

TELLER'S RESOLUTION

Senate by a Decisive Vote Decides to Consider It.

VEST WILL PRESS TO FINAL VOTE

Exciting Dispute in the House Between Speaker Reed and Representative Bailey.

Washington, Jan. 22.—By the decisive vote of 41 to 25, the senate today decided to proceed at once with the consideration of the resolution introduced a few days ago by Teller, providing for the payment of bonds of the United States in silver, at the option of the government. The resolution provides:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

Vest, the member of the finance committee who had charge of the resolution, spoke briefly upon it, but disclaimed any desire at this time to throw over the old straw of financial discussion. He believed, however, that the time was ripe for a reiteration, with emphasis, of the declarations of the Stanley Matthews' resolution, which had been placed on the statute books 20 years ago, particularly in view of recent statements of the secretary of the treasury, in which the present president, who had, as a member of the house, voted for the original resolution, evidently concurred. Vest announced his intention to secure a final vote upon the resolution as soon as one could be reached, and accentuated his intention by forcing the displacement of the census bill with the Teller resolution as unfinished business.

Speaker Reed, from the rostrum of the house, and Bailey, leader of the Democrats, from his place on the floor, glared at each other at the close of the Cuban debate today, and joined in an issue of veracity. This sensational episode completely overshadowed the interest in the Cuban question, which has continued, interruptedly, in the house for three days, during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Yesterday, notice was given by Williams that at the conclusion of the debate today, a motion would be made to recommit the bill with instructions. Today, when the motion was made by Bailey, it was ruled out of order by the speaker. Bailey thereupon startled the house by affirming that he had a private understanding with the speaker by which a vote should be taken directly on the motion to recommit. This the speaker emphatically denied, and these two leaders of the respective parties in the house, with white faces and voices shaking with emotion, set their statements against each other, while the galleries looked on in breathless amazement, and the members were in an uproar.

Smith, who said he was present, corroborated the speaker's side of the controversy. The result of the speaker's position was that an appeal was taken from his decision, and by a strict party vote, it was laid on the table, 168-114, the Democrats and Populists, as on the two previous days, voting against the solid Republicans strength. The debate was not as interesting as on either of the two preceding days. The features were a characteristic speech by Champ Clark, a strong appeal for conservatism by Johnson, a presentation of the results of his observations in Cuba during his recent trip to the island by King, and an hour's speech by Dingley, in explanation of the causes of the reduction of the wages in the New England cotton industry.

LOCAL STEAMER INSPECTORS.

Will Be Required to Pass a Civil-Service Examination.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has decided to require local inspectors of hulls and their assistants and local inspectors of boilers and assistants to pass a civil-service examination to test their fitness to hold the positions they now occupy. This order, however, does not apply to those who were admitted to the service through competitive examinations under the civil service commission or through special technical examinations under section 4415 of the revised statutes. The number of inspectors who come within this order is 62. In his letter to the civil-service commission, Mr. Vanderlip says:

"The department requires this action by your commission as a precaution to the interests of commerce and the traveling public. The labors of persons holding such position are very important, as the object of their labors is to prevent, if possible accidents which might involve the loss of human life and valuable property. The public has the right to know that persons who examine boilers and inspect hulls are mentally and physically competent in every way to perform the duties."

Resentenced to Be Hung.

San Andreas, Cal., Jan. 24.—Joseph Hubert, convicted of the murder of his wife, whom he shot and killed at Poverty Bar, Calaveras county, April 19, 1895, has been resentenced by Judge Rust, of Anador, to be hanged at Folsom penitentiary on April 15 next.

VICTORY FOR BARRETT.

Decision of Arbitrators in the Case of Vice-Consul Kellett.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—A special press correspondent at Bangkok writes as follows, under date of November 15, 1897:

