

## HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

### Weyler's Horse Shot From Under Him.

#### WORK OF CUBAN SHARPSHOOTERS

#### The Captain-General Greatly Worried Over It—An American Newspaper Man Arrested.

New York, Feb. 9.—A key West special to the World says:

As General Weyler was marching with his column just before entering Santa Clara, his horse was shot from under him by a Cuban sharpshooter. It is supposed the shot came from a distant hillside.

Throughout the march from Rodas, the captain-general was assailed by missiles of this kind, and several times barely escaped being wounded. He is greatly worried over it, and large scouting parties preceded the advance of the Spanish columns to capture the daring marauders.

A Spanish force of 5,000 was ambushed Wednesday night near Nazarene, just west of Santa Clara, where General Weyler was then, and narrowly escaped annihilation.

#### A Correspondent Arrested.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Consul-General Lee today telegraphed the state department from Havana:

"Sylvester Seovel, a World correspondent, was arrested yesterday at Tanas, Santa Clara province."

New York, Feb. 9.—Sylvester Seovel is the only New York correspondent who has been for any length of time with the Cuban army in the field. He has had considerable success in eluding the vigilance of the Spanish troops and getting his dispatches out of Cuba. He is the son of Rev. Dr. Seovel, president of Wooster university. He is well educated, and an all around athlete. Seovel was manager of the Cleveland Athletic Club when the Cuban rebellion broke out. In a spirit of adventure, he determined to join the patriots, and in October, 1895, he left Cleveland for Cuba.

#### CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

#### Will Be a Social As Well as a Naval Event.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 9.—The steamer Fern, the first of the blockade fleet, reached here today from Hampton roads. The flagship New York, the battleship Maine, cruiser Columbia and Monitor Amphitrite, which left Hampton roads with the Fern, are expected tomorrow. The fleet will number about twenty vessels, and they will, in all probability be here within the next few days, when the great mimic blockade of Charleston harbor is scheduled to begin. Arrangements are in progress for the entertainment of the naval officers. A number of committees have been appointed, and navy officials as well as leading officers of the blockade fleet will be given a hospitable reception. It is intended to give a ball and receptions during the blockade maneuvers. Secretary Herbert and Colonel Farrow will be guests of the chamber of commerce, which will give a dinner in their honor. Charleston will probably witness during the blockade one of the largest crowds ever assembled here.

#### Ice Georges on the Mississippi.

Louisville, Feb. 9.—An ice gorge, fifteen feet high and twenty miles long, which has been forming for several days, gave way this afternoon. Several New Orleans and Memphis packets have been caught in the ice and compelled to lay up. If these have not succeeded in finding refuge in the tributaries, the loss may be large. A telephone message from the scene tonight states that the Bueckeye State ran into Blue river to escape the ice. The water in Blue river quickly rose with the passing gorge and quickly receded, leaving the steamer stranded on the shore. Her pilot house and smokestack were demolished, and it is now thought she will be a total loss. Her value is \$40,000.

#### Gave a Good Stage of Water.

Pittsburg, Feb. 9.—Both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are full of floating ice, and are rising rapidly, but a dangerous flood is not apprehended. A good boating stage of water is assured, however, and between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels of coal will be shipped to Southern points during the first of the week. Several tows were made today and started, but had to lay up because of the ice. The Monongahela above Brownsville, and the Allegheny, above Kittangin, are still frozen over, and the weather is getting colder, so they will probably not break up now.

#### An Old Lady Murdered.

Salt Lake, Feb. 9.—A Tribune special from Butte says: Mrs. Mary McDonough, a lady 70 years old, was found murdered at her home today in the town of Basin, in Jefferson county. She was found in a back room of her house, her head and face being hacked almost to pieces, with an ax, which was found in the room. No motive is known for the deed.

#### Woolen Mills Shut Down.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Jesse Ely Manufacturing Company, which operates the only woolen mills in this city, has decided to shut down for several weeks.

#### The Thames Overflowing.

London, Feb. 9.—Although the rains stopped last Friday, the Thames continues to rise. Serious floods are reported throughout the valley. The Windsor race course and the grounds at Eton are submerged.

