

# EXPLOSION OF A BOILER

## Six Persons Killed on a Stockton Steamboat.

### MANY DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Victims of the Accident Were Scalded to Death—The Heartrending Scenes Among the Sufferers.

Stockton, Cal., Nov. 29.—The most disastrous river accident in the history of Stockton occurred this morning at 4:30 o'clock, near Fourteen-Mile slough, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamer T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco at 6 o'clock last night, was blown out, killing six and dangerously wounding 11 persons, while probably 15 or 20 others were more or less badly hurt. The T. C. Walker is owned by the California Navigation & Improvement Company, and ran between San Francisco and Stockton. The dead are:

John Tulan, captain of the T. C. Walker; Ferdinand Law, of Seattle; W. A. Blunt, the agent in charge of shipping of sugar beets from the Moss tract to the Crockett factory; Watson H. Henry, of Stockton, engineer of the T. C. Walker; Mrs. Henry Watson, wife of the chief engineer; Jerry Dailey, fireman.

Ten were wounded. The majority of the passengers were in bed when the explosion occurred, and were awakened by the report, which was as loud as a cannon's roar. People rushed from their rooms in their night clothes and found the whole forward portion of the steamer's upper works blown away. The electric lights had been put out, and the escaping steam enveloped the front portion of the boat, till it was impossible to see how much of the boat had been damaged. The screams of the men who were locked in their rooms near the pilot-house were heartrending.

Captain John Tulan had been blown from his bed against the door of the stateroom, and so seriously injured that he could not move. The door could not be forced open, as he was jammed up against it. One of the employees of the boat secured an axe and cut the upper part of the room away, and finally removed him, but not until he was virtually roasted alive. When pulled out, the flesh dropped from his bones in large pieces, and although he was suffering excruciatingly he bore it bravely, and not a groan escaped him as he was taken out of the steamer.

Watson H. Henry, the chief engineer, and his wife, were in their room near the pilot-house when the explosion occurred. Mrs. Henry was blown through the roof. The flooring was blown upwards, and she was hurled with great violence a distance of fully 20 feet, towards the bow of the boat. She was horribly crushed by the force of the explosion, and also badly scalded by escaping steam. Her injuries proved fatal at 12:30 this afternoon. She retained consciousness until a few moments before her death. Her sufferings were so intense that she begged the physicians in attendance to end her life, but all that could be done was to deaden the pain by the use of narcotics. Mr. Henry was terribly scalded. He was blown some distance away, but not as far as his wife. He died shortly after being brought to this city.

W. A. Blunt was instantly killed. He was standing on the lower deck, as he intended making a landing a short distance above the place where the explosion occurred.

Jerry Dailey, the fireman, was in the firehold of the boat when the accident occurred. The escaping steam completely enveloped him, scarcely a portion of his body escaping the scalding vapor. He died at the receiving hospital at 12:15 this afternoon. He had been in the employ of the California Navigation & Improvement Company for about 14 years.

Underneath the lower decks, where the deck hands slept, the groans and screams were heartrending. The unfortunate imprisoned men were receiving the full effect of the steam as it came from the boilers. Eight of them were almost roasted alive. Those who were able made their way to the deck as best they could, while the more seriously injured were unable to get out. The exposed portions of their bodies suffered the most. The arms and faces of those near the main entrance were frightfully scalded. Coratti Dominici, who was on the lower deck, was blown into the water, and had to swim ashore after his back was terribly scalded.

Louis Brizolana, in company with Charles Maggini and wife, was standing near the pilot-house on the Texas deck. The force threw him to one side, but not until he was badly burned about the body. Fortunately, Mr. Maggini and his wife escaped without so much as a scratch, though both were thrown down by the concussion.

Drowned in the Street. Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—Two men lost their lives in the storm today at Revere. One was Michael Lee and the other an unknown negro. Both were drowned on Ocean avenue while trying to cross that thoroughfare, through which the tide was flowing.

Three Negroes Lynched. Meridian, Miss., Nov. 29.—Reports have reached here that three negroes were lynched last night four miles west of Meridian. Newton county farmers are said to be on the trail of others implicated in an assault on a white man, who came to Meridian Friday from Newton county and was pursued and fired upon by the negroes. A mob of armed farmers left for the scene, and while no definite news had been received, it is believed that they have summarily dealt with the blacks.

