

# FEELING OF SUSPENSE

## Due to Warlike Preparations Throughout the Land.

### STRENGTH OF NAVAL MILITIA

#### Movement of United States Warships—Alleged Interviews With President McKinley.

Washington, Feb. 26.—While there is nothing to indicate that war with Spain is inevitable, a feeling of suspense pervades all sections of the country. The government, without a doubt, is preparing for a possible emergency. Unusual activity is reported at navy yards, barracks, and recruiting stations, and where war material is being manufactured, orders have been received to push the work with all speed. As a result of the tension, stocks and bonds on the New York exchange dropped from 1 to 12 points, and the New York and Chicago wheat markets were affected sympathetically. In the London stock market, American shares sold at declines. The senate fortunately did not add to the excitement yesterday, the jingoes doubtless being absent. In the house, an increase in the appropriation for caring for the Springfield, Mass., arsenal, was accepted without protest.

#### The Naval Militia.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The navy department today gave out figures showing the strength of the naval militia up to date. This shows a total force of 4,445 officers and enlisted men, which is a gratifying increase from the 3,703 shown by the former report.

Aside from this, new brigades are in process of formation, which promises to swell the total to much larger figures at an early date. The organization of this auxiliary arm of the naval service is under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Gibbons, U. S. N., whose energy has accomplished much in securing state organization and in the harmonizing of the bodies into one compact force, capable in emergency of co-operating with the regular navy.

In his last report, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said that the state naval militia, in the event of a sudden emergency, could be utilized at once for manning the smaller cruisers. It could be depended upon mainly, he said, as a second line of defense, and also be used in placing mines and the establishment of signal stations for coast defense.

The appropriation of \$50,000 that is to aid the work of the naval militia will be distributed among the states in a few days.

#### FOUND BY DIVERS.

#### Evidence That the First Explosion Was Beneath the Ship.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Evening Star has received the following cablegram from Charles Pepper, its staff correspondent in Cuba:

At this writing divers are developing important results. From the examination of the inner wreckage they have secured evidence which seems conclusive that the explosion came from underneath the ship. Some of the smaller magazines may have exploded. The main, 10-inch magazine did not explode. The condition of the interior of the ship shows further probability of the wreck having been due to outside forces. The further the investigation progresses, the more untenable becomes the theory which the Spanish government adduced to show accidental cause. It is evident the Spanish case will be based on the claim that the fire preceded the explosion.

Captain Sampson and his colleagues of the naval board say that outside evidence is offered regarding the torpedo float producing the explosion. Said one diver, who had been engaged in the work of getting bodies out from under the hatch:

"God may be merciful to the men who blew those poor fellows into eternity, the United States should not."

This was before Long's order prohibiting officers from talking had been issued. This diver evidently thought the explosion was not an accident. He had an expert's capacity and opportunity for judging.

The Havana public is not permitted to know the intensity of public sentiment in the United States. Only meager details are permitted to be known of what happens in Washington.

Congress is watched with excessive anxiety by palace officials, but the populace know nothing of what is liable to happen. Evidence of ill-feeling toward the American people and anxiety over the Maine disaster does not lessen.

The Maine inquiry dwarfs interest in Cuban politics, but recent developments carry an official confession of the failure of autonomy.

#### War Preparations in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—Major-General Snowden, commander of the national guard of Pennsylvania, has issued general orders to every officer in the state to recruit his command up to the full quota required by law. The orders were issued five days ago with instructions that they be kept a profound secret. The officers were instructed to have their men ready to march fully armed and equipped at 24 hours notice.

