

EXPENSES OF WAR

The Issuance of Bonds Favored by the President.

TALKED OVER BY CABINET

Senate's Action Causes President Uneasiness—May Throw Out Bond Feature, Which Would Interfere With Plans Mapped Out.

Washington, May 9.—At a cabinet meeting today, besides the war situation in its general aspect, there was some discussion of the relative merits of persons seeking brigadier-generalships and other commissions in the army. The president expressed himself very pronouncedly as opposed to the appointment to such responsible positions of those who have had no military experience.

One feature of the session was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war" for defraying the expenditures of the war. The president has positive information that the senate committee on finance, which is still struggling with the war-revenue bill, will report the measure with the bond feature eliminated. This causes the administration great uneasiness and embarrassment, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action of the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety.

The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and, while not expressing absolute confidence in favorable action by the senate with the bond feature incorporated, expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent appropriations for the war will have to be held back. The money to be secured from bond sales, it is said, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate was likely to interfere unless the money is otherwise provided, and by as speedy a method as by the issuance of bonds.

The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress, so that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war. There was considerable gratification evinced at the general war outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the seas to intercept the Oregon or to come into the waters near home to begin operations, would be found eventually to be now progressing to some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean.

While there is great reticence on the part of members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

It was announced by Secretary Alger today that the volunteer army will consist of seven corps, each in command of a major-general.

Theodore Roosevelt was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel today. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the major-generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. Wheeler has the distinction of being the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States.

MANY FAILED TO PASS.

Twenty Per Cent of Washington Guardsmen Rejected.

Tacoma, May 9.—About 20 per cent of the members of the National Guard companies thus far examined by the examining surgeon at Camp Rogers have failed to pass on account of physical disability. Thursday night a meeting of the line officers of the regiment was held in one of the major's tents, and an expression was given by some of the company commanders that, if the same percentage of their men was refused, they would take their companies home and make no attempt to be mustered in. The officers also agreed upon a telegram, which was sent to Washington today, asking that the examining and mustering officers be instructed to admit the line officers of the regiment without "subjecting them to the physical examination."

But Few Chosen.

Portland, Or., May 9.—Fully 40 per cent of the men examined yesterday at Camp McKinley failed to pass muster, most of them because they weighed too much or too little in proportion to their stature. Thirty men were rejected from Captain Heath's crack company from McMinnville. Company A of Portland, suffered a like fate. Not a jot or tittle was abated from the strict letter of the army regulations, and when the labors of the examining officers are included these promises to be little more left of the first regiment of volunteers than was left of the Light Brigade after the charge of Balaclava.

Freerated Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 7.—It is said that the insurgents engaged in the rebellion, which has grown out of the dissatisfaction with the hut tax and was announced yesterday, who burned the headquarters of the American missionaries in Shengay, in the Sherboro district, have attacked and destroyed the town of Rotinkin. It is further said that the members of the American mission located there, who were Sierra Leoneans, have been massacred.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

Commodore Dewey Has at Last Been Heard From.

New York, May 9.—The World, in an extra edition just issued, publishes a dispatch from Hong Kong to the effect that news received there from Manila on the dispatch-boat McCulloch is to the effect that the entire Spanish fleet of 11 vessels was destroyed. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and 400 wounded. No lives were lost on the United States boats, but six persons were injured. Not one of the American ships was injured.

Confirmed in Washington.

Washington, May 9.—The navy department has received a cable from Hong Kong, announcing the arrival there of the revenue-cutter McCulloch.

THE LAFAYETTE RELEASED.

French Embassy Had Requested That She Be Allowed to Proceed.