# JUDGE DAY'S CABLEGRAM.

Inform the President That the Spaniards Will Sign the Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Throughout the peace negotiations, which are still pending in Paris, the president has expressed confidence that a treaty, satisfactory to the United States, should be drafted and signed. From time to time assurances of substantial progress toward that end have been received from the American commissioners. Today advices were received by the president from Mr. Day, president of the American commission, reiterating the assurances he had previously given the president of the early and successful conclusion of the work of the commission.

Judge Day, it is understood, states positively that the Spanish commissioners formally will accept, perhaps tomorrow, the terms of the United States, and that a treaty drawn along the lines of the agreement reached will be drawn and signed in a few days.

The dispatch from Judge Day was the first absolutely definite statement as to the conclusion of the labors of the commission that had been received, and, quite naturally, it afforded the president and his advisers considerable satisfaction.

It is probable that the president will discuss in his message to congress, which will be delivered one week from tomorrow, the successful efforts of the administration in the negotiation of a peace treaty, although there is a possibility that the treaty itself may not have been signed at the time.

## IN A STORM'S CLUTCHES.

A Blizzard Raged in the North Atlantic and New England States.

New York, Nov. 29.—When the people of New York awoke this morning, they found the blizzard that raged when they retired was still in progress. The storm, which began with a soft, sleety snow Saturday at noon, increased greatly as the day wore on, with heavier snow fall and the wind blowing a gale at midnight. There was a slight abatement of the wind this morning, but the snow still fell and drifted badly, and the temperature dropped rapidly.

It looked this morning as though the blizzard would continue all day, but at 10 o'clock there was a breaking away in the west, and finally the storm ceased altogether, and the severest blizzard since the memorable blizzard of March, 1888, came to an end. The wind blew at the rate of 59 to 60 miles an hour during the height of the storm.

A number of people are reported frozen to death, and the property damaged is heavy.

## At Boston.

Boston, Nov. 29.—A record-breaking November blizzard swept over the greater portion of New England last night and today completely demoralizing traffic of every description and well nigh paralyzing telegraphic and telephonic communication, while the northeast gale, coming on at high courses of tides, drove the sea far beyond its usual limits and made a mark along whose coast exceeded only by the memorable hurricane of 1851. A dozen or more coasting vessels were driven ashore in Boston harbor during the blizzard, and the great ocean steamer Ohio, of the Wilson line, was torn from her moorings and driven high and dry on Spectacle island.

## Philadelphia Storm-Swept.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—The blizzard which came out of the West reached this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and raged furiously until 1 o'clock this morning. As unexpected as it was violent, it wrought great havoc not only here, but throughout the entire state.

## NO EXTRA SESSION.

President McKinley and Many Prominent Men Oppose It.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President McKinley will try to avoid an extra session, if that is possible. In this effort he is likely to be seconded by a large number of public men both branches of congress and of both parties. Public policy will dictate the desires of some and selfishness that of others. President McKinley will make every effort to have the peace treaty laid before congress immediately after the holidays. He hopes to have it ratified before the adjournment in March. Meanwhile, it is expected that a bill will pass for the reorganization of the army, so that garrisons for the new possessions will be provided for. Probably will be passed providing for the temporary government of the Philippines and Porto Rico, and possibly Cuba, by the army officers commanding in each, until congress can provide otherwise. Then congress will provide for commissions to visit the different islands and make recommendations for their government to the next congress. That is the scheme which will be followed if there is no extra session, and if everything goes through as planned.

## Added to the Navy.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—At 9:23 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a vast multitude, the battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched at the Union Iron works. The Wisconsin is the largest of the vessels built for the United States government at this shipyard.

## Bullfighting Not in Favor.

Denver, Nov. 29.—The committee in charge of arrangements for the coming convention of the National Livestock Association has rejected a proposition to make bullfighting a feature of the outdoor sports on that occasion. However, a typical Western cowboy tournament will be given. Broncho-riding, rough-riding and roping and lassoing of untamed horses and steers, and all the exciting operations usually associated with cowboy life on the plains will be on the programme.