## TWO DEMOCRATS GO IN.

### Bilyeu and Lee in the Mitchell Joint Assembly.

Lark Bilyeu, Democrat, of Lane, occupied his seat in the house a half hour before the Mitchell joint assembly which met at noon Monday. Bilyeu was writing at his desk. It had been rumored around the capitol during the morning that it was the purpose of the Democrats to enter the joint assembly, and Bilyeu's presence appeared to confirm the report. As the hand of the clock moved slowly toward 12, the member from Lane continued composedly to dip his pen in the ink and seemed to be oblivious to surroundings and wholly taken up with the work in which he was engaged.

At noon, Chairman Brownell mounted the speaker's rostrum, and, calling to order, directed the clerk to call the roll. The senators, the same as last Friday, answered to their names. As the clerk was concluding the senate call, Vaughan, the aged representative from Lane, who has been quite sick, appeared in the lobby, supported by his wife. He looked pale and very ill, but he walked slowly to his seat. Just about the same time, Lee, Democrat, of Polk, likewise appeared at his desk.

Bilyeu's name is third on the house roll. When it was called, he arose, and, addressing the chairman, said:

"This is the first time I have made my appearance here in the joint assembly. I am here for the purpose of assisting to complete the organization of the legislature. I want it distinctly understood that I am not here in any manner whatever to aid in the recognition of the Benson house. I have many times stated my position on that subject, and I do not believe that its organization is legal.

"I have been accused of aiding and abetting in holding up the legislature. I am here to disabuse the mind of any one that I occupy that attitude. I inform you that if the legislature is not organized, and at once, I wash my hands of the whole business. I am tired walking the streets of Salem waiting for the majority of this legislature to get together and do its duty.

"The people who elected me know I am not a fool; or at least they believe so; else they would not have sent me here. They want me to help organize this legislature on a proper basis; and I am here for that purpose.

"I want to say that many questions have been raised in the senate and elsewhere relative to the permanent organization that are not germane to the subject. I take it that the temporary organization of the house is sufficient for the purpose of this convention. I have all along maintained that the temporary organization is the only constitutional organization, and that is where I stand now. The members of this body, which is made up of members of the legislature, are not called upon to pass upon that question. The state constitution has nothing to do with this joint convention. I believe the decisions of the United States senate are a sufficient guide for the actions of this body. When a majority of members of the legislature declare their choice for United States senator, no power in the universe can set it aside.

"We have the power here to determine this question of organization. I ask the Republicans to come forward and organize. After this I wash my hands of the whole proposition. I am present."

The call then proceeded. Lee answered to his name, but when Merrill of Columbia was reached there was no response. Twenty-nine members of the house were found to be present, and ten from the senate—thirty-nine in all, or seven short of a majority.

Chairman Brownell then stated that he had received word that Merrill would not be up till the 2:30 train. He suggested that a recess till 7:30 in the evening be taken. This was done.

There was no change when the convention met at night. Bilyeu and Lee, Democrats, were in their places, and Merrill, Republican, arrived in the afternoon and was also present. Chairman Brownell waited till 7:38 before he called to order. When the name of Vaughan of Lane was reached, Johnson of Linn asked that he be excused on account of illness. Thirty-nine were present. The convention adjourned immediately following the roll call.

#### The Senators.

When the senate reconvened on Monday, McClung moved to reconsider the vote of last Friday, ordering the bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent to third reading. This was done, and, on motion of McClung, the bill was recommitted to the committee on revision of laws. The following new bills were introduced:

By Dufur, by request, enabling school districts to borrow money for a short time without issuing bonds; King, regulating the employment of legislative clerical aid; Johnson, fixing rates of express companies; King, to prevent fraud in sales of mines; Daly, by request, accepting the terms of the act of congress providing for the reclamation of arid lands; Johnson, fixing telegraph rates. A number of bills were read the second time and referred.

#### The Benson House.

The Benson house met at 2:30 Monday, and after reading two unimportant bills, adjourned.

