

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Tension Between the Two Nations Increases.

DARK CLOUDS OVER AFRICA

Thunderer's Fiery Language—Cromer's Plain Words at Khartoum—Rhodes Plans a Cape Town-Cairo Railroad.

London, Jan. 10.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerency to be due to supersensitiveness upon the part of France and to the unnecessary gruffness upon the part of Great Britain in insisting on what she considers to be her rights.

The past 24 hours brought the publication of Madagascar blue book, which was followed by a leading editorial in the Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man in the streets, is Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for colonies. Other papers may storm and scold and not be noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive, foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance, some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how the Times led the "no surrender" cry over the Fashoda incident, under evident inspiration.

One fact is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issuing of the Madagascar blue book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable announcement at Khartoum by the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the shiekha, that Great Britain has set her seal upon Egypt. If there was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" was written in large letters, though the government's mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked.

In the meantime an enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Cecil Rhodes, the ex-premier and alleged instigator of the Jameson raid, and the so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," is going to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape Town-Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. He does not pretend it will be a paying investment from the start. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes to persuade the British government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 3½ per cent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction. But one barrier stands in the way, in the form of the Congo convention, guaranteeing neutrality of the part of the continent about Lake Tanganyika, which even the autocrat of Rhodesia will find hard to force. Here Germany has the veto on Great Britain's advance, which she cannot be expected to waive without an indemnity.

PASSED THE SENATE.

No Debate on District of Columbia Bill—First Appropriation Measure.

Washington, Jan. 10.—At a brief session of the senate today, the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported to the body, the District of Columbia bill, was passed. It carried a trifle over \$7,000,000, and was passed practically without debate. The presentation of a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans in opposition to the proposition of Butler of North Carolina to pension ex-Confederate soldiers was made the text by Allen of Nebraska for some remarks, during the course of which he said that Butler, in making his proposition, and the president, in suggesting that the nation care for the graves of the Confederate dead, had been carried away by their enthusiasm.

The house was engaged all day on the legislative, executive and judicial bill and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil-service commission, which went over.

Given Up for Lost.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The owners of the Boston brig Mary Gibbs, Captain Horace Coombs, now 120 days out on a voyage from Newport News to Para, Brazil, have abandoned all hope of the vessel, although they still believe there is a chance that the crew may have been rescued by some ship bound either to the Pacific or to some remote quarter of the globe. The Mary Gibbs carried eight men and a cargo of 650 tons of coal.

HONORS TO A DEAD SOLDIER.

Services Over the Remains of Colonel Mayby.

New York, Jan. 10.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The body of Colonel Mayby, of the First Texas, rested in state in a tent near Lee's headquarters at Buena Vista on Thursday. Short services were held at 5 o'clock by Chaplain Watson, Generals Lee, Keifer and Hasbrouck being present. The body was brought to Havana, being escorted to the Almardares river by his entire regiment. It will go to Miami on Friday to be forwarded to Texas.

Adjutant-General Dorst, of the Fifth cavalry, is critically ill with malarial fever.

Lee's former forces are being lessened day by day. Four companies now doing provost duty in the suburbs have been detached from his command and ordered to report to General Ludlow.

When the American occupation took place the members of a lottery company that was famous a few years ago in a Southern city made an attempt to secure a concession here. Local papers have apparently been subsidized, but General Brooke declares that so long as the American occupation lasts lotteries will be barred.

Smallpox has become epidemic at Mariana, and General Lee has ordered a number of infected houses burned. Franklin Scott, a private of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, has the smallpox. Two hundred and fifty nannies arrived on Thursday on the transport Covadonga, and were turned loose in a body.

SANTIAGO'S TRADE.

General Wood's Report Shows It Is on the Increase.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The trade of Santiago is already showing a surprising growth under American administration. General Wood has submitted a report to the war department, in which he states that the policy of non-discriminative intercourse extended to the vessels of all nations in Santiago province has greatly facilitated the re-establishment of commercial relations and has been one of the chief features in the restoration of comparative prosperity in commerce, industry and agriculture.

Outward cargoes of sugar and other products are being gradually found for shipping, but exportations from the mines of the province have contributed the bulk of the exports.

"The fact," says General Wood, "that the mines were put into operation at an early date after the capitulation of Santiago was important in that the employment of large numbers of natives during a critical period was stimulated by the facilities for shipping ores."

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has received from the collector of customs at Havana, Colonel Lasker H. Bliss, under date of December 29, 1898, his report.

Colonel Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he met with on taking charge of the custom-house at Havana was caused by the fact that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the bare walls and floors. His first official step was to obtain a full list of employes in the custom-house, their salaries and nationality, and next information as to their general character and reputation for integrity.

