

Oregon City Courier.

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events in Condensed Form From Both Continents.

A Peking correspondent says poor old China is afraid to borrow from either Russia or England. She is endeavoring to secure an extension from Japan in the payment of the war indemnity.

News has been received of a landslide at Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo. Three miners, William Allen, Joe Rich and Alex McLean, were buried. The slide was 1,000 feet wide, 800 feet long and 25 feet high.

Insane jealousy prompted the wife of William V. Place, an insurance adjuster of Brooklyn, to kill her 17-year-old stepdaughter and almost take her own life and that of her husband. The crime was fiendish in its nature, the weapon being an ax.

Claus Spreckles' daughter, Mrs. Mason, who recently deeded back to her father \$1,500,000 in property, because her parent did not approve of her recent marriage, now regrets her hasty action and would like to again come into possession of the estate.

The steamer Capilano, which has just returned from the northern halibut fishing grounds, reports the drowning of two of her fishermen, named Robert Loughhead, of Ontario, and Michael Drossoll. The captain of the Capilano reports the roughest weather in his experience.

The house of representatives has received the official report of the death of Colonel Ruiz, the Spaniard who was executed for carrying a message from Blanco imploring the Cubans to accept autonomy. Aranguren, the Cuban general, who is supposed to have ordered Ruiz put to death, is not censured in the official report.

It is announced that Hetty Green will build a railroad through Oklahoma. The proposed road will run from Medford on the Rock Island to Sherman, Tex., where it will connect with E. R. Green's road. There the line will be connected with the Hutchinson & Oklahoma, and will give the territory another connection with the Gulf. The road it is said will be built the present year.

One of the biggest silk manufacturing houses in Europe, with mills at Cienfuegos, Germany, is to remove to this country, locating at Paterson, N. J., and build what is intended to be the largest silk mill in the United States. The incorporation papers filed in Paterson give the name of the concern as the Andiger-Meyer Silk Company. Employment will be given to 1,200 weavers.

The trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurora, who are being prosecuted by the French government as the result of a letter which the novelist caused to be published in Aurora in December last, strongly reflecting upon high officials connected with the Dreyfus case, is creating a great amount of excitement in Paris. When Zola entered the courtroom the first day of the trial cries of "spit upon him" came from the spectators.

Thomas Thompson, ex-minister to Brazil, ex-representative, ex-secretary of state, and one of the most prominent Democrats in California, cut his throat while temporarily insane at San Jose.

The British Atlas Company, of Panama, has offered to purchase railroads from ocean to ocean and steamers owned by the government for \$1,500,000 silver. The government demands \$2,500,000.

Word has been received in Spokane from Washington that the committee on agriculture has reported favorably Senator Warren's amendments for the establishment of a division of irrigation in the agricultural department.

The most violent storm known since 1851 swept the shores of Cape Ann Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, causing heavy loss of life and about \$200,000 damage. More than a dozen vessels are ashore near Gloucester, at least four more are lost and many others are damaged. The water front of Gloucester harbor and along the cape is dotted with wrecks and wreckage, schooners, sloops and other vessels having been driven ashore by the fierce gale.

A Washington special says: Representative Ellis, of Oregon, is very anxious to have the land south of Hood River and Mount Hood excluded from the Cascade forest reserve, and opened up to settlement. He holds that this land, being very fertile and well located, should be given up to farm and school purposes, and opened to those wishing to avail themselves of its many advantages. Just now the interior department has the matter under consideration, but from what Mr. Ellis has heard from officials there, and from his colleagues in congress, he feels tolerably certain of succeeding in having this land thrown open to settlement.

While the steamship Coptic, which arrived in San Francisco recently, was lying in Shanghai, she narrowly escaped being sent to the bottom by the falling of a large weight of bullion from her deck to her hold. Six tons of flour sacks, piled in the hold, was all that prevented the precious metal from going through the vessel's bottom. As it was, the falling mass penetrated five of the tiers. Third Mate Athens and Storekeeper Murphy were injured in the accident, and the mate was left at Shanghai for surgical treatment.

HAWAII'S CHAMPION.

Senator Teller Urges the Ratification of the Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Teller occupied the entire hours of the executive session in the senate today in discussing the Hawaiian annexation treaty. During the course of his speech Teller took occasion to say that he should have been glad to discuss the treaty in open session and to the remark he added the opinion that the time had almost come when the question of annexation should be debated on a bill looking to legislation by both houses of congress rather than on the basis of the treaty. While he thought there might be a bare possibility of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty, he considered that under the present circumstances this was exceedingly doubtful, and he thought the sooner the fact was recognized and a change of front made, the better it would be from all points of view.