#### The Davis House.

The Davis house met Monday and immediately adjourned.

#### Firecrackers Caused It.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 11.—A boy named Albert Auld was killed through the shying of a coal cart horse at fire crackers in Chinatown this evening. The load was overturned, and crushed Auld's skull. Mayor Redfern stopped the firing of crackers in the streets.

## JOINT ASSEMBLY FAILED.

### The Necessary Forty-Six Votes Could Not Be Mustered.

The joint assembly of the Oregon legislature for the purpose of electing a United States senator at noon Wednesday came to naught. The Mitchell forces could only get forty members to enter it. Seeing that it would be impossible to secure forty-six, the required number, a recess was taken until 7:30 in the evening, but the night session developed no change.

Senator Reed tried to get a statement from Chairman Brownell as to which house was participating in the assembly. Brownell would not say and Reed walked out of the room, leaving only thirty-nine present. Of the Benson house Lake was absent.

The sensation of the convention was the action of Senator Hasletine, who was considered one of Mitchell's warmest supporters. Hasletine was present when the roll was called. He did not answer to his name, and the chair asked him if he wished to be recorded as present. Hasletine said:

"Mr. President, there is no question in my mind as to the illegality of the vote yesterday, and I therefore decline to come in at present."

#### Huntington Withdraws.

Representative Huntington, of Wasco, on Thursday, gave notice that he would withdraw from further participation. This is the first defection, and now leaves but thirty-eight members willing to elect a United States senator by means of a joint assembly. After the roll-call Huntington arose and said he desired to explain his position. He thought the Benson house was legally organized, and accordingly he had voted last Tuesday for a United States senator. He considered it his duty to do so. The joint assembly had now met for the third time, the roll had been called and no announcement of the result had been made from the chair. He had voted for a senator on Tuesday, but his candidate was not that of the balance of the organization. This convention was being held in the interest of a single candidate.

In view of the situation he felt it his duty to withdraw. He did not approve of the methods used in preventing the organization of the house or delaying the vote on senator.

Representative Lake has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the appointment by the governor of a state veterinary board of five, who shall examine applicants for license in much the same manner as the medical board. Members of the board are given per diem, and necessary expenses.

Representative Somers has introduced a bill in the house amending the present law relative to the fencing of railroads. It is designed to make it more convenient for cattle to pass at crossings.

#### Initiative and Referendum.

The following is the text of Senator King's proposed amendment to the constitution—the initiative and referendum:

"Section 1. The right to approve, reject and repeal state laws, or to reject or approve proposed state laws, shall rest with a majority of the legal voters of the state.

"Sec. 2. The right to propose, reject or approve, as the case may be, laws of the state, shall, in addition to being exercised by the legislative assembly, rest with a number of the legal voters of the state equal to (and not less than) 7 per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, held for the election of the officers of the state and counties.

"Sec. 3. After the filing of such petition, the secretary of state shall designate a date for the holding of an election to vote thereon, which shall not be earlier than ten months after the adjournment of the last preceding session of the legislative assembly, nor later than one year thereafter; and no law, or proposed law, shall be voted upon at such election unless the petition therefor shall have been filed at least ninety days before the date fixed for such election. No election shall be held for such purposes oftener than once in every two years, at which time all bills shall be voted upon that have been petitioned for, and petition filed, within the time required herein.

"Sec. 4. No act passed by the legislative assembly shall become a law until six months after its approval by the governor; except in a case of emergency, in which event the facts constituting the emergency shall be stated in the act and the bill shall receive a two-thirds vote of the members elected to both branches of the legislative assembly; and within six months after its approval a petition shall have been filed, as required in sections 2 and 3 herein, an election shall be ordered as required in section 3 for the acceptance, rejection or approval of such law, or proposed law; and if at such election a majority of the legal voters be in favor of such law, the same shall then (and not before) become of full force and effect, but if less than a majority be in favor thereof, the same shall become void, provided, that if the petition against any law passed by the legislative assembly shall have been presented before the expiration of the six months after the approval of the act by the governor, in the manner herein required, such act shall not take effect before the date of such election.

