

ANOTHER CRISIS AVERTED

Powers in Accord as Regards Chinese Trouble.

FALL IN LINE WITH AMERICA

Even Germany Shows Signs of Preparing to Join the Common Movement—Early Settlement Looked For.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European chancelleries, indicating that a complete agreement as to China is within sight. The agreement will be on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 8, and the subsequent notes treating on the subject. The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first, and the reports show that all of the European nations probably are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States, and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese government. The Russians already have given notice of such purpose, and while the text of the French note on this subject, referred to in today's press dispatches, has not reached the state department, the officials are satisfied that it is correctly reported and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once.

As for Germany, either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however that may be, it is quite certain from the advices which have reached Washington that the German government, upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States, finds therein nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore, it may be expected that Germany, too, will be prepared soon to join in this common movement toward a settlement. It may be stated that altogether the prospects of an adjustment of the Chinese difficulties without resort to formal war are very much brighter than they were one week ago.

BLAMES THE FOREIGNERS.

Dr. Clark on the Losses and Gains From the Uprising in China.

Boston, Oct. 4.—At the Congressional ministers' meeting this morning the principal speaker was Dr. Francis A. Clark, president of the United Christian Endeavor, whose subject was, "Losses and Gains From the Uprising in China." Dr. Clark, who has visited several mission stations in North China where the massacres lately occurred, says in part:

"The dragon's teeth of war and massacre were sown by the foreigners who had come in the spirit of commercial greed to push their conquests. Turn the tables for a moment and imagine China forcing her goods upon us at the point of the sword, sending her opium here to debauch our youth and compelling us to buy it, seizing the whole state of Massachusetts because of two Chinamen murdered by a mob, and we can imagine some of the feelings which animated the Boxers or the more intelligent powers behind the Boxers. A heroic chapter of missionary annals has been written, a chapter whose records can never be dimmed. The native convert has proved himself worthy of the Savior who died for him. The taunt of rich Christians can no longer be thrown in his face. China has been awakened from her sleep of ages. She can never again fall back into the same comatose condition as before. A trumpet call has been issued to the Christians of America and Great Britain to go in and possess the land, to see to it that their comrades had not died in vain."

Receiver Will Be Arrested.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Deputy United States Marshals Shelly Monckton and George H. Burnham left tonight for Seattle, from which port they will embark for Cape Nome on the steamer Senator next Thursday. They are charged with the mission of arresting Alex McKenzie, the receiver in a number of Nome mining suits, and to bring him before the United States circuit court of appeals to answer for contempt in having refused to obey the writ of supersedeas issued by Judge Morrow some weeks ago. They are further instructed to call upon the United States military authorities to enforce the return of the various mining claims to the people who held them prior to litigation.

Spanish Minister an Embassador.

New York, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: It is estimated that the amount of money alleged to have been embezzled by the ex-Spanish minister, Salvador Lopez y Guizarro, is more than \$100,000. The money belonged to Spanish subjects, who are very indignant. Loez received the funds from the Chilean government to pay demands sustained by Spaniards during the revolution of 1891. He having presented his papers of retirement, the minister disappeared, without paying a cent to the claimants.

Sunk in Collision.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The British steamship Eagle Point, Captain Hewison, from London, for Philadelphia, which passed in the Delaware break-water today, reports that at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, she collided with the British steamer Biela, from New York, September 30, for Manchester, England, and that the latter vessel sank. The captain of the Eagle Point reports that all hands were taken off the Biela before she sank and will be brought here.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Terrible Vengeance of an Alabama Mob—Hanging too Mild.

Wetumpka, Ala., Oct. 4.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Electric, 15 miles from this place, a half hour after midnight this morning. The negro's crime was an attempted assault on Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the fuel which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the negro, who was a nephew of the negro Floyd, hanged a week ago for an attempted assault, attempted to assault Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was at a cotton gin in Electric. His home is one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 20 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about 10 minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nicholls, a negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape.

As soon as Mrs. Harrington was restored to consciousness, Nicholls gave the alarm. The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Electric were instantly closed, the gineries and sawmills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the fields and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The negro was soon found on the north outskirts of Electric. There he was confronted by his victim, who identified him.