New York, Feb. 26.—A Tribune dispatch from Havana says: The outlook in Cuba does not grow more promising. The exact situation is that the government officials were never so much disturbed as today. This is partly due to information from Washington and Madrid. News from these places which is permitted to reach the public is so meager that better judgment can be formed in the United States than here as to whether the fears of the officials are exaggerated.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

### War With Spain Not Inevitable, but the Situation Is Grave.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The Tribune this morning prints the following special from Washington:

To a senator who called upon him yesterday in order to ask some serious questions as to the policy of the administration, President McKinley, with the utmost frankness, uttered the following words:

"I do not propose to do anything at all to accelerate war with Spain. Up to the present I do not think war is either necessary or inevitable. I would be lax in my duty, however, if I did not prepare for the future. The situation is grave, and the policy of the administration will be determined almost entirely by the course of events from time to time. There is no necessity of alarming the people, but congress must be ready to assist the administration without making too many inquiries as to the course of current events."

There is no doubt of the fact that the government of the United States is actually preparing for war with Spain. It is not inevitable that war will follow, but the activity is too unmistakable to be concealed. The president and his cabinet unite in the belief still, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, that the explosion of the Maine was an unfortunate accident, but they recognize the fact that the contrary may prove true at almost any hour, and that if it is shown even inferentially that Spain had a hand in the catastrophe there will be but one thing to do, and that will be to seize the island of Cuba by force of arms. At no time since the war of the rebellion has the military branch of the government been so active as it is today.

It is a significant fact that within the last two days there has been a remarkable change of opinion in the navy department in regard to the explosion on the Maine. When the first news arrived here last week experts at the department were nearly divided as between accident and design, but today after studying the late reports, and especially photographs sent from Havana, nine out of ten of the officers of the department express the belief that the Maine was anchored over a submarine mine. The only difference of opinion seems to be as to whether the mine was exploded by Spanish officers acting under orders, or by some enthusiast. The latter opinion is generally held, but it is said that this does not lessen in any degree the responsibility of Spain for the horrible catastrophe.

If the Spanish officers allowed the warship to be moored to a buoy which was attached to a submarine mine, they thereby became responsible for the result, whether the mine was exploded by official orders or not. The placing of the mine in an exposed place in the harbor if it was done at all, was done by Spanish officers, and if the mine was exploded by anybody at all, it was they who were directly responsible, and will be so held by President McKinley's administration.

#### RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

#### Bill for That Purpose Introduced into the House.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Representative Boutelle, of Maine, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill this afternoon providing for the relief of the victims of the battle-ship Maine. It follows generally the lines of the Samoan disaster relief bill of 1890, and is the result of several days' conference in committee, and embodies the views of the administration. Boutelle had a conference with President McKinley today, at which he went over with him the proposed legislation, and later submitted this measure at an informal meeting of some of the committee. It will be referred back to the committee immediately, and its passage expedited. The bill provides for the payment of 12 months' pay to the widows or children, or, if there be no such, to the parents, or if neither of these, to the brothers and sisters of each of those killed in the Maine disaster. In addition, the legal heirs of each of the victims shall receive any arrears of pay due at the time of death. It is provided also that all allotments previously made by any of the deceased to any relatives of the men mentioned shall be continued for three months, the amounts so paid to be deducted from the 12 months' pay otherwise allowed.

#### THAT SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE.

#### Spaniards Confess There Is a Mine Under the Harbor Entrance.

Havana, Feb. 26.—In connection with the claim made by the Cubans that there are mine galleries under the harbor of Havana, leading from subterranean passages and known to have existed for years, between Fort Cabanas, Morro castle, and this port, the Spaniards explain that for over a century, a subterranean passage about two miles long and eight feet wide at its narrowest diameter, capable of giving passage to a column of troops, has existed from the navy-yard to Castillo del Principe. But, the Spaniards further assert, the existence of this passage was not known to the present authorities, or to those who have been in power for many years past. The entrance and exit, it is added, have been closed for years past, by thick walls now covered with debris, and their exact location is said to be lost. At the same time, it is admitted that the matter regarding the subterranean passage can be found in old documents in the archives of Havana. Finally, the Spaniards insist that this passage does not go under the harbor at any point.