Washington, May 9.—An international difficulty, connected with the seizure of the French steamer Lafayette, has been removed by the prompt release of the vessel immediately upon notice of her capture reaching the state department. The explanation of the action of the administration is given in the statement which follows, and which was issued from the White House tonight:

The Lafayette was released in pursuance of orders which were issued by the navy department previous to her seizure, but which had not been received by the commanding officers of the vessels that made the capture. The facts are that, on April 29, the French embassy made an informal inquiry as to whether the Lafayette, which left Saint Nazaire, France, for Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, before war was declared, or information of the blockade was received, would be allowed to land in Havana, her passengers, mail bags and the dispatch bag of the consulate-general of France, and take some French passengers on board. An assurance was given that, if this privilege should be granted, the steamer would be forbidden by the French consul to land goods.

The matter was duly considered, and it was decided that, without regard to the strict law of blockade, and as an act of courtesy, the request of the French government should be acceded to. Orders were accordingly sent on the second day of May.

When information was received of the capture of the steamer and of her having been brought to Key West, these orders were communicated to her captors, with instructions to release the steamer and see that the orders were duly delivered, so that they might be carried into effect. No demand was made either by or on behalf of the French government, directly or indirectly, for the steamer's release. The Wilmington will escort the Lafayette to Havana tonight.

Caused Excitement in Paris.

London, May 9.—A special dispatch from Paris says the seizure of the Lafayette has intensified the bitter feeling against the United States. Angry expressions are heard. The United States embassy is under special police protection, in view of a possible hostile demonstration.

TO SOLVE ARCTIC PROBLEM.

Another Expedition Starts to the North Headed by Walter Wellman.

New York, May 9.—Walter Wellman will start Tuesday on another expedition in an endeavor to reach the north pole. He hopes also to determine the fate of Andre, who has not been heard from since two days after he stepped into his balloon. Mr. Wellman, who was at the Gilsey house, said:

"I am extremely hopeful that this expedition will be more successful than our last, when we reached 81 degrees 10 minutes north of Spitzbergen, and then met with disaster. We were absent about eight months before; this time we expect to remain about 18 months.

"After leaving Archangel, Russia, we are to get 75 dogs and will proceed direct to Franz Josef land. While taking observations there we shall try to hunt Andre. If he is alive I believe he is near there. We hope to reach Cape Flora about July 15 or August 1, and to establish a supply station.

"We expect to pass the winter between parallels 82 and 83 in huts, now and then, however, running about on snowshoes, training our dogs and testing our equipments. About February 10 we propose to start north over the ice. Contrary to the popular idea, even at the north pole, the summer is too warm for good traveling, because the power of the sun constantly shining makes the snow soft and slushy, and renders it difficult to drag the sledges. The favorable season, therefore, lasts from early in February to early in June, a period of about 16 weeks. It is for this 16 weeks our plans have been laid, carrying just enough provisions to take us through June.

"The distance from our winter station to the pole will be about 500 statute miles, or a round trip of about 1,000 miles. If we are able to cover from nine to 10 miles a day, and keep everlastingly at it, we may do the whole thing. In my judgment we are going finely outfitted on a second plan, and we shall have a big chance of solving what is known as the Arctic problem. At any rate, we expect to be back home a year from next fall."

Purchased Hanna's Yacht.

Cleveland, O., May 9.—The splendid steel steam yacht Comanche, built by the Globe iron works for M. H. Hanna in 1896, has been bought by the government. The vessel has made several trips to the coast. Hanna paid approximately \$150,000 for the Comanche.

Canibalism in New Guinea.

Brisbane, Queensland, May 7.—A terrible story of cannibalism is reported from New Guinea. Four of the escaped prisoners from Mana Mana attacked a friendly village, killing and eating 18 men.

ALL READY TO FLY

The Queen Preparing to Quit Spain at a Moment's Notice.

THE RIOTS STILL CONTINUE

Officials Cannot Check Them—Government's Policy Criticized in the Cortes—Much Anxiety Expressed as to the Fate of Porto Rico.

London, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Telegraph says: "Apartments have been reserved at a hotel here for the queen regent of Spain, in case she arrives here before apartments have been prepared for her in her brother's palace. Telegrams from the Austrian ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubski, indicate that the queen regent is only waiting for a suitable moment to quit Spain without detriment to the interests of her son."

Rioting Continues in the Provinces.

Madrid, May 7.—A mob of about 8,000 striking miners made a tumultuous demonstration at Muria, capital of the province of that name, 80 miles from the port of Cartagena. They shouted "Death to the thieves!" "Down with the taxes!" They attempted to set fire to the railroad depot and other buildings, and then began a movement toward Cartagena. A force of troops have prevented the rioters from moving on the port. A number of men were wounded.

The disturbances caused by high prices and scarcity of food continue in the provinces. There have been frequent conflicts between the rioters and civil guards, and looting houses and shooting are reported from various points. At Barcelona there is a renewed run on the bank, holders of notes demanding silver.

Rioting continues at the seaport town of Gijon, province of Oviedo, where yesterday the fishermen and the tobacco girls sacked bakeries and burned all the oyster ovens.

At a cabinet council today, over which the queen regent presided, the premier, Senor Sagasta, explained the situation and reported the arrival at Porto Rico of the steamer Alfonso XIII, having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a very valuable cargo, including ammunition and supplies.

The premier also announced the opening of the Cuban parliament, and the queen regent signed the resources bill. The cabinet afterward held another meeting and deliberated upon the financial situation, and measures were taken and contemplated to preserve public order in the localities where disturbances have occurred.

The debate on the government policy was resumed in the cortes today, the sitting being mainly occupied with the continuation of Senor Robledo's speech. He severely criticized the government for its lack of foresight, and, after putting various questions to members of the cabinet as to the government plan, he announced that he would ask the cortes to vote an income tax.

In the chamber today Senor Robledo asked why, after issuing from the bay, Admiral Montojo returned to Cavite, "thus becoming a simple target for the enemy." Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, replied that Admiral Montojo acted entirely at his own discretion, no instructions having been sent him.

Admiral Bermejo declined to answer a question as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron.

Considerable anxiety is expressed here as to the fate of Porto Rico. It is feared that Admiral Sampson's squadron has gone to seize San Juan, the capital of that colony, and the Spanish coal supply at that port.

Impartial, referring to Lord Salisbury's speech, says:

"Both at Washington and in London, the fact is solemnly proclaimed that robbery is legal."

Senor Puigcerver, minister of finance, announced in the congress today that the Official Gazette will shortly publish a decree, forbidding the export of wheat. The chamber finally agreed to decrease the customs duties on corn.

In the senate, Lieutenant-General Correa, minister of war, submitted a bill authorizing him to mobilize the second reserve corps in the Canaries.

An Attack on Americans.

Toronto, May 7.—Senor Du Bosc, late secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, lectured to 2,500 people here tonight on the causes of the present war. Senor Polo and many prominent men were present. The lecture was in aid of the Red Cross Society work and was delivered in a private capacity. The speaker made a severe attack on the American people.

He traced the story of the trouble, reiterating the Spanish arguments, and spoke of American senators as "border ruffians whose illiterate foolishness is only equalled by their venality and ludicrous, pompous conceit." He said American enmity constitutes a grave danger to Europe, Canada and Mexico, and concluded by comparing the queen regent of Spain with "bloating politicians, whose countenances depict the lust that is in their hearts."

Canibalism in New Guinea.

Brisbane, Queensland, May 7.—A terrible story of cannibalism is reported from New Guinea. Four of the escaped prisoners from Mana Mana attacked a friendly village, killing and eating 18 men.

SAFE LANDING MADE.

Tug Leyden Puts a Small Expedition on Cuban Soil.