Senatorial Routine. A communication was received by the senate from the secretary of war presenting the urgency for immediate action to control the disorderly element that is assembling in Alaska.

Chandler presented a memorial calling the senate's attention to one of the thrilling events of the civil war. The memorial was prepared in 1884 by the late Admiral Worden, who, as a lieutenant in the navy, commanded the Monitor in the historic fight in Hampton roads between that vessel and the Merrimac. Chandler said that Admiral Worden conceived the idea that it would be proper for the government of the United States to pay the officers and crew of the Monitor the sum of \$200 each in the nature of prize money, but after having prepared the memorial, concluded not to present it to congress, lest his motives might be misconstrued. Chandler said he now took occasion to present the memorial himself, and he hoped that congress might see its way clear, in view of the wonderful victory by Admiral Worden, to do something substantial for the surviving members of his family, who are not in good financial circumstances. He asked that the memorial be referred to the naval affairs committee.

A house bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or have constructed a suitable revenue cutter for use on the Yukon river, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000, was passed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house today passed the military academy bill, with only one important amendment. The debate on the measure was desultory and touched a variety of political topics. As passed, the bill carries \$453,540, being \$26,032 less than the amount carried by the current law. The bill to limit the period for the refunding of the certificates of deposit of 1879 to December 31, 1899, was passed. Tomorrow the house will take up the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case.

A Spanish Victory. Havana, Feb. 9.—According to information from Spanish sources, a column of troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hervas has been engaged with an insurgent force at Canalaveja, province of Santa Clara. After inflicting some loss on the enemy, the Spaniards followed the insurgents in the direction of Arroyo Honda and later became engaged with 600 insurgent infantry and 60 insurgent cavalrymen, who occupied an entrenched position. The Spaniards, it is claimed, after some lively firing, dislodged the insurgents, who retreated with a loss of 27 killed, and leaving one wounded prisoner. The loss of the Spaniards is said to have been insignificant.

Armed Troops Obnoxious. Chicago, Feb. 9.—A special from Ottawa says: An official announcement was made in the Dominion house of commons tonight that armed troops of the United States will not be permitted to accompany the American relief expedition to Dawson. The government also stated that the question of allowing United States troops not under arms to do so was under consideration by the cabinet, and was also the subject of negotiation with the Washington authorities. It is generally conceded that an unarmed body of American troops will be permitted to accompany the expedition over Canadian territory.

Rescued Crew of Sinking Schooner. New York, Feb. 8.—It is reported that the schooner Ida K. Hull, Captain Gabrielson, which arrived today from Savannah, met the schooner Jacob Reed, Captain Bunker, in a sinking condition, took her crew off and brought them to this port. The Reed sailed from Ferdinand, for New York. The locality in which the reported rescue was effected could not be learned tonight.

Dole Returns Home. Washington, Feb. 8.—President Dole, ceased to be a guest of the nation tonight when he started for Buffalo, and thus began his return journey to the Hawaiian islands. The president arrived at the Pennsylvania station a few minutes before his train was ready, and was not kept waiting, but immediately went to the private car Coronet, which he will occupy on his trip to Buffalo.

Cast into the Sea. Honolulu, Feb. 9.—The health department has ordered 1,778 tins of opium dumped by the customs department seized into the sea. The government has unsuccessfully tried to dispose of the drug in the San Francisco, Portland, Vancouver, Hong Kong and Sydney markets in order to realize a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of seizure.

A Brazilian doctor says that coffee is a certain cure for anemia.

SPAIN AGAIN REFUSES

Mediation Offered Three Times and Rejected.

WOODFORD'S CIPHER MESSAGE

Sagasta Refuses to Fix a Date for the Conclusion of Hostilities—Situation in Cuba.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: Premier Sagasta has declined the third offer of friendly mediation on the part of the United States. This information was conveyed in a cipher message received from Minister Woodford by President McKinley, Friday. The message was a most unusual one. Instead of being addressed to the secretary of state, it was addressed to the president, a thing that has not happened since Consul-General Lee's famous cablegram to President Cleveland, of nearly a year ago. This cablegram from Woodford was not long, but recited the fact that Premier Sagasta refused to admit that Spain had reached the end of her rope in Cuba; that she was unable to suppress the insurgents; that autonomy was a failure, or that she needed the assistance of the United States in bringing the Cuban struggle to an end.