"Sec. 5. The legislative assembly, or the people of the state of Oregon, in the manner provided, may have the power to provide by law for more effectually carrying out all the provisions and intent of this amendment."

Senator King's second amendment to the constitution provides for the adoption of amendments by the legislature and their submission to the people. It also provides for the manner of submitting a new constitution to the referendum.

## A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

### Four Schedules of the Bill Have Been Completed.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

#### Practically a Re-Enactment of the McKinley Law—Chemical, Wine and Pottery and Glass Schedules.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The daily sessions of the Republicans of the ways and means committee, which have been in progress for some weeks, have brought the tariff bill, which is to be laid before the next congress, to a stage where the character of the measure can be somewhat gauged and where several of the most important schedules are definitely fixed. In their conferences up to this week, the tariff-makers have dealt largely with the general characteristics of the schedules which they have had under consideration, and devoted themselves to sifting the great masses of figures, letters and petitions presented to them. Four schedules have been fairly completed—the chemical, agricultural, wine and spirits and the earthen and glassware schedules.

Today's meeting was the most important of the series, for it resulted in the framing of the agricultural schedule, which was made a re-enactment of the McKinley law, with few changes except on unimportant products. The most important step in connection with this schedule was the establishment of rates of \$5 a head on cattle more than 1 year old, and of 25 per cent ad valorem on cattle valued at more than \$20 a head.

The McKinley rates on other livestock, including the rate of \$2 on cattle of 1 year old or less, are restored. The Wilson rates were 20 per cent ad valorem on livestock, and, while the new duty of \$5 on cattle does not reach the McKinley figure of \$10 on cattle more than 1 year old, it is said that with the ad valorem on the more valuable grades, it will prove adequate to shut out Mexican cattle. It is against the Mexican stock that the increase is particularly desired, on the representations of Western cattlemen that their business has been ruined by the importations from Mexico under the Wilson law, which amounted to more than 200,000 head.

Much interest centered upon barley, which the committee puts back to the McKinley duty of 30 cents a bushel, because the farmers contended that the Wilson tariff had turned over the market into the hands of the Canadians, while the maltsters, who have been using Canadian barley, have made a hard fight against any increase.

The McKinley rates have been restored on fruits and berries, mainly for the benefit of the fruitgrowers of the Pacific coast. The fruit exchange of the country had prepared a schedule of rates below the McKinley bill and above the Wilson rates, although they did not succeed in having their schedule adopted.

Among the products in the agricultural schedule which are returned to the McKinley rates are breadstuffs and rice, dairy products, potatoes and starch, castor beans and faxseed, meats and meat products, and poultry, vegetables and salt.

The demand of the farmers for the McKinley rate of \$4 a ton on hay instead of the Wilson rate of \$3, was granted. Chicory is placed at 1 cent a pound, in accordance with the request of the growers in the central states, who believe they can capture the home market with protection.

#### RUM IN THE CAPITOL.

#### The Prohibitionists Stirred Up the Ire of Senator Hill.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The session of the senate today was one of unusual activity, with sharp colloquies and vigorous speeches, which drew large crowds in the galleries. The ball was set rolling early in the day when Morrill endeavored to pass the bill prohibiting the use of intoxicating drinks in the capitol building. This aroused the opposition of Hill, who denounced the busybodies and mischief-makers inspiring this class of legislation. The senator spoke for fullest enjoyment of individual liberty consistent with the common good. The speech was not only notable for the vigor which Hill threw into it, but also for its effect in prolonging the debate until 2 o'clock, when the bill was displaced by the Nicaragua bill. The immigration bill was committed to conference, Lodge, in charge of the measure, adopting this course as a result of urgent appeals for a modification of the bill. Before this was done, however, a warm personal and political colloquy occurred between Lodge and Chandler, on one hand and Gorman on the other. Vilas added another day to his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

#### A Shipyard Burned.

Glasgow, Feb. 8.—The shipyard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Dover, near here, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$250,000. Four thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

#### Porter Accepts It.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Connecticut delegation this morning received a telegram from J. Addison Porter, dated Canton, formally advising them that he had been offered the position of private secretary by McKinley, and had accepted.