About 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was taken to the edge of the village and preparations for his death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and 100 men stood ready to swing him up.

Then a halt was called, and the manner of death was discussed by the mob. A vote was taken, and the halting showed a majority of the crowd favored death at the stake. The stake was prepared, and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him, and the flames were started by the husband of his victim. As they leaped to the negro's flesh he uttered wild cries to God for mercy and help. The crowd looked on deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend, before being bound, confessed the crime, and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was hanged two weeks ago, for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson. He said he and Floyd had planned other crimes of like character.

BRUTAL IDAHO MURDER.

Man Beat to Death With an Iron Bar—No Clue to Assailant.

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 4.—Matt Mailey was found murdered in his store this morning. Just before 9 o'clock this morning a passer-by saw his body lying near the rear end of his cigar store, and notified the officers. Both doors were locked, and blood on the floor caused the belief that he had suicided. When the door was forced, he was found to have his throat cut and his skull crushed in three long streaks. An iron bar 18 inches long by one and one-half inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick lay beside his body, covered with blood, and fit nicely in the cut places in his head. A towel had been tied around his head, evidently for a gag. An examination of the premises showed the safe locked, the money in the drawer undisturbed, each denomination being in separate compartments, and a watch was on the corpse. The body was yet warm but death had occurred some time before, either of four wounds being sufficient to produce it. Nothing was missing except the key to the door, the murderer evidently taking it with him and locking the door. One witness saw the deceased enter the store with a tall, slim man about 6 o'clock, but only had a back view and did not recognize the other man.

Mailey had lived in the Coeur d'Alenes about 15 years, and had no known enemies.

STEAMERS WITH TREASURE.

Amount Over \$300,000—Steamer Cut, but Slightly Damaged.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamship City of Topeka arrived from Lynn canal points. She brought about 150 passengers and \$200,000 in gold, mostly in small amounts in the hands of passengers. The Topeka's officers report that the steamer Cutch, which was on the rocks this side of Skagway, appears to be but slightly damaged. A wrecking company is at work endeavoring to float her.

The steamship Senator arrived from Cape Nome and St. Michael this morning, bringing about 100 passengers and \$133,000 in treasure. She left Nome September 21. Among her passengers is John Noyes, the Butte, Mont., millionaire and mining operator, who is accompanied by his wife and son.

N. P. R. Hatch, of San Francisco, was also a passenger on the vessel. He is one of the attorneys for the defendants in the receivership case at Nome, in which Londbloom, Lindberg and others are interested, and is said to be on the way to San Francisco to secure a supplementary order from the federal district court there.

Missionaries and Engineers Safe.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The French consul-general at Shanghai, under date of September 29, telegraphs that he has been informed by the governor of Gunt One Li that, through the intermediation of Sheng (the administrator of telegraphs and railroads) the missionaries and engineers at Teng-Ting-Fu were safe and sound September 23; that the military and civil authorities had taken precautions to protect all the missionaries and that the Belgian mission at Ning Tian Lung was safe.

MORE TROUBLE IN CANTON

Secret Society Said to Have Broken Loose There.

FOLLOWING BOXER TACTICS

Unrest in the Two Kwang Provinces—Persecution of Christians Has Been Revived in Shan Tung.

London, Oct. 6.—The London morning papers are virtually engrossed by the parliamentary general elections, and they have little to say about the new German note. The Daily News, which describes it as "clear, straightforward and manly," expresses a hope that all the European powers and also the United States will agree with Emperor William's last proposal.

British correspondents in China complain of the "weak attitude" displayed by Great Britain and the United States, as well as the other powers, in withdrawing from Peking and displaying generally a yielding mood.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin, October 2, says: "Gaselee claims that the British from the gunboat Pymmy were the first to receive the surrender of the Shan Hai Kwan forts."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Taku asserts that the persecution of Christians has been revived in the province of Shan Tung.

Shanghai dispatches announce the dismissal of two Tartar generals, who have been defeated by Russians in Manchuria. The head office of the Chinese commissariat has been removed from Ching Kiang, on the Yangtze, to Taku, and the viceroys have been ordered to establish branch offices in the provinces of Shen Si.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Hong Kong reports a serious rising of Triads in Canton, and the whole country to the south is said to be in a ferment. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, writing Wednesday, says:

"A thousand braves have left Canton to suppress a rebellion instigated by Triads at Waichau, in the Suen district. There is grave unrest in the two Kwang provinces, and precautions have been taken at Kowloon."