#### Warships Headed for Havana.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Feb. 26.—The Spanish armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo left today for Havana. The Italian third-class cruiser Giovanni Bausani is expected here Saturday next. She is on her way to Cuba.

## SINKING IN THE MUD.

### Prompt Word Is Necessary to Raise the Maine.

Havana, Feb. 26.—The wreck of the Maine is slowly but surely sinking into the mud. Before the hull can be raised it will be necessary to move the guns and deck debris. For lack of proper appliances, practically nothing in this line has been accomplished.

The cloudy weather and rain made the work of the divers unsatisfactory today, and very little was done. It is said that a hole has been made by the divers in one of the forward hatches, and it is hoped that a number of bodies will be recovered.

The court of inquiry sat longer than usual today, the six divers being examined more in detail than heretofore. At the afternoon session the examination of the divers was continued. A civilian whose testimony is said to be of importance, was also examined. The name of the witness and all particulars of the evidence are withheld.

Late today, the paymaster's safe, with \$29,500, and his papers, was taken from the wreck. Beyond this, no statement is made as to the value and nature of the contents. A large quantity of water ran out when the safe was raised above the surface.

The complaint is still made that the electric lamps are of little use to the divers, as the light is faint and uncertain, and to hold them takes one of the diver's hands. They have assuredly proved of little value in the present investigation.

So far as reports made public go, workmen on the Right Arm with the assistance of the naval divers are laboring hard to recover the bodies under the hatch which led to the fire room platforms. It is hoped the bodies will be taken out tomorrow.

The Havana papers print long extracts from the American papers but of course only of delayed news. All the Americans are anxiously waiting the arrival of tomorrow's mail.

Consul-General Lee says he has received no news of importance from the state department.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII has been towed to a buoy further within the harbor to make room for the cruiser Vizcaya which is expected here tomorrow or the next day from New York.

The wounded are reported as doing well today.

The wrecking tug Right Arm is engaged in removing such parts of the wreck as it is possible to handle in advance of the arrival of strong tugs and derricks from the north. It is believed the divers from the fleet and Right Arm will remain at work when the Mangrove leaves. The Fern will be the only United States vessel in the harbor after the Mangrove goes.

#### A TRANSPORT SERVICE.

#### Plant Line Said to Be Prepared to Land Troops in Havana.

Tampa Fla., Feb. 26.—Although the officials of the company have not so stated publicly, nearly everybody here understands that the Plant system has completed arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to Havana on short notice. All of the ships have been placed in condition for an emergency. Should war be declared it is said that the company has perfected plans to land a large body of troops in Havana within 36 hours after their arrival at this place. Troops can be transported from Washington and New York to this port in from 24 to 30 hours. The company has also made arrangements it is said to land promptly men and arms at Key West and all strategic points on the coast of Florida and at Mobile.

#### BATTLESHIPS TO BE LAUNCHED

#### An Important Event to Occur at Newport News Soon.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 26.—The officers of the Newport News shipyard announce that the double launching of the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge will take place March 24, and will be the first double launching of first-class battleships in the world.

Governor Bradley and staff will come from Kentucky, and Miss Christine Bradley will christen the Kentucky with a bottle of water taken from the spring from which Abraham Lincoln drank when a boy, while Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieutenant Wilson, U. S. N., will stand sponsor for the Kearsarge. The ships could be put in commission in six months if necessary, but the contractors have no hurry orders.

#### Spaniards Eager for War.

London, Feb. 26.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid reports received there from the United States to the effect that public opinion in the latter country is becoming more excited owing to the impression that the Maine disaster was not due to accident are "restraining popular feeling here (in Madrid) and the conviction is increasing in ministerial circles that the worst must be expected."

Continuing the dispatch says: "The government has no choice if the United States adopts a threatening attitude for the prospect of war is popular with all parties and the more excitable newspapers are already urging the government to take measures to enable Spain to strike the first and decisive blow."