"The long-awaited and much debated decision of the arbitrators in the matter of the assault upon E. V. Kellett, United States vice-consul, by Siamese soldiers at Chienngai November 19, 1896, was published yesterday in the Gazette for the first time, and this morning an English translation was posted in the American legation. Shortly after the announcement of the assault, John Barrett, United States minister resident and consul-general, opened negotiations by demanding an investigation by a mixed commission, which Siam promptly refused. The arrival of the gunboat Machias in February, 1897, however, opened the eyes of the Siamese and hastened negotiations, for when Minister Barrett proposed to call the commission, a board of arbitration was appointed. The Machias then left the river, and the board of arbitration, composed of Mr. Barrett and Mr. Ors, who represented the Siamese government, soon proceeded to investigate the matter, sitting both at Bangkok and Chienngai. After a 20 days' session, the commission agreed upon a decision without an umpire, and the result is a decided victory for Mr. Barrett. While the commission decided that the conduct of the officers who committed the assault was to a certain extent excusable, from the excitement resulting from the unusual and imprudent steps taken by Kellett in releasing his servant from the custody of the authorities, after he had been arrested, it was agreed that the Siamese government should apologize and punish the offenders. The officers in command of the troops are to be publicly reprimanded and degraded in rank, while the men are to be deprived of pay for three months."

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST FINED.

Kansas City Judge Sustains the Decision of a Lower Court.

Kansas City, Jan. 24.—In the criminal court today Judge Wofford sustained the decision of the police court fining Mrs. A. J. Baird, one of the leading Christian Scientists of this city, \$50 and costs, for failing to report a case of diphtheria. The patient, a child, had died under Mrs. Baird's treatment. Mrs. Baird was arraigned in the police court last Thursday. After examining witnesses today, Judge Wofford upheld the sentence of the lower court, and took occasion to denounce the system of Christian science. "I think," said he, "a most serious wrong has been done in the death of the child. I do not think the penalty is sufficient. If this woman is going to be turned loose on this community, I am going to let a higher court do it. I would fine her \$1,000 if I had the power to do so, under this ordinance." Mrs. Baird will appeal the case.

WILL RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

The Bank of Goldendale Voluntarily Closes Its Doors.

Goldendale, Wash., Jan. 24.—The Bank of Goldendale went out of business today, and posted conspicuously on the front door the following notice to depositors:

"The management of this institution, having decided to retire from the banking business, hereby gives notice to all local depositors to call at the side door and withdraw their deposits in full and without delay."

The First National bank was started about 10 years ago, and in 1896 went into voluntary liquidation and was succeeded by the Bank of Goldendale. The retiring of the present bank leaves Klickitat county without a bank, which is regretted by many business men.

Bryan Was a Witness.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 24.—William Jennings Bryan had made his appearance as a witness in the Draper murder trial. Upon Bryan's entrance the audience became excited, and it was with great difficulty that order was maintained. The presence of two presidential candidates of the last campaign, General Palmer and Bryan, was too much for the spectators. Bryan testified that he was in the same office with Draper for four years, and that he knew his reputation for honesty and integrity to be good. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that Draper had a violent temper, which was easily provoked.

Warlike Preparations.

London, Jan. 24.—There has been made a responsible statement that the government has decided to add 7,000 men to the navy, and that the first-class battleship Hannibal, now at Portsmouth, is to be put into commission at once. There is no official confirmation in either case.

China Promises Satisfaction.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German missionary, Homeyer, of the Nam Jung station, who was recently robbed and wounded near a place called Lang Then, has returned to Nam Jung. He is out of danger. The Chinese authorities have taken measures to protect the missionary station, and have promised satisfaction.

Friests Killed and Wounded.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Greece, Jan. 24.—At the Catholic church this evening, during vespers, a young man attacked the priests. One, Father Ernest Laitoux, was killed, another was mortally wounded, and two others injured.

Dervishes Erupted.

Cairo, Jan. 24.—The dervishes made a raid yesterday north of Athara. They were repulsed with the loss of five killed.

VOTED FOR M'KENNA.

Overwhelming Majority Favored His Confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate today, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

In the open session an agreement was reached by the senate today that a final vote on the Teller resolution, providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars, and all pending amendments thereto should be taken next Thursday before adjournment. Vest, in charge of the resolution, first announced that an agreement had been made for the final vote Wednesday at 4 P. M., but readily agreed to a postponement of the vote until Thursday, at the suggestion of Turpie.

Allison made the significant statement that an amendment to the resolution that would cause some debate would be offered late in the discussion, but gave no intimation of the nature, scope or intent of the amendment. During the greater part of the afternoon the senate was in executive session.