NEWS FROM THE ANTIPODES.

Wreck of a Japanese Mail Boat—Pacific Cable Contract Let.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 6.—The steamer Miowera, which arrived from Sydney this evening, brings news of the wreck of the Japanese mail boat Futami Maru, which struck a rock on Mindoro island in a gale and was a total loss, being broken in two. The loss of ship and cargo are placed at \$1,500,000. The passengers and crew, numbering 150, were saved.

The plague has broken out again at Townsville, New South Wales. Five cases are reported, with two fatalities.

It is announced that the tender for the construction of the Pacific cable has been awarded to the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company, Limited, which offered to lay the cable for \$9,500,000 and to finish the construction of the cable within 18 months. The government is delighted at the contract price, which is less than was estimated.

A big colliery strike is in progress at Newcastle. Four collieries are idle as a result of a dispute between the managers and the miners, and 1,100 men are idle. The disputes are over mining regulations mainly, wages being a secondary grievance.

Five men perished in the snow fields of Mount Arrowsmith, Tasmania, August 28, where 10 days earlier another man had perished in the snow. The cold was so intense that a rescue party almost shared the same fate, the cold affecting the men so badly that blood oozed from their hands and faces.

A story comes from Los Negros concerning the wrecking of the bark Almond, a trading vessel, and the murder of the captain, two mates, three white sailors and 15 natives. She ran ashore on a coral reef and was quickly surrounded by hundreds of savages. The captain, officers and crew were then beaten to death with clubs. Her decks were literally running with the blood of the unfortunate victims, and the fierce savages then carried from the wreck everything movable. R. Lyne was the murdered skipper. The first and second officers were John Garland and Peter Mullen.

Shot by an Unknown Assassin.

Mifflin, Pa., Oct. 6.—While reclining on a chair beside an open window last night at his home at Oriental, Juniata county, Adam Goodling was shot in the mouth by an unknown assassin and instantly killed. On Sunday Mr. Goodling was heard to remark that he had but two enemies in the world, of one of whom he was terribly in fear.

Boxers Attacked Germans.

London, Oct. 6.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, under date of October 5, says the Chinese report that 2,000 Boxers attacked no battalions of Germans at Kau Ku Men, near Peking. The Boxers, it is added, lost 400 men and the Germans five. The latter are now said to be burning the Boxers' villages around Peking.

Shan Hai Kwan Forts Surrendered.

Vienna, Oct. 5.—The admiralty has received the following dispatch from Taku: "In accordance with the request of Count von Walderssee, the seizure of Shan Hai Kwan was decided upon by a council of the admirals, September 29, and all was prepared for action. English ships were sent to demand its surrender, and the Chinese vacated the place. The British then hoisted their flag, and the other flagships thereon went thither and put up their respective flags on the forts."

A FURTHER CONCESSION.

Still the Miners Refuse to Return to Work.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—There were no developments of special importance today in the miners' strike. An interesting feature was the Reading Company's notice to its employees that in addition to its offer of a 10 per cent increase, it was willing to enter into arbitration with them relative to any grievances they may have. None of the strikers, however, has yet indicated an intention to return to work. Affairs were extremely quiet today throughout the anthracite region.

General Gobin in command of the state troops recently sent to Schuylkill county on request from the sheriff, today directed another of the regiments to return home tomorrow. One regiment left Monday. There remains but one regiment, a battery of artillery and a company of mounted troops.

A secret conference of the leading officials of the miners' organization was held at Hazleton. At its conclusion, President Mitchell said the question of calling a joint convention had not been considered. He added that out of 142,000 miners, only about 5,000 are at work, and these, he said, would be out in a short time. The time limit of the Lackawanna Company's offer of increased wages will expire tomorrow, but strikers generally express their determination to pay no heed to the offer.

BATTLE IN ASHANTEE.

Hard Fighting Between British Forces and Natives.

London, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Kumassie reports that heavy fighting took place last Sunday between Colonel Willcock's column and the Ashantees, at Abu Ashu.