#### Town Nearly Destroyed.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 25.—Floods and avalanches have partly destroyed the town of Monte Cristo, situated in the heart of the Cascade mountains. The railroad connecting the place with Everett has been washed out, and the lack of railroad connections has caused the concentrator and the part of the Monte Cristo mines which John D. Rockefeller owns to shut down.

#### In 1897 Ohio Furnished Almost 37,000 Tons of Grindstones.

## A CLASH INEVITABLE.

### Costa Rica and Nicaragua Apparently Upon the Verge of War.

New York, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: Advice received today from Costa Rica state that at a banquet given on Sunday night, President Iglesias said the situation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is such that war is inevitable.

Further advices from Costa Rica say that on February 20 there was a large popular demonstration in which more than 5,000 persons showed their approval of the attitude of the government toward Nicaragua, and more troops were sent on February 20 to the frontier. Hostilities with Nicaragua are expected at any moment. Many prominent members of the American colony have offered to aid the government with men and money. One of them, James Bennett, offered to give \$60,000. The French colony has also promised to take up arms in defense of Costa Rica in the event of war.

Since the unsuccessful revolution broke out in Nicaragua on February 5, which President Zelaya charges the Costa Rican government with aiding, there has been little communication with the Costa Rican capital. Messages sent from here are in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censorship.

A special commissioner arrived at Colon a few days ago with a dispatch from Washington. Replies were sent to Port Limon by the steamship Newport. It is stated that the same commissioner had a private conference with the government authorities here. His object is to enlist Colombia on Costa Rica's side should the Greater Republic of Central America or the triple alliance declare war against her.

#### AUTONOMISTS WANT PEACE.

#### Cuba Libre's Hour of Triumph Near at Hand.

New York, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: In the uncertainty of the relations with the United States, the importance of the recent action of the autonomist party is overlooked. Its central committee has formally approved the plan which is a confession of the failure of the present scheme of autonomy and an offer to the insurgents to concede everything except the withdrawal of the Spanish flag.

Its significance is in the fact that Senor Govin, of the autonomist cabinet, was a leading spirit in the meeting, and offered the resolutions for treating with the insurgents, which contain a series of propositions outlined by Bibra two weeks ago when the radical autonomist party was formed. These cover everything but independence.

The transigentes are still hostile to the government. Among them the Maine inquiry is adding to the smothered anti-American feeling. The authorities possess ability to hold it in check.

#### NINE LIVES LOST.

#### A Tenement House in Charleston, S. C., Burns With Fatal Results.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—Nine lives were lost in a fearful fire which raged for a short time here this morning. At 2:10 A. M., a policeman on duty noticed big sparks flying from the tenement house at 160 Church street. The officer found that a blaze was issuing from one of the windows on the first floor. The doors were broken open and the family on that floor rushed out without injury. Somebody yelled that a family of women were sleeping on the third floor. The police rushed upstairs and when they reached the top floor the life-saving work was stopped by the flames, which seemed to be over the entire floor. Screams from dying women were heard, and Officer Bagley rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies. The quick work of the fire department checked the flames, but not until nine lives had been lost. The dead are: Mrs. Rebecca Knickmeyer, Albert O'Neil, Caswell O'Neil, Josephine Knickmeyer, 7 years old; Katie Knickmeyer, 10 years old; Leona Knickmeyer, 9 years old; Francis Knickmeyer, 6 years old; Lillie Knickmeyer, 3 years old; a baby of Mrs. Knickmeyer, 1 month old.

#### BRANDING SEALS.

#### The Process Described in the Electrical Review.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Electrical Review will publish today the first authentic account of branding for seals by electricity to prevent the destruction of the female seals. The article is written by Elmer E. Farmer, of Stanford university, who accompanied the United States fish seal commission to the Pribiloff islands last August, when the experiment was tried.