New York, May 7.—The Mail and Express Key West correspondent cables the following account of the landing of a small expedition from the tug Leyden in Cuba:

The tug left Key West Monday, and at daybreak yesterday her men made the first attempt to land an inspector to confer with a party of Cuban insurgents, who were waiting on the beach. While the conversation was being held, the people on the Leyden discovered Spanish cavalrymen coming down a hill toward the shore, as if reconnoitering. The Leyden signaled danger to the insurgents, and the latter took to the bushes. Up to that time no cases of Winchester rifles had been landed. Seeing the cavalrymen, the Leyden's boat returned alongside, lying a quarter of a mile off shore. The cavalrymen leveled their rifles at the tug, but hesitated about firing. The insurgents, in the meantime had opened fire, driving the cavalry back up the hill, the latter firing as they fled. The cavalry returned shortly with reinforcements. They paid no attention to the insurgents, but began a sharp fusillade at the tug. Bullets flew around the tug so fast that the lookout came down.

The Leyden, seeing no chance to land the ammunition just then, picked up the men she had landed and steamed back to the flagship off Havana, reporting it would be impossible to land the cargo unless protected. The gunboat Wilmington was immediately ordered to help the Leyden. On returning to the landing point, the Wilmington held off shore about a mile and a half, the Leyden going close in to the beach. The tug was signaled by the insurgents that the coast was clear. Manned by four men, a boat then left the Leyden with ammunition and two large boxes of dynamite.

When a short distance from the beach, a man aloft on the Leyden sang out that the cavalry were coming down to the beach again in strong force. The Leyden then signaled the Wilmington, and the latter came a trifle closer to shore, and, with stern facing the beach, fired four shots from her 4-inch rapid-fire guns. The cavalrymen retreated, and the boat's cargo was then landed.

While waiting to attack the cavalrymen, the Wilmington fired at a blockhouse further down the beach. There were some 50 Spanish regulars sitting on top of this blockhouse watching the Leyden and the insurgents. The Wilmington's first shots went wild. The 12th and last shot hit the bulleye. When the smoke cleared away, the blockhouse, the men and all had disappeared, as though swallowed up. The Spanish colors that had flown from the house were seen high up in a tree, where a shot had driven them.

The Leyden and Wilmington returned to the flagship, and the former then came here. There are dozens of holes in the tug's smokestack from the bullets of the cavalrymen.

A SPANISH TRAP.

Some Fear Is Felt for Admiral Dewey's Safety.

Chicago, May 7.—A special to the Journal from Washington says the fear that Dewey may be bottled up in Manila harbor is gaining ground. It is recollected that the entrance to Manila bay is through a channel planted with mines. Dewey passed these in the night, and no opportunity was given the Spaniards to fire them. Now, if he has not forced a surrender of the city and gained control of the switchboards used in firing the submerged explosives, an attempt to leave the harbor by any one of the ships composing the Asiatic squadron would be met by an attack from the mines.

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, who has been appointed a major-general by the president may be selected to act as military governor of the Philippines. He is wise in statecraft, and possesses extraordinary military experience and ability. He will be just the man, officials say, to administer affairs in Manila. He is a shrewd diplomat, and will be equal to the many emergencies that will rise because of the jealousies that are being engendered in Europe, where the victory of Manila is already beginning to have its effect.

Authority to Arm the Cubans.

Washington, May 7.—Just before adjournment, the senate passed an important war measure authorizing the president and general officers of the army to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war, and empowering officers of the army serving in Cuba to supply needy inhabitants of the island with medicines and subsistence.

The House Today Disposed of Two Important Measures.

The Alaskan land bill, extending the homestead laws and providing for certain railway rights of way in the district of Alaska, as amended by the senate and agreed upon in conference, was passed. The labor arbitration measure, providing for arbitration of disputes between employees and certain common carriers, a bill which has received very wide indorsement by labor organizations throughout the country, received the approval of the house. A number of minor bills were also passed.

Brazil's Neutrality.