"After heavy fighting," says the dispatch, "the British column made an ineffectual attempt to charge the Ashantee positions, but was obliged to retire and to resume the rifle duel while awaiting reinforcements. Eventually, after hard work, Colonel Willcock captured the positions and occupied the village of Inashu without more opposition. Recently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet and burned them. Seventy Ashantees were killed. The British losses were Major Mellis and Captain Luard, severely wounded; three officers slightly wounded, three men killed and 28 others wounded. A flying column of 800 men, with two guns, was sent Monday in pursuit of the enemy."

Boers Captured a Convoy.

London, Oct. 5.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Oct. 4.—A convoy of 22 wagons, escorted by 60 mounted men, was attacked by 140 Boers October 1, near Dejagers Drift, while on the way to Vryheid. Twelve of the men escaped. The fate of the others is not known.

"The Boers derailed a train near Pan yesterday evening. Five Coldstream guards were killed and 19 injured.

"Commandant Dirksen, who has been opposing Paget, has surrendered, after a personal visit to Komatipoort to assure himself that Kruger has gone into Portuguese territory."

The Villalobos Safe.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The dispatch from General MacArthur last week announcing the disaster sustained by Captain Shields' party on the Island of Marinduque, left in doubt the fate of the gunboat Villalobos, which had conveyed the troops to Torrijas. In consequence the navy department has been receiving a number of telegrams and letters from friends and relatives of the crew of the gunboat, asking for information as to the affair. A cablegram was sent to Rear-Admiral Kempff, at Cavite, and the following reply has been received:

"Cavite, P. I., Oct. 5.—Secretary Navy, Washington: No truth in any unfavorable reports concerning Villalobos or her crew. Manila paper of September 8 published false reports."

Russians Won Two Fights.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—The war office announces that dispatches from Kharbarovsk and Kharlin say General Tschitschagoff sent Colonel Kopeikin with a detachment of Cossacks, railroad troops and volunteers to engage a force of Chinese, who had occupied the railroad at San Chakan. The Russians won two obstinate fights. Forty-three dead Chinese were left in the trenches after the second engagement.

No Strong Drink for Tommy.

London, Oct. 5.—Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, in an open letter asks the public wishing to honor the returning soldiers "to refrain, while extending them a hearty welcome, from offering them intoxicating liquors, as, like all of us, they are open to temptation." The commander-in-chief also says he trusts the greeting to the brave soldiers will be something better than an incitement to excessive drink.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5.—Reports from all parts of the state indicate that the Democratic majority in today's election for state officers, members of the general assembly and local county officers, will be about 50,000. There being practically no opposition to the Democrats, the vote was light.

Pittsburg Plumbers Struck.

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—Fifteen hundred journeymen plumbers, employed by 115 firms in Pittsburg, struck today for uniform wages and a revision of the rules governing the trade. All the shops owned by members of the Master Plumbers' Association are affected.

Jealousy Was the Cause.

Rocklin, Cal., Oct. 5.—Russell Landis tonight shot and killed his wife and mortally wounded Constable W. J. Clyde. Jealousy was the cause.

CHINESE NAVY SHOWED FIGHT

Tried to Engage a Russian Cruiser.

BUT THE LATTER GOT AWAY

Allied Squadrons Will Force the Warships to Capitulate, or Will Destroy Them—Edicts Being Issued.

London, Oct. 8.—It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa Strait attempted to engage the Russian cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan. The correspondent says the allied squadron will force the fleet to capitulate or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams announce that the imperial edict, dated September 30, ordering the court to be removed to Sinan Fu, was issued owing to the famine at Tai Yuan Fu, capital of the province of Shun Si. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edict regarding the degradation of the Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible to foreigners. The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the case, remarks:

"The German troops have no means of transport, and any attempt to follow the Chinese court would be, therefore, quite futile."

He says the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement, under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall and Germany the provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung.

The Times' representative at Shanghai says:

"It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly, and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

MILLIONS FOR LEVEES.

Why Not Use a Portion of This Money for Reservoirs?