# DISSEMBARK AT MARIANA

## The First American Troops for Havana.

### FOUR ENGINEER COMPANIES

Captain-General Blanco Will Leave for Spain in a Week—Cubans Have Been Appointed to Office in Santiago.

Havana, Nov. 28.—The United States transport Florida arrived at Mariana beach today. General Greene and staff went to Mariana early to superintend the landing of the American troops. The Florida had on board four companies of the Second volunteer engineers, which recently left Tampa for Havana. The troops landed by half-past nine o'clock at the Mariana wharf, with colors flying. They formed at the landing place and marched to their camp, two miles away, flung past General Greene and his staff, who, on horseback, reviewed the men. All the men, with the exception of five who are still suffering from sickness and were taken to the camp by train, were in line, and are all in good spirits and fit for duty.

One hundred and fifty Cubans of General Monocal's division were employed in clearing the camp, and by 11 o'clock the tents were being pitched for the first American camp at Havana. Passports were today delivered to the aide-de-camp of General Blanco's staff, who will sail for Spain on the steamer Juan Forgas on December 3. On the same steamer, it is announced, will embark General Blanco, General Solano and his staff, and the officials employed at Blanco's headquarters. Senor Fernandez de Castro, the civil governor of Havana, last evening held a long conference with General Greene.

Among the arrivals at Havana this morning were the Spanish cruisers Infanta Isabel and Conde de Venalito, from Nuevitas. The volunteer forces at Cardenas have delivered their arms to the authorities.

General Blanco will be succeeded by General Jimenez Castellanos, division commander. Senor Govin, secretary of the interior in the colonial government, has accepted the resignation of the civil governors of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

The Spanish evacuation commissioners today delivered a note announcing the complete evacuation of the Holguin division.

The United States commissioners sent the Spanish a note saying that the following troops were expected on or before November 30: The Fifteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, which will be stationed at Pinar del Rio; the Third New Jersey, to be stationed at Mariel, and the Two Hundred and Second New York, assigned to Guanajay, all in the province of Pinar del Rio. Those intended for the city of Pinar del Rio and Guanajay will land in Havana harbor, where they can make immediate railway connection for these points.

## RATIONS FOR THE NEEDY.

General Wood Feeding the Dying Poor Around Santiago.

Washington, Nov. 28.—General Wood, commanding the department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the war department, of which the following is an extract: "I have sent rations all along the sea coast, and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to scatter the rations about in such manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their farms in the interior to do so with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food while waiting the development of their first crop."

"Santiago today is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American sea coast south of Fortress Monroe. Excellent order prevails; there has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy."

## Alaska Land Contest.

Fort Townsend, Nov. 28.—Among the passengers going to Alaska on the steamer Rosalie today was R. Goldstein, who claims a portion of the townsite of Juneau under a mineral location. In 1888 he located Bonanza lode, which takes in 21 acres of the business portion of Juneau, and made application for a United States patent, which was contested by the citizens of Juneau. The land has been in controversy ever since, and during that time has become valuable. The settlement of the case will enable residents of Juneau to secure title to property on which many valuable buildings have been erected.

## Aniston Riot.

Aniston, Ala., Nov. 28.—The city has quieted down after last night's rioting, and it is believed the full effect of the shooting has been learned. Two negroes were killed and three wounded, and six or eight white enlisted men were seriously hurt. Two members of the white provost guard, who were missing last night, reported for duty today. The dead are Private Ed Caperton, Third Alabama, and an unidentified member of the same regiment. William Bowie, of the Third Alabama, who was wounded, will die.

## News From Argentina.

New York, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The chamber of deputies has approved the law re-establishing the tax of 10 per cent on the premiums of foreign insurance companies. The Argentine and Chilean commissioners will meet here next week to discuss the Pena Atacama boundary dispute. The incident between an Argentine official and Walker Martinez, former Chilean minister, has been closed satisfactorily.