Colonel Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several places in the custom house when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed being 239. The problem that confronts him, he says, is how to repair a house from foundation to roof without a material disturbance of its occupants and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he remarks, he cannot of course begin by tearing the house down.

Pilgrimage Ended in Riot.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The socialist annual pilgrimage today to the tomb of Blanqui, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, led to riots between rival partisans of Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, and M. Juarez, editor of the Socialist Petite Republique. Many were injured, and the police made a number of arrests. The wreath intended for the tomb was trampled upon.

Insurgents Respect Europeans.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Advices were received here today from a leading merchant at Ilo Ilo, to the effect that agricultural operations in the vicinity of Ilo Ilo have not been interrupted, and that all the insurgents respect the Europeans, both at Ilo Ilo and on the island of Negros.

Present Release of Prisoners.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Rios, the Spanish commander, telegraphs from Manila that strained relations between the Americans and insurgents prevent steps being taken in favor of the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands. He adds that he will act in that direction as soon as it is possible.

Immigration at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The report of the immigration commission for December shows that the total immigration into the port of San Francisco was 420 persons, of whom 93 were females. There were 149 Japanese. Twelve assisted Japanese were deported, and 27 others were not admitted who could neither read nor write.

Record Catch of Halibut.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9.—With her rigging and decks covered with ice, the steamer New England arrived in port early this morning with a record catch at the halibut banks off Queen Charlotte islands. The steamer had 150,000 pounds of fish. During the three months the New England has been engaged this season she has brought to port 600,000 pounds of halibut.

Medicine was the first profession to which women were admitted in Russia.

AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION

Agoncillo Desires Diplomatic Recognition.

THE ISSUE WILL BE FORCED

General Miller Has Been Ordered to Land His Troops at Ilo Ilo at Once—To Be Conciliatory With the Natives.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senor Agoncillo, who is in Washington as the representative of the Philippine government, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such, and to be accorded the same rights as the other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay.

Today, Don Sixto Lopez, the private secretary of Senor Agoncillo, visited the state department, and presented to the officials a letter to Secretary Hay, requesting, on behalf of Senor Agoncillo, an interview for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials to President McKinley, and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the president to meet the Philippine representative.

The letter of Senor Lopez further states that he is instructed by Senor Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge the advisability of an understanding between the American government and the representative of the Philippine people as to the relations between the respective nations; such understanding to be reached either at Washington, through the joint representatives of the two governments, or in the Philippine islands, in like manner. The letter concludes with an expression of the earnest hope that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the two nations may ever be maintained.

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippine republic, and the provision for a detailed system of government. From the facts submitted, says Senor Agoncillo, "it will appear that the Philippine government is now, and it has been practically ever since June 12, 1898, substantially in full possession of the territory of the people it represents."

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

General Miller Has Orders to Proceed Against Ilo Ilo.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Ilo Ilo. It may lead to a harassing war with the natives of the Philippines. It is hoped and believed that such calamities will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what the results will be.

The president has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Ilo Ilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be conciliatory toward the natives, but at the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

STEAMERS MAY BE CRUSHED.

Yukon Craft Will Be in Danger When the Ice Breaks.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon river steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places, and can scarcely escape being wrecked. The Robert Kerr, of the Moran fleet, is stuck fast on a bar 50 miles below Circle City. The fine steamer Arnold, of the Alaska Exploration Company's fleet, was caught by the ice while fast on a bar some 30 miles below Forty-Mile.

A crack boat of the Empire line, the Seattle, is stuck 12 miles below Circle City. She is on a bar and ice is jammed up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast in dangerous positions.

Gomez' Ambition.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A colonel in the insurgent army says that Gomez recently sounded the army on his old ambition of uniting Cuba and Santo Domingo under one government. The wily old chief thinks that the United States can offer no objection to this plan, which, if accomplished, would create a state strong enough to absorb Hayti soon.

With this done, Gomez believes the foundation would be laid for a republic which would soon take rank in the Western world second only to the United States.

Dismissed Cadets.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—News is received from Lexington tonight that today the superintendent of the Virginia military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of 35 cadets. The young men dismissed represent 12 states, and their offense was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

England Will Welcome Choate.

London, Jan. 9.—The Daily News this morning in an editorial welcoming the expected appointment of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, as United States ambassador to the court of St. James, says:

"Englishmen will thank President McKinley for his choice. Mr. Choate will have an easy and pleasant task. He comes neither to take part in a quarrel nor to heal one, but to foster a cordial friendship into still more friendly cordiality."

NO APPROPRIATION.