The electrical apparatus consists of a small dynamo operated by a gasoline engine and a branding cautery similar to that used by physicians. The young female seals were marked by drawing the hot platinum cautery across the back, which resulted in destroying the fur so that even if the seal were afterward killed the commercial value of the fur would be destroyed.

It is probable that the experiments will be carried further by means of improved electrical apparatus.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review thinks that 55,000 farmers, each with a 100-acre farm in Canada, could supply all the wheat England needs.

#### Wound Around the Shaft.

Pendleton, Or., Feb. 25.—Clarence Dupuis, aged 23, was fatally hurt by being wound around the shaft at a woolen mill late last night. Dupuis was employed in the picker-room, and went below to remove a belt without waiting for the machinery to stop. A set pin in the shaft caught his blouse, whirled him over and over, breaking many bones and hurting him internally, so that he died several hours afterward.

## ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND.

### A Study of Conditions in the Pacific Northwest.

There is a work going on in connection with the geological surveys of the government that is of interest to the nation at large, also to the world in general. This is known as the hydrographic department, and relates to reclamation of arid lands by means of irrigation. What has been known as the great American Desert, and so designated on the maps up to a generation of time ago, was not desert in the normal sense of possessing no soil, but because of the lack of water to make its soil available. The object of the government is to make practical tests, based on scientific fact, to discover how arid lands can be made to produce harvests and so become homes for millions of people.

In the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are wide areas that are capable of development, if water can be had to stimulate the soil. We may suppose that sagebrush land is worthless, but wherever sagebrush grows the soil is good and generally deep. There is so much of what we call desert in the North Pacific region that the citizens of these states are specially interested in the subject of irrigation. In regard to Oregon half the area of the state is arid, and two-thirds of all east of the Cascades. Whatever will redeem our arid lands will add greatly to the future wealth and prosperity of the state.

From Mr. Bobb, who has lately returned from a season in the North Pacific states, it is learned that at the request of a local engineer he investigated the water supply of the Dungeness district, on the Sound, where there is shortage of water for crops in June, July and August. He placed stations on the Dungeness, Elwha and Soldeek, to ascertain what supply can at that season be depended on for irrigating ditches, in case private capital desires to make such investment.

In Eastern Washington gauge stations are located as follows: One each on the Spokane, Natchess, Wenatchee and Palouse, and three on the Yakima. He also made mountain surveys for reservoir sites to save water through the rainy season for use in summer, as is done in the San Bernardino mountains in Southern California.

In Oregon the work has but commenced, though there is far more arid land in that state than in Washington. A station is established at Gibbon, on the Umatilla, not far from the hot springs; another on the Malheur; one on the Owyhee, in the extreme northwest. Mr. Bobb expressed much interest in Hood river valley, where is a station, for he saw its wonderful fruits; there is also a station on the Deschutes.

Idaho offers greater opportunity for irrigation than Oregon, as she has mountain ranges and various rivers. Stations are on the Weiser, Boise, Payette, Port Neuf, Bear river, and at Montgomery's ferry, on Snake. As this work is comparatively recent, results have not as yet been so clear and certain as at other districts.

When we estimate the immense area of arid lands and know that, not including Alaska, one-third of the United States remains still public domain, and that the greater portion of this is arid land rich in soil, but without water supply, the immense importance of this work is apparent. The interest these gentlemen take in their work is apparent from the kindness with which they furnish information.

Take the North Pacific states and estimate the area of arid lands, and the result is surprising. In Eastern Washington there is an area of 6,000,000 of acres requiring water supply to become productive. Eastern Oregon is yet larger, and has a much greater proportion of what is called desert, save that flocks and herds graze over it when water can be had at all.

Idaho has vast areas to the south and some on the north, but facilities for water supply are present in its various streams. The two states—Idaho and Oregon—must have 15,000,000 of acres arid, making a total of over 20,000,000 in the three states, that can be transformed to homes, if water can work its magic there.