# POISONOUS GERMAN TOYS.

Much More Dangerous in Them Than in American Park.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his report to the secretary of agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, states that during the year meat inspection was in operation at 135 abattoirs, as against 128 for the previous year, and in 35 cities, as against 33 in 1897. The number of animals inspected before slaughter numbered 51,335,398. Of these 9,238,237 were cattle, 10,028,287 were sheep, 468,199 calves, and 81,610,675 hogs, showing a total gain over 1897 of 9,025,291. At the time of slaughter 31,116,833 animals were inspected, and 68,862 were rejected and 91,508 carcasses and 48,189 parts of carcasses were condemned. The meat inspection stamp was affixed to 14,583,780 packages of mutton and beef and pork products, of which 374,181 contained microscopically examined pork.

In connection with the examination of imports from Germany, it was found that German toys and colored goods were poisonous, and all highly painted German toys may be regarded as very dangerous to children who may suck off the paint or swallow the pieces that may be chipped off.

The study of tuberculosis, with reference to both men and animals, has been continued, and reports received indicate that in incipient stages of the disease the serum is of considerable value. This division contemplates beginning investigations relative to Texas fever, anthrax and other diseases.

The division of pathology has continued the experiment of dipping cattle with a view to destroying the ticks, which spread the infection of Texas fever, and a substance has been found in which the cattle may be immersed without suffering any serious injury, and which will destroy all the ticks on an animal in a single dipping.

In making recommendations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. Dr. Salmon adds that a sufficient appropriation for extending and developing foreign markets for dairy products of the United States be made, and that legislation be sought by which the existing system of government inspection and certification of meats and meat products for export from the United States may be extended (with suitable modification), to include butter, cheese and condensed milk.

## Escaped a Live Wire.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 28.—Wager Hurlbert, aged 24, grasped an electric light cord tonight, gave a gasp and fell forward dead. The tragedy was enacted in the barn at the residence of E. E. Reid. The electric light there was out of repair. Mr. Reid carried a lamp and remarked that he could feel electricity in the air. Hurlbert gave the cord a pull and electric sparks flew from his hand. He was dead in an instant. A short circuit is ascribed as the cause of his death, but electricians are puzzled, as they claim under any possible conditions the victim could not have received a greater voltage than 200. Hurlbert's father and mother live in Garrettsville, O.

## Old Agreement Restored.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—A local financial news bureau announces that the passenger rate difficulties between the Canadian Pacific and Grand-Trunk having been settled, negotiations are now in progress for the use by the former of the Grand-Trunk's North Bay line for Ontario business to and from the Northwest. Previous to the recent war, the Canadian Pacific had the use of the North Bay line, but this arrangement was terminated when the rate difficulties arose.

## Klondike Mastodon Story.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 28.—J. W. Nee, of Tacoma, is here with an interesting Klondike mastodon story. He says that of a big pile of bones found on Sulphur creek, one was a tooth between 4 1/2 and 5 inches long, and nearly two inches thick at the base. Another was the leg of an animal from the knee to the ankle. It was 5 1/2 feet in length. From the ground to the animal's body the distance was probably over 10 feet. It was eight or nine inches through.

## No Reforms in Turkey.

Constantinople, Nov. 28.—Several Turkish ministers have submitted to the sultan memorials pointing out the disturbed state of the empire, and the reforms they consider necessary. The sultan is irritated at this attitude on the part of the ministers, and it is expected he will dismiss several, although it will be difficult to find substitutes who do not favor reform.

## Murder of Unusual Brutality.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 28.—Today's developments in the case of the 15-year-old girl, Lillian Brandes, who was found hanging to a bedpost in her home at East Berkeley, confirm the suspicion that she was murdered. Her father was arrested yesterday on suspicion, and today her stepmother was also taken to the police station. Both are detained pending the result of the coroner's inquest.

## Oregon and Iowa at Montevideo.

New York, Nov. 28.—A special to the Herald from Montevideo says: The United States battleships Oregon and Iowa and the collier Celtic have arrived here to re-coal and take on board supplies of provisions.

## Hand Cars Run Down.

Elkhart, Ind., Nov. 28.—While a party of 22 people were returning from a ball at Otis early this morning on two hand cars they were struck by the Lake Shore fast mail. William Seabenski and William Kemper were killed outright. Seabenski's two daughters were probably fatally injured.