Anti-Civil Service Reformers Victorious in the House.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the house today. The executive legislative and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and then, when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached, Evans made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, but invariably failed. But today the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a decisive vote upon the proposition, and were therefore compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow margin, 67 to 61. This was in committee of the whole, where no record was made of the vote. Moody gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the house, where the friends of the civil service law expect to reverse the decision.

When the senate convened today the resolution offered yesterday by Hoar, calling on the president for information as to the instructions to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, asked that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Hoar insisted that the senate had as much right to such information as the members of the foreign relations committee, and that the president should determine whether the senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session. In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Vest, in opposition to expansion, Caffery delivered an extended speech.

At the conclusion of Caffery's argument, Morgan announced, on behalf of the Nicaragua canal committee, the acceptance in modified form of the amendments offered by Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by the senate.

MISSIONARY OUTRAGE.

Catholic Priest Brutally Treated in a Chinese Village.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Letters received here from Kiau Chou, the German fortified settlement in the province of Shang Tung, China, give details of an outrage upon Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, November 9 last. The missionary was about to leave Tie-Tau, province of Shang Tung, owing to the anti-Christian feeling. Finding himself confronted by crowds of Chinese who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, he took refuge in a hut, but he was dragged out, his clothing torn from his back, and he was struck with sticks and pricked with knives and lances and his beard torn. The Chinese threatened to flay him alive. The following day, his persecutors prepared to hang him by the wrists. Finally, a mandarin interfered in his behalf, but compelled him to leave the district with a promise never to return.

Davis in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The United States torpedo-boat Danvers arrived today from Astoria, via Tillamook, and after taking on coal proceeded to Mare Island. She proved to be a good sea boat, but owing to the heavy weather along the coast she did not attempt a greater speed than six or eight knots.

The Davis crossed out of the Columbia about two weeks ago, but put into Tillamook to escape a storm, remaining there until Wednesday morning, when she again headed south. She was in command of Captain Thomas F. Neill, and Arthur Zwicker and J. E. Wolf, of the firm which built the vessel, were in charge of the engine and boiler-rooms.

Ambassador to Russia.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald, from Washington, says: The president has practically selected William Potter, of Philadelphia, for ambassador to Russia. Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been stationed at Rome during the Harrison administration. His record during that period has been carefully examined by the president and Secretary Hay, and both feel confident that he will satisfactorily fill the St. Petersburg post.

Explosion in Shipyard.

London, Jan. 9.—A big boiler being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding-yards at Barking burst today, and the superintendent, engineer and eight other men were killed. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally. The whole ship-building works were wrecked. A woman was found dead 800 yards from the scene of the disaster. A number of men and boys are missing. Windows half a mile away were shattered.

Life Imprisonment.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—Colonel Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce when the United States troops under General Miles landed on the island, and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be incarcerated at Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

Morrill's Successor.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 9.—Governor Smith has tendered the place in the United States senate, left vacant by the death of Senator Morrill, to B. E. Fifield, of this city. Mr. Fifield has not yet accepted.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The house committee on Indian affairs today ordered a favorable report on the bill granting to the Kettle River Valley a right of way through the Colville Indian reservation, Washington.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

The Country's Apple Crop.

In connection with demand in the East and in Europe for our fruit, we quote from the Orange Judd Farmer in regard to the extent of the apple crop: This crop in the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,000,000 barrels, as compared with something over 40,000,000 barrels last year and 70,000,000 in the record-breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine, and in none of the states does the output of fruit approach an average. (This is not true, however, where the crop is not a failure.) In the great apple states of the Central West the crop is almost a total failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crops of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop. The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was an excessive rainfall, which washed out the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequent moist, humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungus diseases. The Ontario crop is decidedly short. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal.

Idaho's Mineral Output.

The mines of Idaho have shared the general prosperity of the state. In every section of the commonwealth new strikes were made during the year just closed, and many of them have developed into promising properties. The state's mineral production for 1898 is \$1,659,570 more than it was last year, and \$3,663,810 more than in 1896. J. W. Cunningham, superintendent of the United States assay office at Boise, has made an estimate of the production of the state for the past year, upon which the foregoing comparison is based. The following gives the actual production for 1897, and the estimated production for 1898:

	1898.	1897.	
Gold, ozs.....	110,000	\$ 2,273,700	\$ 2,125,333
Silver, ozs.....	6,000,000	7,740,000	7,100,321
Lead, lbs.....	141,467,980	5,375,750	4,901,251
Total.....		\$13,389,455	\$13,729,885
Increase.....		\$1,659,570	

In 1896 the gold production of the state was \$2,823,700; silver, \$4,464,765; lead, \$2,953,380; total, \$11,751,845.

New Milling Company.