#### Official Plague Returns.

Bombay, Feb. 8.—According to the official returns, there have been, up to date, 5,000 cases of plague, and 3,541 deaths.

## BEET SUGAR CULTURE.

### Washington Has Passed a Sugar Bounty Bill and Oregon Should Follow.

During the past six or eight years it has been, and is, the desire of cities, towns, villages and the country at large to secure the erection of beet sugar factories. There are two factories in Nebraska, one in Utah, three in California and an additional one about to be erected. All the above states offered a bonus of one cent per pound on the finished product to encourage capital to invest the necessary amount required to build and equip a fair-sized factory. A few days ago Senator Houghton had passed a similar bill for the state of Washington.

The farmers throughout Oregon should petition their representatives at Salem at once to pass a similar bill. It will require the cultivation of from 3,000 to 5,000 acres of land to supply an ordinary sized factory, and with beets at \$5 per ton there is a gold mine in it for the farmer. From the proceeds of the third general convention of the Nebraska Beet Sugar Association, the beet farms in that state netted on an average \$50 per acre, which should mean \$75 to \$100 per acre in Oregon and Washington. The price to be paid the farmer in the bill passed by the state of Washington is \$5 per ton, and the same provision should be inserted in the Oregon bill.

There is lots of room for factories in Washington and Oregon. Upwards of \$2,000,000 leaves these states annually for sugar. Just think what this would mean, keeping that vast amount of money at home!

The following is the Washington law in full:

An act granting a bounty for the encouraging of the production and manufacture of sugar in the state of Washington:

Section 1. There shall be paid out of the state treasury to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of sugar in this state from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding canes or plants grown in Washington, the sum of 1 cent per pound upon each and every pound of sugar so manufactured under the conditions and restrictions of this act.

Sec. 2. No bounty shall be paid upon sugar not containing at least 90 per cent of crystallized sugar, and only upon sugar produced from beets that for which as much as \$5 per ton has been paid to the producer. The quantity and quality upon which said bounty is claimed shall be determined by the president of the state agricultural college, with whom all claimants shall, from time to time, file verified statements showing the quantity and quality of sugar manufactured by them and the price paid the producer for beets and the amount of sugar manufactured upon which said bounty is claimed. The president of the agricultural college shall, without unnecessary delay, visit or cause to be visited by such persons as he shall designate in writing as inspectors, the factory where said sugar has been produced and manufactured, and inspect the sugar so manufactured, and take such evidence by sworn testimony of the officers or employes of such factory or others as to the amount and quality of sugar so manufactured and the price paid for the beets, as to him or the person designated by him shall appear satisfactory and conclusive.

Sec. 3. When any claim arising under this act is filed, verified and proven to the satisfaction of the president of the agricultural college, as herein provided, he shall certify the same to the auditor of the state, who shall draw a warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due thereon, payable to the party or parties to whom the said sum or sums are due.

Sec. 4. Every person, firm or corporation manufacturing sugar pursuant to the provisions of this act shall keep full and complete books of account, which shall show the quality and kind of sugar-producing plants received by such person, firm or corporation, from any person, firm or corporation, the approximate per cent of saccharine matter contained in such plants, the name of the grower and the place where the same was grown, also the quantity of sugar manufactured from such plants, and the price per ton paid to the producer of the plants.

Sec. 5. The benefits of this act shall accrue to any persons, firm or corporation that shall erect and complete a sugar manufactory or manufactories within the state prior to November 1, 1899, and the bounty herein provided shall be paid said person, firm or corporation for a period of five years from the time such factories shall have been completed and in operation. This act shall be taken and considered to be a contract and irrevocable with all such persons, firms or corporations as shall complete the erection of such manufactory or manufactories prior to November 1, 1899.

#### Makes Flirting a Crime.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 8.—If a bill which was introduced in the house today becomes a law a married man who is convicted of infidelity towards his wife will be punished by a term of five years imprisonment. Representative Hood has introduced by request a bill which makes flirting with female passengers on trains by conductors and brakemen a misdemeanor and the railroad corporation will have to pay a fine of \$25 for each conviction.