There was a parliamentary struggle in the house today over the bill for the relief of the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which was brought before the house last Friday. By shrewd maneuvering its opponents succeeded in preventing action today. Previous to the consideration of this bill the house passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the territory of Alaska, and to grant a general right of way through the territory. The urgent deficiency bill was sent to conference after the silver forces, with some outside aid, had succeeded in concurring in the senate amendments striking from the bill the provisions requiring the depositors of bullion at government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Meaning of the Latest News From Yokohama.

London, Jan. 24.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says:

"Japan is preparing for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis."

"It was obvious that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does, except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what it has been doing."

"It is understood that the destination of the fleet is Wei Hai Wei, and there is no doubt that the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Corea are concerned, shall not be disturbed by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China, they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James's Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength, and says:

"It is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against these Japanese battle-ships."

A dispatch from Shanghai says: It is stated in official quarters that Germany will make Kiao Chou an open port without exclusive privileges to Germans, and broadly on the line adopted at Hong Kong, the land being held under crown leases.

A Scientific Expedition.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Professor W. Libby, of Princeton university, proposes to conduct a scientific expedition to the Hawaiian islands during the coming summer. He will take four or five Princeton students with him, and the party will be gone four or five months. Professor Libby went to Hawaii a few years ago, and is thoroughly posted in regard to the country. He thinks there are scientific treasures on the islands, duplicates of which cannot be found anywhere else. His party will thoroughly explore the forests and other places likely to contain specimens of biological, archaeological or botanical value.

The Ohio Flood.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The river is nearly two feet above the danger line and is still rising slowly, but the tide flood is expected by daylight. At Fourth street the waves are washing in to the street. The falls are as smooth as any part of the river.

War on a Diploma Factory.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Attorney-General Aiken, of this state, has begun proceedings to revoke the charter of the Independent Medical College, of Chicago. He has filed an information in the circuit court charging that the college is usurping the powers of a corporation, and that it has issued medical diplomas without qualification of the applicants.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Four hundred thousand dollars is to be expended at once by the Illinois Steel Company in the erection of a slab mill in addition to the mammoth plant already maintained by the company. The completion of the mill will insure employment to at least 1,000 more men than are now on the company's pay-rolls.

French steamer Louis, from Cardiff for Marseilles with coal, foundered off the French coast, and the crew of 15 men were lost.

GOSPEL IN THE KLONDIKE.

Struggles of Two Missionaries to Establish a Church.

New York, Jan. 24.—Two missionaries were last spring sent to the Klondike by two New York women under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of home missions. The names of the women are kept a secret by the board. A letter has just been received by Dr. McMillan, corresponding secretary of the board, from these missionaries, the Rev. Hall Young and Dr. W. A. McEwen. The letter is from Dawson, December 21. It was carried from Dawson City to the nearest outpost of civilization by Jimmy Jackson, an Indian.

The letter announces the establishment of the first church in Klondike, and says there is food enough there to last till spring with economy, but if provision reach the miners by the first of April the danger of absolute want will be entirely past.

Mr. Young writes that he and his companions are the only missionaries who reached Dawson City before winter set in. They started at once to provide a place of worship for the miners. On this point Mr. Young writes:

"I found a newly erected two-story house belonging to a saloon-keeper which he offered to let on these terms: The large room on the first floor, one month for \$100 in advance, or the whole house (there are six 8x10 rooms in the upper story) until May 15, seven months, for \$850, giving five days to raise the money. Well, I prayed and called on several friends. I got the \$100, which secured the room for the next Sunday. I advertised and had a nice meeting; attendance, 50; collection, \$40. Then I arranged to sublet the upper rooms at \$20 per month each. They are little, rough, cold, unfurnished boxes, but were eagerly snapped up the first day. I got the renters to advance all they could and borrowed the rest from the gold commissioner, Mr. Fawcett. At the expiration of five days I paid the other \$750 and got the lease of the building."

But there were troubles ahead. On the 21st of November one of the lodgers came home filled with whisky. Although candles were worth \$1.50 each, he lighted one and then kicked it over. The building was burned to the ground. The luck of the missionaries had aroused the miners, however, and gold was forthcoming in paying quantities. Mr. Young argued for and won the observance of Sunday in the camp, and the "opera house," which had been used for other purposes on that day, is now the church.

Somebody stole two bags of flour from the missionaries, but the thief had been forgiven. The missionaries have started a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and a branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Lost His Life in the Klondike.