A flour milling company, to be known as the M. M. & B. Co., has just been incorporated at Chelan Falls. The incorporators are Messrs. R. T. Murdock, James Marshall and George D. Brown. It is their purpose to at once inaugurate the building of a 100-barrel flour mill at the falls, although but 50-barrel machinery will be put in at the start. When it is remembered that at present there is but one flour mill between Wilbur and the Cascade mountains, in an area considerably more than 100 miles square, it will be seen that the present move means a large and profitable business from the start.

Olive Crop.

A Los Angeles Times man writes to his paper that throughout a great part of Southern California the olive crop is this year a complete failure. At Fallbrook, in San Diego county, the large acreage of olive trees on the Red Mountain ranch represents a considerable production of the fruit, though neighboring orchards are barren. Beginning at Santa Paula, and extending westward through Santa Barbara county, there is a territory embracing several large orchards, in which the trees are laden with heavy crops. This constitutes the production of Southern California for the present year.

Aiding an Oregon Industry.

The Portland linseed oil works are desirous of establishing a flax center at Dallas, and offer the farmers the following proposition: First, we will furnish prime, clean seed to each farmer who will sow from 20 to 30 acres or more, this growing seed to be paid back at harvest of crop. Second, we will guarantee the farmers \$1 a bushel of 55 pounds clean and f. o. b. cars Portland. Any further information regarding the successful handling of the flax crop will be cheerfully furnished by E. E. Larimore, manager Portland Linseed Oil works, Portland, Or.

Improving Gas Plants.

A new plant, double the size of the present works, will soon be built at Spokane by the Spokane Falls Gas Light Company, which now estimates spending \$20,000 in improvements. The consumption of gas in that city has doubled within the past two years, necessitating an increased capacity. Twenty thousand dollars will also be spent at Butte, Mont., in doubling the capacity of the gas works there, which are controlled by the Spokane company.

Bond Sale.

The sale of the \$2,000 worth of bonds issued on school district No. 1, of Mason county, Washington, and to run six years at 5 per cent interest, have been sold to the directors of the school, who consider themselves quite lucky in securing the investment.

New Whiskey Distillery.

The new plant for the manufacture of rye whiskey is almost ready to begin operations at Logan, Or., by August Fisher & Co. The rye used will be raised in Clackamas county, and this will make the second whiskey still on the Clackamas river.

By order of the court of Olympia, Wash., the bank building and fixtures of the First National bank of Olympia have been sold for \$15,000 to George M. Heller, of Tacoma.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40¢@41¢; choice gray, 39¢@40¢ per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$32@34; brewing, \$23.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$18.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50¢@55¢; seconds, 45¢@50¢; dairy, 40¢@45¢; 25¢@30¢.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢@13¢; Young America, 15¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

Potatoes—60¢@70¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 70¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 3¢ per pound; celery 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per sack. Hops—15¢@18¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢. Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 26¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¢; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.90@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 6¢@6½¢; small, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85¢@90¢ per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 20¢@25¢. Beets, per sack, 75¢. Turnips, per sack, 50¢@75¢. Carrots, per sack, 45¢@60¢. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 50¢@90¢ per doz. Celery, 35¢@40¢.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35¢@50¢ per box. Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box.

Butter—Creamery, 27¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢@22¢ per pound. Eggs, 30¢. Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢.

Poultry—Old hens, 12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 12¢; turkeys, 16¢. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½¢@7¢; cows, prime, 6½¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 6¢@7¢; veal, 6¢@8¢.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brand, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢@12¢; Valley, 15¢@17¢; Northern, 9¢@11¢. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverskin, 50¢@75¢ per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 28¢; do seconds, 25¢@26¢; fancy dairy, 26¢; do seconds, 20¢@23¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 25¢@30¢; fancy ranch, \$4@37¢. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

An average star of the first magnitude is one hundred times as bright as one of the sixth magnitude.

Exports of flour from the Pacific coast to the Orient have grown in the last five years from 30,000 to 185,000 tons annually.

The presence of a considerable quantity of liquid carbonic acid in the rocks is among the surprising revelations of the microscope.

A snake does not climb a tree by coiling round it, but by holding on with the points of its scales. A snake could not climb a glass pillar.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is \$15 a year to the president of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

Last year 852,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom. The annual output of coal is about 200,000,000 tons.

Only one-third of the world's population use bread as a daily article of food. Fully one-half of the people of the world subsist chiefly on rice.

Some of the screws used in watches are so small that it takes 380,000 of them to weigh a pound.

A remarkable dwarf pine from Green Mountain, near Boulder, Col., is reported by Professor Bessey to be only five inches high with a single tuft of leaves, yet to show 25 annual rings.

J. V. Cheney—A sunbeam kissed a river ripple. "Nay, naught shall dis sever thee and me." In night's wide darkness passed the