#### Member of a Suicide Club.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—Bill Winkle, once chief of police of Marysville, lately a water-front employe, joined a local suicide club lately and drew a black ball, which bound him to commit suicide within three months. He killed himself last night by asphyxiation.

#### An Eight Year Old Convict.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—James O. Singleton, an 8-year-old colored boy, was received at the penitentiary this morning, to serve one year's sentence.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

### Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The week closes on firmer wheat markets, based primarily on a decided feeling that the liquidation of long wheat had run its course for the present. That this liquidation has been completed is not to be doubted, and legitimate laws will once more control the market. Foreigners have been liberal buyers of wheat in all positions in our market during the decline. Export sales are large both for prompt and deferred shipment. The interior milling demand has been rather disappointing but shows some sign of improvement. The point to be considered as most worthy of attention when considering the price of wheat is, that the conditions of supply and demand which caused the advance to over 85c still exist with even increased force. Such being the case, wheat should prove a profitable purchase after this severe break, due to speculative stampede entirely unwarranted by facts. One peculiarity in the situation has been the Liverpool market. When Chicago closed weak, Liverpool would come from 1/2 to 1d higher the next morning, and vice versa when we closed strong, consequently the people who have been in the habit of taking their cue from the action of foreign markets, have been sadly at sea. May wheat at Chicago closed on Saturday at 77c, a gain of 4c from the lowest point reached during the late decline, and 1 1/2c better than the closing price a week ago.

In the corn market prices are nearly unchanged from what they were a week ago. It is a difficult task to say anything new of corn that could possibly be of interest to the trade. Everyone knows about the big crop of 1896, and how unwieldy an output it was, and how hard it is to lift the price. It will take something artificial to do it, and that is not even a probability, for the reason that legitimate arguments for present prices are found in such superabundance as to render any attempt at manipulation an impracticability.

#### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 9, 1897.  
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.40; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; Graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 81 @ 83c; Valley, 83 @ 84c per bushel.  
Oats—Choice white, 39 @ 40c per bushel; choice gray, 38 @ 40c.  
Hay—Timothy, \$13 @ 13.50 per ton; clover, \$10.00 @ 11.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00 @ 11 per ton.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$30.  
Millet—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$28.  
Butter—Creamery, 40 @ 45c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22 1/2 @ 30c.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 75 @ 85c; Early Rose, 70 @ 80c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00 @ 2.25 per cental for Maced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.  
Onions—\$1.50 @ 1.75 per sack.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75 @ 2.25; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4 @ 4.50 per dozen.  
Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6 @ 8c.  
Hops—9 @ 10c per pound.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; dressed beef, 4 @ 5 1/2c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00 @ 3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2 @ 6c per pound.  
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25 @ 3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50 @ 3.00; dressed, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per cwt.  
Veal—Large, 5 @ 5 1/2c; small, 6 @ 6 1/2c per pound.  
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1897.  
Wheat—Choice feed, \$27 per ton.  
Oats—Choice, \$23 @ 24 per ton.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$23 per ton.  
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21.  
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.  
Millet—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$17.25 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal meal, \$39.  
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00 @ 10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.  
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.  
Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.  
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18 @ 20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, \$5 @ 45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.  
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.  
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8c; dressed, 9 @ 10c; ducks, \$2.00 @ 3.50; dressed turkeys, 15.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; Eastern, —c per dozen.  
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.  
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5 @ 6; salmon, 5 @ 6; salmon trout, 7 @ 10; flounders and soles, 3 @ 4c.  
Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound.  
San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1897.  
Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 75 @ 85c; Early Rose, 75 @ 85c; River Burbanks, 50 @ 75c; sweets, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per cental.  
Onions—\$1.50 @ 1.85 per cental.  
Eggs—Store, 15 @ 16c; ranch, 17 @ 18.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 21 @ 22c; seconds, 18 @ 19c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14 @ 15c.  
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7 @ 8 1/2c; Young America, 11 @ 12c; Eastern, 12 @ 14 1/2c.