Pendleton, Or., Jan. 24.—The report that James H. Jackson, brother of C. S. Jackson, editor of the East Oregonian, lost his life in the Klondike, is confirmed in a letter from John E. Lathrop and Dr. Beattie. Jackson and Beattie were camped at an island at the mouth of the Swallow, 18 miles above Dawson City. Jackson went to Dawson City with two lumbermen, and left there November 9 to return alone. He was not seen afterward. He was searched for two weeks, without avail. The trail was dangerous, and it is thought Jackson was drowned in attempting to cross a weak place in the ice.

Rich Find on a Northern Island.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 24.—According to a letter received by Mrs. Edgar, of Old Tacoma, her son, who started with a party of five a few months ago for the Klondike, but stopped at some small island, has struck a rich digging that he says pays them all \$50 a day. Accompanying the letter was a small canvas sack filled with gold dust, valued at nearly \$700. Just where the island is he does not say, but the letter and package were sent from Juneau. Mr. Edgar says he expects to come down in May or June, and, as he can work every day, he will have nearly \$7,000 worth of gold by that time.

Were Ironed, But Fought.

Tacoma, Jan. 24.—Seven of the crew of the English ship Marion Frazier, who have been confined in the county jail, on a charge of deserting from the ship, were put aboard the ship in irons this morning. While the men were being taken aboard, they contrived to put some pieces of iron in their pockets, with which they broke two large plate-glass windows, and, ironed as they were, it was all that the deputies could do to subdue them. Captain McDonald says that the court and other costs will eat up every cent of the men's wages for the entire voyage, as the cost of the detention of the ship will be charged to them.

British Warships Put to Sea.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24.—H. M. S. Phœnix went to sea today under sealed orders. The Leander will leave next Wednesday. Admiral Palliser refuses absolutely to say where they are going. Opinion among naval men is divided between China and South America. Wherever it is, the admiral must have received reassuring news, as late this afternoon it was decided that the Imperieuse should not go.

English Bridges Washed Away.

English, Ind., Jan. 24.—One of the most disastrous floods known to English occurred last night, when three of the five bridges over Little Blue river were washed away. Fifty persons on Court-street bridge when the bridge went down, were saved with difficulty by citizens.

Vinton line steamer Miramor, from Brazil ports, brought three packages of yellow fever serum, forwarded by Dr. Saranelli.

ALTERNATIVE TO ANNEXATION

We Must Take Hawaii or Leave It to Some Other Nation.

But why, some are asking, is it necessary to annex Hawaii outright to this country? Why not leave it as it is, an independent nation, with which we have favorable treaties, and in whose harbors our commerce can have all desired facilities without the grave responsibilities of actual ownership? This country and Hawaii have been getting on together well for three-quarters of a century; why disturb those relations? Why not leave things as they are?

The answer supplies itself, promptly and convincingly, says the New York Tribune. We cannot leave things as they are, because they will not stay as they are. Even now they are not as they have been. Five years ago the old Hawaiian government broke down. It had become utterly corrupt, and collapsed through its own rottenness. The islands were saved from savage anarchy only by the prompt action of a handful of men, mostly of United States origin, who organized a provisional government and appealed to the United States for help in the form of annexation. The help being denied, they undertook the desperate task of maintaining the government they had founded, in the face of overwhelming odds of foes both without and within. Thus far they have managed to hold their ground; but it is perfectly evident they cannot do so permanently. There must be a radical change in affairs, and it must come soon. What is that change to be?

Certainly there can be no restoration of the old monarchy, with its corruption and oppression and its chopping-machine, which her majesty was so eager to apply to the necks of all who differed from her views of policy. Neither can the islands be given up to the masses of the kanakas. However traceable these may be and however well they may make progress toward civilization under proper guidance, they are manifestly unfit for self-government. There can be no more ghastly mockery than to inveigh against the "half-breed" republics of South and Central America, and the negro republics of another such in Cuba, and at the same time to favor the creation of the kanaka republic in the Sandwich islands. No. To keep these islands fit for use as a port of call for Pacific commerce, to say nothing of protecting the capital already invested there and developing the resources of one of the most productive regions on the face of the globe, it is absolutely necessary that some outside power should exercise authority there.