Washington, May 7.—Notice came to the state department from Brazil today that the government had declared neutrality. There now is no cause to regret such action on the part of Brazil, for however beneficial the delay has been to the United States in getting its warships safely along the Brazilian coast, the issue of the proclamation just now is likely to be still more beneficial in closing Brazilian ports to the Spanish flying squadron, if it should be headed in that direction.

SPAIN'S TRICKERY

A Cruiser Said to Be Lying in Wait for the Oregon.

MEETING CAUSES NO ANXIETY

War Department Considers Her Capable of Doing Battle With Entire Spanish Squadron—Sampson's Fleet Leaves Key West Suddenly.

Washington, May 6.—A crack Spanish cruiser, believed to be the Alfonso XIII, is reported at Barbadoes, in the West Indies. There are conflicting reports on this point, however, and if a cruiser is there, she may be the Carlos V, which left Madrid some time ago for a cruise along the Spanish coast. Supposing that any cruiser is in that section, she would be almost in the pathway of the Oregon, coming northward, and thus exposed to capture. As to the Oregon herself, the opinion is expressed that she is in no particular danger at the hands of a Spanish fleet. She will probably keep close to the Brazilian coast within the three-mile limit, where she cannot be attacked, except by a breach of the neutrality laws.

News of a naval battle in Atlantic waters, ending in an American victory of equal if not greater importance than that gained by Commodore Dewey off Manila last Sunday, is both anxiously awaited and confidently expected at Washington within the next 10 days. Despite the reticence of navy department officers regarding fleet movements, it is generally reported that an important stroke is about to be delivered, and that the next news from the North Atlantic and flying squadrons will be of a sensational character.

The harbor of Key West is once again empty. Six of Admiral Sampson's most formidable ships, the New York, Indiana, Iowa, Cincinnati, Detroit and Mayflower, came into port early today, and after coaling, sailed for an unknown destination. It is from these vessels that the next important news is expected. The other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron are still maintaining the blockade of the ports of Cuba.

Liebon, May 6.—News has been received here to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron returned to the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, which is nearly ready for sea. The combined fleet of Spain, it is said, will shortly start for American waters.

Destination of Sampson's Fleet.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Key West, sent by way of Tampa in order to escape censorship, asserts of positive knowledge that Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet will steam at full speed to Porto Rico, either to destroy or occupy the coaling station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrives, and then put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde fleet.

Cienfuegos Bombarded.

New York, May 6.—A special to the Press from Key West says Cienfuegos has been bombarded. Not only did the Marblehead silence the batteries of the town on the afternoon of April 29, but shelled the town itself, playing havoc with the buildings and driving thousands of the inhabitants to the interior. The shooting at the forts was at 4,000 yards. As soon as the forts were disabled, Captain McCalla ordered that the 5-inch guns be given an elevation to reach 8,000 yards.

Spanish Warships Sighted.

Philadelphia, May 6.—Captain Allen White, of the Allen steamship Turin, which arrived today from Glasgow via St. John's and Halifax, states that Sunday when off the banks after sundown he sighted in the distance a warship with a cruiser ahead, followed by two boats, thought to be torpedo-boats. Captain White signaled the mysterious craft, but they made no reply.

Prisoners of War.

Washington, May 6.—Secretary Alger has directed that the 10 Spanish officers and the 10 privates and non-commissioned officers taken from the Spanish steamer Argonaut and now at Key West, be taken to Fort McPherson, just outside of Atlanta, Ga., for confinement until they are either exchanged for any American officers and sailors who may be taken by the Spaniards, or until some other method for their disposition is reached. The Spaniards will be placed under guard of a detachment of soldiers detailed for that purpose.

The civilians taken from the Spanish steamer Panama are held at Key West and are under the charge of the department of justice.

Paris, May 6.—An American diplomat of prominence here is quoted as saying that European intervention is going to occur almost certainly, and the United States will be disposed to welcome it.

Submarine Mines Cut Adrift.