There are also extensive natural basins where water can be had by boring artesian wells, by which means much land can be made productive. While the government does not practically experiment by boring such wells, its agents study the results attained by private enterprise, and have maps, as for instance, of the Pueblo district of Colorado—to show how great an area surface has an underflow that can come to the surface; also where water supply can be had for pumping.

When we know that a quarter-section of land will make a home for a family, and take the arid acreage of the three North Pacific states for a basis of estimate; if one quarter of this area can be redeemed, it will furnish homes for 37,500 families and support a population of 250,000 people. Take the arid portions of Oregon and Idaho, and it means that from 500,000 to 750,000 people can find productive farms in the arid lands of these states can be reclaimed. The towns, cities and industries naturally pertaining will support 1,000,000 total.

This work is furnishing valuable facts on which to base reclamation of the arid lands of this continent, which is one of the most important questions for our statesmen to consider.

#### Precious Boon to Our Followers.

Of course all this vast extent of arid territory cannot be made available for farms and homes, but very much of it can be, and the work of experiment and discovery that goes on so constantly may discover more means for such reclamation. The rapid growth of population will soon exhaust all lands fit for homesteads. To add this arid area to our productive domain will be a priceless boon to those who are to follow us.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

### Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

It begins to look as if Leiter, for all his impudence in ignoring the advice of Tom, Dick, Harry and other old time speculators, knew something about running a wheat deal. Where wheat will get to is beyond anybody's ken. Armour says there is no reason why it should not be put to \$1.50. He adds he is a believer in high prices for another year. Leiter talks \$1.25. No human being can forecast a market with certainty, for it would be no market if such a thing were possible. Leiter appreciates this or he would not now be marketing his cash holding. The speculators with widest experience agree that the Leiter control is as complete as anything human could be. There has never been a time, though, and never will be, when there are not contingencies enough about the wheat situation to keep it exciting. The Leiter wheat interest continues larger than any that ever existed before. It was deemed extraordinary early in February that he should extend his purchases into May. He has not stopped at that. He has gone into July. His risks on his cash lines in the pit have been reduced by his recent sales, but his line in the pit have been increased. The whole effort has been of late to cheapen the average holding, and it would look as if success had attended that. Leiter has lost more or less wheat on "calls." What he has done in the pit is mere guess work. The "talent" believe he may line a very commanding one, somewhere between 5,000,000 bushels and 10,000,000 bushels. His accumulations of July wheat last week might easily have reached 2,500,000 bushels, perhaps double that. The figures seem grandiose. Leiter's ideas of quantities are, however, different from the ordinary trader. It will be no exaggeration, in the estimation of any professional in this market, to put Leiter's interest, with all his recent cash sales, at 25,000,000 bushels. His present profits, on paper, must be astounding, easily \$2,000,000, perhaps double that.

If Leiter continues to be favored to the end as he has been in the past the story of his huge wheat operations will read like an oriental one, the plans too magnificent, the results too extraordinary to be everyday.

#### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$2.55; Graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; 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 out, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 35@45c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13@14c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00; 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50@5.00; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per lb. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$3.25@3.50 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, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@7c per pound.

#### Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 22@23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 12c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$12@14; Eastern Washington timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$13. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7 1/2c; cows, 6 1/2c; mutton sheep, 8 1/2c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 8c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2 @ 4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@51.75 per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, navel, \$2@3 per box.

#### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12 1/2 @ 17 1/2c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@25; California bran, \$17.50@18.50 per ton. Onions—silverskin, \$2.50@2.75 per cental. Eggs—Store, 11@11 1/2c; ranch, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c; Eastern, 15@19; duck, 14c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10 1/2c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery, 23 1/2c; do seconds, 21c; fancy dairy, 20c; good to choice, 18@19c per pound. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25c@31.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@61; pears 75c; \$1 per box; plums, 20@35c.