Well, then, why should not the various powers that are interested in Pacific commerce, and, therefore, in the right administration of Hawaiian affairs, unite in exercising sufficient moral and material influence upon the islands to insure a just and stable government and to keep them forever neutral, if not independent? Why, that would mean exactly such an entangling alliance as it is the traditional policy of this country to avoid. We have already specifically refused to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and France over these very islands, as well as over Cuba. We were persuaded to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and Germany over Samoa, and have got little from it but vexation of spirit. There can be no serious consideration of repeating that experiment in the case of Hawaii, where, instead of being in a triple league, we should have to be in a partnership of at least five. Why, it would be as well to seek entrance into the dreid und at once and have done with it.

Then, as a final resort, why not establish a protectorate over the islands? That would keep all other nations from interfering with them, and would give the Hawaiian government the moral support of the United States, which ought to insure its stability. Why not try that? It is curious to hear such a proposition as this made by those who doubt the constitutionality of annexing the islands. If there is no warrant for annexation, there is assuredly none, either in the constitution or elsewhere, for a protectorate. Such an arrangement would be absolutely foreign to the spirit and practice of this government—always excepting the case of Samoa, which may be taken as a "horrible example" to warn us against its repetition. So far as merely moral protectorate or "sphere of influence" is concerned, that has been exercised over Hawaii for the last 75 years, and has now reached the end of its usefulness. This country has been warning all others to keep their hands off the islands, as they are desired to come under the proprietorship of the United States. The time has now come either to fulfill that destiny or to abandon it. The government of Hawaii—the only government there is in the islands, the one which all the world recognizes as legal—declares that it does not want that system to continue longer. It wants the United States either to annex the islands itself or relinquish all claim to them, as at least three others are ready and anxious to do so.

That, then, is the case in a nutshell. This country must either take them or leave them alone. It can no longer play the part of the dog in the manger. Hawaii means to be annexed to some other nation. It offers itself first to this one. If this one does not take it, and take it now, it will offer itself to another, which will take it, and thus gain an advantage over us in the commerce of the Pacific, which we can never hope to overcome. The choice is now before the Washington government. It must be made at once, and forever.

A case has been brought in Spokane to test the law passed by the last Washington legislature requiring children to attend school.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

Wheat traders last week struggled with all kinds of foreign news, but the market remained in the same old rut, only that it became narrower. Commission men who have recently traveled all through the West and Northwest say that speculation everywhere is light. The farmers have paid off their mortgages with the money received from their crops, and the \$200,000,000 extra that Leiter helped them to get by advancing grain values has brought about a readjustment of affairs in the West.

During the early days of last week the foreign news was bearing, prices in Liverpool and on the continent declining steadily under the pressure of Argentine offerings. Friday there was a change in sentiment abroad, cables generally reporting reduced Argentine offerings and advanced prices. An estimate has been made that Argentina will only have 13,000,000 bushels of wheat to ship to the United Kingdom; 7,000,000 bushels of its surplus will go to Brazil, and the balance to other countries. This estimate does not make the surplus over 25,000,000 bushels. There are other good estimates of 46,000,000 bushels. Should Argentina have 46,000,000 to export, it will make a material difference in prices, provided the present crop prospects are everywhere maintained. In case it is only 25,000,000 bushels there will be less wheat to come in contact with arrivals from California and depress the foreign markets. Speculators are looking to the foreign situation to lead the bull movement. They want to see exports continue heavy, and the foreign buying good. The latter has not been up to expectations of late, but there is every prospect of its continuing good through-out January. One drawback to active cash transactions at the seaboard is the steady advance in cash premiums over May.

Speculators who are very friendly to the bull side take a different view of the situation. They are inclined to ignore the foreign conditions as the real leader, and are looking to the Northwest. They believe that stocks in millers' hands in Minnesota and the Dakotas are the lightest in years. Farmers' deliveries are small and country elevators stocks are not over 5,000,000 bushels. Bulls have predicted a falling off in arrivals there since December 1, but the reduction has not been fully realized, the receipts exceeding last year's.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.30; superline, \$3.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do cut, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—18@20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per cask. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$5.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.25 per sack. Hops—4@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$8.50; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4½@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 30c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 11c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$4.00@5.00. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$23. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$11.00; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$13. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, navels, \$2.25@2.50 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12½@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.25@2.50 per cental. Eggs—Store, 20@22c; ranch, 23@25c; Eastern, 15@18c; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.