General Wood has prohibited gambling in Santiago, with a penalty of \$1,000 for infraction of the prohibition.

# PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Great Mistakes of Eastern Capitalists in Neglecting to Hunt Up Desirable Mining Investments.

One of the great mistakes made by Eastern capitalists is to seek only for developed mines to purchase, says the Mining World. As a general thing, owners of mines which can be worked at a substantial profit have no need to look for purchasers, and are not apt to look for them. It is for this reason that those who came to the West for mines are disappointed; that, while they are offered partly developed or opened properties, the paying or going mines are not then for sale, except at what they consider high prices. After a man or company has prospected, opened and brought to a producing point a good mine, it is worth as much to them as any one, and the owners are unwilling to sell except at a good profit. In fact, such properties are seldom offered for sale. People have to hunt them up, and then have hard work to get a bond on them, the owners generally preferring to keep on working. There are great numbers of "going" mines, with the necessary machinery, in the West, but the owners do not let them be "peddled" around for prospectors to bargain with.

## Smelter Changes Hands.

The Tacoma smelter is to be the largest on the Pacific coast. Three hundred thousand dollars will be expended at once in increasing its capacity and the reorganized company which now owns the smelter has unlimited capital at its command. The smelter is to be controlled by the Bunker Hill-Sullivan mine at Wardner, Idaho, the largest and richest mine in the Coeur d'Alene district; the Alaska-Treadwell, Alaska-Mexican, and Alaska-United States at Douglas Island, three of the largest mines in the North. Back of these properties is the wealth of D. O. Mills and other New York capitalists, and the Exploration Company, of London, dominated by the Rothschilds. Henry Bratnaber, the Rothschilds' confidential agent and one of the shrewdest mining men in the country, is a stockholder in the new company. W. K. Rust, of Tacoma, continues as its manager.

## Increase of Gold.

The year of 1898 shows a big increase in the production of gold throughout the world. The total is estimated at \$275,000,000, divided as follows:

South Africa	\$75,000,000
Australia	75,000,000
United States	80,000,000
Russia	80,000,000
Other countries	45,000,000
Total	\$275,000,000

The output of the Klondike, included in the above, is estimated at \$12,000,000. The Klondike data is most interesting. The exact figures, as they have come to the directors of the United States mint, are \$10,055,370. Of this \$5,070,000 was handled by the assay office at Seattle, and \$4,985,370 was turned in for coinage at the San Francisco mint.

## An Important Deal.

An important mining deal has been consummated at Eureka, Cal. Moston mine, in the northern part of Humboldt county, owned by J. J. Moston, Peter Hamner, Jacob Kahle, J. L. Collison and Mrs. E. Welty, comprising 3,000 acres of placer mining ground, has been sold to Charles Foote, of Chicago, for \$145,000. Foote has already commenced development work with a force of 35 men, and will begin hydraulic mining early next year.

## Iron Works Consolidated.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Union iron works was held last week for the purpose of increasing the capital stock and for the purpose of ratifying the consolidation of that company with the Reid Machine Company, at Spokane. Three new brick buildings have been recently erected and several thousand dollars' worth of machinery added. The company has several months' work ahead and contracts are piling up rapidly.

## Soap Works Sold.

The Findley soap works, of Vancouver, B. C., have been purchased by the Royal Crown Soap Company, of Winnipeg. This company now practically controls the trade of the Northwest, and has a capital stock of \$250,000. The new owners contemplate erecting a new building which will be fully equipped with modern machinery and a thoroughly efficient staff will be employed.

## Acreage in Oregon.

From east to west Oregon is 370 miles across, and 270 miles across from north to south, giving it an area of 96,000 square miles. The acreage is greater than that of all the New England states, West Virginia and Delaware added, or greater than the aggregate of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, or Iowa and Ohio, or Illinois and Louisiana, or of the total area of England, Scotland and Wales.

## Shipment of Apples.

L. A. Porter, of Lewiston, Idaho, is arranging to ship 28 carloads of apples—nine to Minnesota, seven to Grand Forks, N. D., and twelve to Omaha. Mr. Porter received an order from Philip Armour, the millionaire, for a special shipment of apples.