London, Feb. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

Senator Sagasta's response to the official note, yesterday, by General Woodford, the United States ambassador, complains of filibustering expeditions, and declares that Spain cannot entertain the suggestion for fixing a date for her completion of the pacification of Cuba.

Starvation in Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Hon. Charles W. Russell, assistant United States attorney in the department of justice, has just received a letter noting the receipt of a New York draft mailed to United States Consul Barker, at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, whose district of Las Villas embraces Santa Clara, the capital of the province of that name; San Domingo, Remedios and another place in the same province in the eastern part of the island. In explanation of his estimate of the number of deaths from starvation up to the time of his recent visit, viz: 200,000, Mr. Russell says that he got that number from the common talk in Cuba. For instance, he asked a Cuban what the insurgents said about accepting the offer of autonomy, and the answer was that Spain had put 200,000 corpses between her and them, referring evidently to the reconcentrados. The letter follows: "It is with unfeigned pleasure, as well as inexpressible gratitude, that I acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 19th inst., transmitting \$78 United States currency as a donation to the dispensario, a charitable institution to care for the destitute and sick children of this city, contributed, as you say, by certain employees of your department. I must tell you and the other good souls contributing, that the remittance was most timely, as the exchequer was empty, and, as one remarked when this relief was made known, 'We had God, and only God, to look to in order that our treasury be replenished. To God and those charitable Americans are due our thanks.'"

"Mrs. S.—of Boston, has notified me that she has sent to my address a case of condensed milk for the same purpose, also for the 'remnants of families of reconcentrados in an old warehouse, of whom I have heard.' I assume it was you who called her attention to these poor, deserving outcasts." After speaking of the good done by Mr. Russell's visit to Cuba, the letter proceeds: "Up to date, my district has received nothing of the relief sent by our people, except through your thoughtful remembrance. Of course, Consul-General Lee has not, nor ever will, in my judgment, have sufficient contributions sent to Havana to share with us, so remote and inaccessible is the transporting of supplies. In view of this, contributions like yours in money will aid in saving those who must die unless sustenance and medicine are immediately furnished. For instance, this remittance from the generous employees in your department will prove more beneficial than 10 times the sum in 30 days hence. I have certificates signed by the alcaldes of the principal cities and towns in my Sagua la Grande zone, showing that my estimate of 50,000 perishing souls, was under rather than above the mark. To my mind, and to all Christian people, there is but one issue in this Cuban question, viz: destitution and starvation. "I have met the authorities selected and named as a relief committee, composed of women and men, who will distribute all contributions received and render needed relief to the destitute. "Say to the generous people of America who have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of distress, whether at home or in a foreign land, to send us food, medicine and clothing for the sick."

Mr. Russell says that any contributions may safely be sent to United States Consul Walter B. Barker, at Sagua la Grande, Cuba.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 7.—Train No. 8, on the South Haven & Eastern (narrow gauge) railroad was wrecked here today and at least half a dozen people were injured. It was the first train through since Wednesday. A quarter of a mile from the station the snow plow jumped the track and was piled into by two locomotives.

NO ESTIMATES MADE.

Congress Has Not Provided for Continuing Deep Waterways Work.

New York, Feb. 9.—The secretary of war invites the attention of congress to the desirability of continuing the work now in progress under the board of engineers for deep waterways during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as no estimate for this work was included in the estimates submitted heretofore, says the Tribune's Washington correspondent.

In brief, the duties imposed on the board by congress are to examine and investigate certain projects for deep waterways from the head of Lake Superior to tidewater, the Hudson river, and to prepare plans and estimates of the cost. The commission in 1897 estimated the cost at not less than \$600,000.

After careful consideration the board is of the opinion that \$225,000 can be profitably expended on the work during the year ending June 30, 1899. It therefore recommends that this sum be appropriated, and says that if a smaller sum is granted the cost of administration and supervision of the whole work will be increased. The board says that it will be glad to submit full information regarding its work and plans and submit estimates, verbal or in writing, to the department or to congress if desired. The resolution signed by Major Raymond, of the corps of engineers, who is president of the board, is submitted for transmission by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn. The amount recommended for the year ending June 30, 1899, is \$150,000.