New York, May 6.—Two more submarine mines, formerly a part of the defenses of New York harbor, have been cut from their cable and adrift. The first was at Island beach, near Barnegat, N. J., the second came ashore at Seagirt, N. J. This makes the second batch of mines to come ashore on the Jersey coast. Six mines have thus been found with their cables cut. Those in charge of the defenses are quoted as saying the mines were cut by men in the employ of Spain.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11@12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; sweets, 2½¢ per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20@21¢; ranch, 10@12¢; dairy, 15@16¢; Iowa fancy creamery, 21¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11@12¢; Eastern cheese, 12¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14½¢; California ranch, 14¢.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8¢; cows, 7@7½¢; mutton, 8½¢; pork, 7¢; veal, small, 8¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 14¢; dressed, 16¢; turkeys, live, 14¢; dressed, 17@18¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7¢; steel heads, 7@8¢; salmon trout, 9@10¢; flounders and sole, 3@4¢; tom cod, 4¢; ling cod, 4@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 3@5¢; herring, 4¢.

Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, per ton, \$24; feed meal, \$24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25.

Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.00@5.25; straights, \$4.75; California brands, \$6.00; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$10; shorts, per ton, \$17@18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$10@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28@30.

Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$26.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 97@98¢; Valley and Blumstein, 99¢@1 per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.00; graham, \$4.85; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 44¢; choice gray, 34¢ per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$24; brewing, \$25 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$25; shorts, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 11¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40¢; fair to good, 30@35¢; dairy, 25@30¢ per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½¢; Young America, 13@14¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.50@3; geese, \$6.00@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.50 per sack.

Hops—5@12½¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6¢.

Wool—Valley, 14@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¢; dressed mutton, 6½¢; spring lambs, 10¢ per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6½¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 5@5½¢; small, 6@6½¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Southern coast lambs, 7@8¢; San Joaquin, 7@9¢; Northern, 11@12¢ per lb.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$23@25.50; California bran, \$20.00@20.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverskins, \$2.50@3.00 per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20¢; do seconds, 19½¢; fancy dairy, 19¢; good to choice, 17@18½¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 11½¢@12¢; ranch, 12½¢@13¢.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35¢@51.50 per large box; cherries, 75¢@1.00; do red and white, 25@60¢ per box.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.00@2.50; Mexican limes, \$4.00; California lemons, 75¢@1.00; do choice, \$1.25@1.50; per box.

Hay—Wheat, \$23@26; wheat and oat, \$21@25; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$18@21; alfalfa, \$13.50@14.50; clover, \$13@15.

Cheese—Fancy milk, new, 10¢; old, 10¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 30@40¢.

Hops—10@14¢ per pound.

He Had Reef for Havana.

New York, Special.—The British steamer Ardenmoit, which sailed from Zulana, April 22, for Havana, with a cargo of cattle, arrived in this port tonight, having been unable to reach her destination owing to the blockade of Cuban ports by United States warships. The ship, when off Matanzas, April 27, at 8:30 P. M., was boarded by a boat's crew from the Cincinnati, and her captain was told that, owing to the blockade, his vessel could not enter Havana.

Lugano, Switzerland, May 12.—The latest reports from Milan indicate the rising of the people has been mastered. Troops have been pouring into the city all night. In all parts of Milan whole streets were torn up by the mob. Not a pane of glass is unbroken, doors are mostly torn down, and on all sides can be seen the remains of fires and wrecked furniture and other household goods. In fact, there are portions of the city practically sacked. Trouble also occurred at Treviso, Verona, Badua and Brescia.

To Seize Cuba Within a Week.

Washington, May 12.—The bugbear of the yellow fever scourge is to be ignored, and the Spaniards are to be ejected from Cuba before midsummer, if American soldiers can drive them out. Last week's decision to keep the volunteer army in great camps at home to drill and harden them for the campaign of invasion next fall, has been set aside, and, instead, the new regiments furnished by the states will be hurrying toward Cuba within a week.