## Salmon Season Closed.

The Columbia river salmon canneries have closed their fall season with a pack estimated at 115,000 cases. The amount of fall salmon put up is the largest in the history of the Columbia, and the prices paid were among the best. The spring pack on the Columbia reached 383,500 cases and the total for the year is thus placed at 498,500.

In all the camps of Baker City gold fields development of quartz properties is active.

# PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 50@60; Valley and Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, 75.45; Graham, 83; superfine, 82.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40@41c; choice gray, 38@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, 21@22; brewing, 23 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, 16c per ton; middlings, 21; shorts, 21c; chop, 15.50 per ton. Hay—Timothy, 20@10; clover, 17@8; Oregon wild hay, 6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 35@45c store, 27@32c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12c; mixed cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 23@2.75 per dozen; hens, 23.50@4.50; springs, 21.25@3; geese, 25.00@6.00 for old. 4.50@5 for young; ducks, 24.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@13c per pound. Potatoes—50@60c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 11@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 8c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@1 per sack. Hops—15@17c; 1897 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 44.75; light and feeders, 38.00@4.00; dressed, 55.50@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, 3.25@3.50; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@6c; small, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.

## Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50@85c per box. Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz. Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 10@12. Beets, per sack, 81. Turnips, per sack, 60@65c. Carrots, per sack, 65c. Parsnips, per sack, 81. Beans, green, 2@3c. Green corn, 11.25@1.50 per sack. Cauliflower, 50@60c per doz. Celery, 40@50c. Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 50c@65c per box. Pears, 75c@1 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Peaches, 75c. Plums, 50c. Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@20c per pound. Eggs, 30@33c. Cheese—Native, 12@12 1/2c. Poultry—Old hens, 18c per pound; spring chickens, 15c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9 1/2@1c; cows, prime, 8 1/2c; mutton, 7 1/2c; pork, 8@7c; veal, 6@8c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, 21. Oats—Choice, per ton, 23. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, 20.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, 12. Corn—Whole, 22.50; cracked, 23.4; feed meal, 23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, 24@25; whole, 22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, 25.00; straights, 23.25; California brands, 23.25; buckwheat flour, 23.75; Graham, per barrel, 28.70; whole wheat flour, 33.75; rye flour, 34. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, 114; shorts, per ton, 110. Feed—Chopped feed, 17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, 17; oil cake meal, per ton, 28.

## San Francisco Market.

Wool—Oregon—Nevada, 10@14c per pound; Spring, Eastern, 10@13c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c. Millstuffs—Middlings, 11c@21.00; bran, 14.50@15.50 per ton. Onions—Yellow, 30@45c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 24c; do seconds, 21@23; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 20@24c per pound. Eggs—Store, 18@20c; fancy ranch, 40@45c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, 22@2.50; Mexican limes, 25@6.50; California lemons, 22.00@3.00; do choice—22.50@4.50 per box.

## Lord Salisbury's Pharaoh.

In these days, when the hand of the anarchist assassin is lifted against sovereigns and statesmen, says The Sheffield (England) Telegraph, it is gratifying to know that Lord Salisbury has a powerful life guard ever at his side. There is at Hatfield a cherished breed of faithful hounds of immense strength and bulldog tenacity. One of these is the premier's close friend and accompanies him in his walks about Hatfield. So faithful a guardian is he that Lord Salisbury, with a touch of his characteristic playful irony, has called him "Pharaoh"—because he will not let the people go.

A mean rogue in Kentland, Ind., is warned by a farmer, who has inserted this advertisement in the local paper: "I am watching for the man that milks my cow. If I catch him, I intend to shut my eyes and shoot at the cow."

## The Sultan's Pistol Practice.

Anarchist assassins will do well to give the Sultan of Turkey a wide berth. From a person of importance newly returned from Constantinople I learn that the Sultan, in fear for his personal safety, has taken to revolver practice. He shoots at a target daily, and has become so proficient that he can fire with equally fatal facility with either his right or his left hand.

## A single oyster in season produces about 1,000,000 young.