Such surveys, examinations and investigations are to be made by the board of three engineers designated and appointed by the president for this purpose in 1897, in compliance with act of June 4, 1897.

REPEATS HIS CONFESSION.

Belew Freely Admits That He Killed His Brother and Sister.

Suisun, Cal., Feb. 9.—Frank Belew has repeated to the district attorney his confession of the murder of his brother and sister. He said that before he left the ranch on the afternoon of the day he put the poison in the kettle, he emptied the powder out of its package and folded it in a newspaper, throwing the bottle away. He thinks he burned this paper. He also said: "When I held Susie's hand while she was dying I did not give her water or broth to drink or anything else. All that I gave her was some ice. It is not true that my brother Tom knew anything of the poisoning. He is entirely innocent. I am sorry for Tom and Arthur, but I don't see why they want to worry."

Arthur Belew cried bitterly when he met his brother in his cell, but the prisoner seemed stolid. "Tell me with your own lips, Frank," said Arthur, "that you have made this confession. I can hardly believe it." "That's what I did," was the answer. "It is true. I killed Susie and Louis, but I don't really know why I did it."

The murderer has expressed a desire to plead guilty, but rather hesitated about this after a visit from his attorney, Reese Clark. The attorney asked permission to bring a physician to the jail, and there is little doubt that this means that insanity has been chosen as the line of defense that will be adopted. The case will be brought before the grand jury on Tuesday. Under Sheriff Robinson says Watchman Wells thought Belew tried to commit suicide last night by putting a handkerchief down his throat. Wells thinks the attempt was made, but Belew vigorously denied it.

WAR IS IMMINENT.

Revolutionist Element in Nicaragua Preparing to Strike a Blow.

New York, Feb. 9.—A letter dated San Jose, Costa Rica, a week ago, states that there will soon be a revolution in Nicaragua, and asserting that Costa Rica is backing the movement, says the Panama correspondent of the Herald. The revolution in Nicaragua will be a great setback to the work of the United States canal commission. Nicaraguan exiles in this city are jubilant at the outbreak, and predict that President Zelaya, although successful in crushing in his four years of office many revolutions, will have to fall now.

This movement is a result of a fusion of the conservative party with the dissident conservative element. It is learned here that Dr. Adam Cardenas, who was president of Nicaragua from 1883 to 1887, is at the head of a band which invaded San Juan del Sur from the Costa Rican frontier. The junta refuses at present to disclose its plans, but says the rebels are well supplied with arms and money. Members of the junta will probably leave here for Salvador on February 10.

Even this country is favorable to the cause of the rebels. A large number of Nicaraguan exiles in Salvador are ready to join the revolution. Honduras in return to Nicaragua's aid in putting down the Puerto Cortez uprising, headed by Enrique Solo, recently, will support President Zelaya, but he is not expected to receive any comfort from Salvador.

To Relieve the Whalers.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Most of the ice-bound whaling fleet is owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, and it is now announced that a relief expedition will soon be sent north by the company. The steamer Thrasher, loaded with provisions and properly equipped, will be sent in quest of the fleet, and it is expected, according to the reckoning of sea-faring men, that it will find the vessels before the revenue cutter Bear gets into the Arctic.

VIEWS OF CAFFERY

Oregon's Governor Had No Authority to Appoint.

CORBETT CASE IN THE SENATE

Fortifications Bill in the House—Old War Claims Reported to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 5.—One of the features of today's session of the senate was the speech by Caffery in support of the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed by the governor of Oregon, after the failure of the legislature to elect, to succeed Senator Mitchell. Caffery maintained that no governor of a state had the authority to appoint a man to fill a vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so.

The agricultural bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, and finally passed. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

The house spent the day ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality, the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence of prosperity in the South was again the main question of dispute. The feature of the day was the discovery by Simpson, the Kansas Populist, and the exploitation of the alleged fact that Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, wore a London-made pot hat. Dingley explained that the hat was made in New York; that the London trademark was simply placed there to please the Anglo-manicacs who always preferred things because they were English. All attempts to increase the appropriations in the bill or to amend it in any respect were voted down today.