The history of levee construction on the Mississippi river has been a long one. The first levee was begun in 1717, which was, when completed, one mile long, erected to protect New Orleans, then a mere village. This levee was four feet high and 18 feet across at the top. It was not, however, until after Louisiana had been ceded to the United States that levee construction was begun on a large scale. As the work progressed up the river and additional basins and bottoms were enclosed, the levees necessarily increased in height. The average height of the levees in Louisiana above New Orleans, is now between 12 and 13 feet, and this height proved insufficient in the great flood of 1897. This flood indicates to the official engineers that three or four feet additional will be required.

Fortunes Appropriated.

Millions and millions of dollars have been appropriated by the federal government for the building of these levees and other constructions intended to protect the surrounding country from floods, and millions more must be appropriated by every congress to come unless other steps are taken to prevent these floods. These measures of the government are merely palliative; they do not go to the root of the evil. The report of Captain Hiram Chittenden, of the government engineer corps, however, shows that there is a way to strike at the trouble itself, and largely prevent the floods instead of trying to enclose them between banks after they have become such.

Storage Reservoirs.

It shows in his official report that by the building of a series of great storage reservoirs at the head waters of the Missouri, floods can be prevented through the diverting of the excess of waters into these artificial lakes. Surely this is something for congress to give its attention to. Here is a practical plan. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Congress will go ahead appropriating millions every session for flood prevention without a question, but it will not appropriate the same amount for a plan, which, according to the government's own engineers, promises far greater results. Of course, the storing of these reservoirs would mean the reclamation of large tracts of land to irrigation; but this need not worry congress, even its Eastern members, for the Eastern merchants are already alive to the situation, and realize that the reclamation of the arid West would open to them the finest market in the world.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Confessed to Robbery.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—A man giving the name of Frank W. Travers has surrendered himself to the police, alleging that he robbed his brother, D. R. Travers, of 41 Park Row, New York, of \$1,000, last July. He says that he stole the money from the cash drawer after his brother had refused to lend it to him.

Lloyd McKim Garrison Dead.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 8.—Lloyd McKim Garrison, aged 33 years, a New York attorney, is dead after an illness of about six weeks with typhoid fever. He was a relative of William Lloyd Garrison, the note abolitionist.

Powder Explosion.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 8.—By an explosion at Ashbury Powder Mills, near here, last night, two men were killed and another was so badly burned that he is not expected to recover.

HEALTHY TONE OF TRADE.

Business Not Yet Seriously Affected by Politics.

Bradstreet's says: Despite some irregularity both as to demand and prices, due partly to warm rainy weather, but likewise a reflection of a hesitancy to embark largely in new business, pending political events, the general tone of trade is a favorable one, and confidence as to the outlook for business in the remainder of the year is notable. Some diminution in the volume of jobbing business is noted at large Western centers, and continued rainy weather in the Northwest alike checked the movement of wheat to market, injures the grade of the same, and discourages retail and jobbing distribution. Ten cent cotton is the key to the very favorable report which comes from the South and the character of reports from this section is more nearly favorable than for many years past at this time.

The indisposition to contract heavily as to the future is perhaps most marked in the iron and steel trade and here, also, the most marked tendency toward weakness in the cruder forms of production is noted.

The industrial outlook has been improved by the signing of the tripartite scale, but the anthracite coal situation is, on the surface at least, rather more unfavorable than a week ago, more mines and miners being idle and production steadily diminishing.

Special strength is noted in provisions and hog products, in which the very strong statistical position is receiving more attention.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 4,459,167 bushels, against 4,242,810 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week numbered 177, as against 169 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10@20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.

Butter—30@50c.
Tomato—Creamery, 26c; dairy, 16@19c; ranch, 16c pound.

Eggs—26c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 18@15c.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$19.00 @13.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straights, \$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.

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 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.

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

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55@56c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 59c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; graham, \$2.50.

Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$16; chop, \$15 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@55c; store, 30c.

Eggs—20c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$8.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.

Potatoes—40@55c per sack; sweets, 1 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, \$1.

Hops—New crop, 12 1/2@14c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.

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

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 16@18c; Northern, 9@10c.

Hops—Crop, 1900, 12@14c.
Butter—Fancy creamery 28c; do seconds, 26@27 1/2c; fancy dairy, 25c; do seconds, 23c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 23c; fancy ranch, 33c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00 @22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.