in that district are most encouraging, and owners are pushing development work rapidly. Work on the Post-Lambert ledges has been suspended for a few days, awaiting the arrival of engines and fans with which to drive away the smoke which arises from constant blasting in the tunnel. All miners who have visited the property say that it is very rich.

The Gold Basin ledge on Red Mountain, in which Charles D. Lane, of San Francisco, and J. O. Carlisle are interested, is said to be a veritable bonanza to the owners. Mr. Anderson met Mr. Carlisle at Chilliwaack and that gentleman told him that assays made from ore taken from the Gold Basin ledge run as high as \$30,000 per ton. The gold can be seen with the naked eye and stands out in beads on the quartz. It is similar to the quartz found in the Lone Jack ledge, owned by English & Son.

It appears that the location of the international boundary line is in question, and fears are entertained that Red Mountain and other mountains in that vicinity may possibly be in British Columbia. According to field notes of Provincial Surveyor Dean, the line is supposed to cross at Box canyon at the confluence of East and West Silicia creeks. Owners of claims at Red Mountain have taken out mining licenses in British Columbia and are also making filings at New Westminster in order to hold their claims in case they find that their claims lie in British Columbia.

The Red Mountain Gold Mining Company has a large force of men at work driving a tunnel in to tap its ledges. Cabins are being built for winter quarters.

## ENOUGH ORE FOR TEN YEARS.

The Monte Cristo Company Will Soon Employ More Men.

Monte Cristo, Wash., August 27.—The Monte Cristo Mining Company has about 60 men on the pay roll. The concentrator is using only one side of the mill, handling 70 tons every 24 hours. Some repairs are being made and when done the mill will run its full capacity of 300 tons per day. The dynamo will start up in a few days, then the Barleigh drills will be at work. As soon as a raise is finished, so there will be more air and room, the force will be increased to 200 or 250 men. It is claimed that the Monte Cristo Mining Company has enough ore in sight to keep the mines working for 10 years. A surveying party is at work on a line to bring more water to the mill.

#### Dividend-Paying Mines.

The following is a partial list of the dividend-paying mines of British Columbia: Camp McKinley paid up to June, 1899, \$312,964; the Fern, up to June, 1898, \$10,000; the Hall Mines, Limited, up to May, 1899, \$120,000; the Idaho, up to January, 1899, \$292,000; the Last Chance, up to April, 1899, \$45,000; the Le Roi, up to November, 1899, \$1,305,000; the Queen Bee, up to July, 1899, \$25,000; the Rambler-Cariboo, up to December, 1899, \$60,000; the Reco, up to January, 1898, \$297,500; the War Eagle Consolidated, up to February, 1900, \$545,250; the Ymir, up to November, 1899, \$30,000.

#### Rushing to Dawson.

Navigation on the Yukon river closes early in October and there is a rush of freight to the Dawson country.

#### Quartz Strike Near Detroit.

Four quartz claims have been located near Detroit, Oregon, during the week, and the hills are being hunted for locations.

#### Oldest Miner.

Douglas county, Oregon, claims the oldest miner, William Kerr, who is 99 and works every day.

## NO BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

The Trade Situation Satisfactory, Considering Season.

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

The sky is not cloudless; but there has been no backward movement of business this week. The chief drawback of the week has been the intense heat in some sections of the West, which was more efficient in retarding business than the lower temperature East, which is stimulating it.

Crop advices continue as cheerful as at any time lately, and the labor situation shows no important changes in working forces.

Prices are steady, but there is talk of a decline, perhaps \$10 per ton, in steel rails shortly, to a basis at which it is believed the railroads will be willing to place orders for the ensuing years' supplies. More good news comes from the great iron centers, where bridge and boatbuilders and makers of agricultural implements, stoves and cast iron pipe are all eager to secure finished or partially finished material. Prices are sustained, and in a few cases move upward. Iron, generally, is already a solid and better balanced market than for two months past.

Another sharp decline has taken place in the price of tin, but copper is firm.

Wheat declined still further, touching the lowest price since early in June.

Corn is steady, but a drop last week makes the present price only four cents above that of 1899.

Factories are still working only part time in the Eastern boot and shoe districts, and it is evident that earlier estimates of accumulated stocks were much too small.

There is more activity in the hide market and prices are sustained by strong foreign quotations, activity in Chicago by California tanners, and favorable purchases of harness.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½¢.  
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.  
Potatoes, new, \$15.  
Beets, per sack, 85¢@\$.  
Turnips, per sack, 75¢.  
Squash—4¢.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00.  
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.  
Cauliflower, native, 75¢.  
Cucumbers—10¢@20¢.  
Cabbage, native and California, 2¢ per pounds.  
Tomatoes—50¢@60¢.  
Butter—Creamery, 25¢; Eastern 23¢; dairy, 15¢@18¢; ranch, 14¢ pound.  
Eggs—24¢.  
Cheese—12¢.  
Poultry—12¢; dressed, 14¢; spring, 13¢@15¢.  
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.  
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.  
Milletstuffs—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 7½¢; cows, 7¢; mutton 7½¢; pork, 8¢; trimmed, 9¢; veal, 9¢@11¢.  
Hams—Large, 13¢; small, 13½¢; breakfast bacon, 12¢; dry salt sides, 8½¢.

### Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54¢@55¢; Valley, 55¢; Bluestem, 58¢ per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$3.00; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 37¢; choice gray, 35¢ per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton.  
Milletstuffs—Bran, \$12.00 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$15; chop, \$15 per ton.  
Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢@50¢; store, 27¢.  
Eggs—17¢ per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$5.00@7.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15¢@16¢ per pound.  
Potatoes—40¢@50¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢@2½¢ per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 2¢ per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½¢ per pound; carrots, \$1.  
Hops—2¢@8¢ per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 15¢@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15¢@16¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 7¢@7½¢ per pound; lambs, 5½¢.  
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, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.  
Veal—Large, 6½¢@7½¢; small, 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11¢@13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@14¢; Valley, 16¢@18¢; Northern, 9¢@10¢.  
Hops—1899 crop, 11¢@13¢ per pound.  
Butter—Fancy creamery 24¢; do seconds, 22¢@23¢; fancy dairy, 22¢; do seconds, 17¢@20¢ per pound.  
Eggs—Store, 17¢; fancy ranch, 22¢.  
Milletstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.