Bundle of Old Claims.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Teller chairman of the committee on claims, today introduced two bills in the senate, embodying the results of the committee's investigation under the provision of the general deficiency act of the last session, urging that committee to investigate and report on meritorious claims against the government which are before the committee. One of the bills involves numerous claims before the court of claims, and there is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads, as follows: Court of claims cases (mostly under Bowman act), \$1,841,963; French spoliation claims, \$1,048,117; under national contracts, \$795,500; account churches and schools, \$365,974; claims of states, \$4,693,128; miscellaneous claims, \$897,104; claims for adjustment and settlement (in part), \$130,359; total, \$9,765,233.

All but about \$2,000 of the claims of states allowed are for the refunding of moneys advanced for raising troops during the war of the rebellion by California, Oregon and Nevada. Provision is made for the investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States, and the claims of the general government against these states. Both of these contentions are of long standing. Provision is also made for adjustment of the claims of 15 other states, amounting in the aggregate to \$129,260, which are the results of expenditures made by the various states in equipping troops during the war of the rebellion. In these cases, an official investigation is ordered, and no appropriation is made. Many of the claims on navy contracts date back to the civil war, and are on account of insufficient allowance for vessels built under the pressure of the times.

Settlement is made under the heading "miscellaneous" of quite a number of claims which admit of no specific grouping. These claims are varied in character, and cover an extended portion of the nation's history. A large number of them grew out of the civil war. Teller presented a comprehensive review covering all the features of the bill in detail.

Resolution for Non-Intervention.

Washington, Feb. 5.—During the discussion of the appropriation bill in the senate, Cullom yielded to White, for the introduction of this joint resolution: "Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in no wise interfere with them, and that any intervention in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution was passed by the senate May 31, 1894, having been reported by Turpie, of the committee on foreign relations. White asked that the resolution lie on the table.

White said, after introducing his resolution, that he would call it up and ask the senate to pass it without debate. Butte, Mont., Feb. 5.—J. H. Brandt and George Baum, employed at the smelter of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, got into a dispute early this morning at the works. Brandt called Baum a vile name, and Baum struck his adversary in the temple with a shovel. Brandt died this afternoon. Baum is under arrest.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

A Liverpool cable says that stocks of contract wheat there are small, apart from spring, held presumably for Chicago account.

It was supposed that the Leiter party had disposed of all the spring wheat delivered to them in September, but this would indicate that they still have some of it on hand. Dornbusch, under date of January 21, admits that early estimates of United Kingdom requirements were too large, and that for the last 20 weeks the consumption has fallen short nearly 70,000 quarters, or 560,000 bushels per week below the average of the two preceding years. In other words, their theoretical requirements for the preceding 20 weeks were overestimated over 11,000,000 bushels. It is admitted that the working classes are living more largely on meat and vegetables than heretofore, but it is also true that cheaper substitutes have crowded out wheat flour. What is true of Great Britain is doubtless true of the continent. The European visible is estimated to have decreased in January 3,075,000. Broomhall cables that fairly large Indian shipments are anticipated, and the quantity on ocean passage will still further increase. Argentine advances are to the effect that the crop is turning out a large one. The temper of our market is bearish, also, and the trade is, if anything, too willing to aid a decline. The weak domestic feature is the continued large receipts at primary points and the probability of their growing temporarily larger instead of smaller, and giving us an increasing visible supply when it should be diminishing. The reason for this undoubtedly lies in the fact that farmers in the Northwest are so willing to take advantage of present high prices that they are letting go their seed wheat, anticipating no trouble in getting what they require later at lower prices. The present receipts at Minneapolis are just about equal to their full grinding capacity and there is little possibility at present of much drain upon their reserve elevator stocks, particularly in view of the fact that their output last week was nearly 100,000 barrels in excess of the same week last year.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73@74c; Valley and Bluestem, 76@77c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—18c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. 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, \$3.50@4.00; 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@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; 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, \$3.00@3.25; cows, \$3.00; dressed beef, 4½@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@6½c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 22@23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 23c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$11@12; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17@18; alfalfa, \$12. 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, 40c@\$1 per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, navel, \$2.25@2.75 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@25; California bran, \$20.50@21.50 per ton. Onions—silverskin, \$2.60@2.75 per cental. Eggs—Store, 21c; ranch, 22@23c; Eastern, 18@19; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.25@2.50; Mexican times, \$6.00@7.00; California lemons, choice, \$1.50@2.50; do common, 75c@1.25 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$16@18.50; wheat and oat, \$16@17.50; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$13.50@15.50; alfalfa, \$10.50@11.50; clover, \$11@12.50.