

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

#### TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the New and the Old World in a condensed and comprehensive form. Samuel Coizer, an old Yamhill county pioneer of 1843, died at his home in McMinnville, at the age of 73 years.

The Illinois legislature is considering a bill giving free school books to all pupils of the public schools of the state. An east-bound Union Pacific passenger train crashed into a freight train near Green River, Wyo., and severely injured three men.

The Neuve Presse of Vienna says that the great British fleet has been in collision between the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier of Thessaly but prevented by the formation of a neutral zone a mile wide between the Greek and Turkish soldiers, as was done in 1886.

Mrs. Marcy Smith was dragged from the bedside of her dying son in Oakland, Cal., in a crazed condition. For a week she had stood guard in a little cottage where her only boy, Harry, had been at death's door from pneumonia. The mother, worn out by much watching and suffering for want of food, finally lost her reason and was taken away by force to prevent her doing harm to those who had come to nurse her boy.

Police Telegraph Operator Harry Greenhoff, of the East Chicago avenue station, narrowly escaped death while making a heroic rescue of a child from beneath the wheels of an engine on St. Paul bridge. So near over he became to being crushed that his coat was torn off. The child he rescued was but 4 years old, and had wandered on the bridge in front of the fast freight train, when Greenhoff saw its danger and rescued it at the peril of his own life.

The question of opening the Cascade timber reserve for the purpose of stock is creating a stir among prominent stockmen of Eastern Oregon. The various stock associations in Wasco, Gilliam, Crook and Sherman counties propose to raise a fund of \$500 to pay the expenses of a delegate to Washington to properly present the matter to congress. The question is a vital one to sheepmen, as the closing of the reserve to them means such a security of range that successful sheepraising in Eastern Oregon will be impracticable on a large scale.

Theodore Durrant has by no means given up the fight for his George Knight. He has been petitioned to ask the supreme court for a rehearing of the application previously made and denied, for a new trial. In this petition, which will be submitted without argument, he demands that the district attorney anticipate, there will only remain the possibility of securing the interference of the federal courts in Durrant's behalf. Failing in that, only the action of the president can step between the condemned man and the gallows.

Five men were injured, two fatally, in a railroad accident at La Grange, Ill. A meat train bound for Hammond jumped the track on the Belt Line of the Chicago, Hammond & Western road. The engine was derailed, and the cars were telescoped, and the remainder of the train thrown from the track.

A small band of unemployed workmen have begun the construction of a boulevard in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to pay for which public subscriptions have been taken. Ex-Mayor Sutro warned the workmen to keep off his land, and as the boulevard extends across Sutro's property, work had to be suspended. Sutro has promised to sign a deed for the strip, however.

Miss Blanche Beards, the oldest postmistress in the country, who has held office for a half century, has resigned. Administrations and presidents changed, postmaster-generals came and went, postoffices were reorganized and reclassified, great political upheavals annihilated and created by the government, but she remained undisturbed at West Point, N. Y.

## FIRST DAY OF DEBATE.

### The House Takes Up the Tariff Bill in Earnest.

Washington, March 24.—The first day of the tariff debate in the house rather than from both a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The galleries were well filled all day, and the members on the floor listened contentiously; but there was an absence both of that sharp cross-firing which keeps the nerves on edge and that brilliant eloquence which inspires and holds the imagination. The opening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full reading of the bill of 162 pages, and this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. The Republican leaders insisted on this to avoid the possible appearance in the future, should the consideration of the bill not be completed under the five-minute rule, of a claim that the bill had not been read in full in the house, a thing which happened in the cases of both the McKinley and Wilson bills. Only four amendments were made today's session. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, opened in an hour's speech for the majority, and Wheeler fired the broadside for the opposition.

The plans of the Democrats had miscarried. Bailey, leader of the opposition, had decided to close the debate and McMillin had been selected to reply to Dingley; but at the last moment it was learned that McMillin had been unable to prepare himself, owing to the illness of his wife. The task, therefore, devolved upon Wheeler. The latter was unprepared, but, nevertheless, took the floor for an hour. Bell blazed the path for the Populists. The only other speaker at the day session was Hopkins, a member of the ways and means committee.

Bailey's speech presented to the house tonight the minority report on the tariff bill. It was signed by all the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and gives the grounds of their opposition to the bill. It says: "This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that, if it accomplishes that purpose, it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their necessities, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition on the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross violation of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people."

The report says the disapproval of the bounty system, as applied to the sugar industry, has been so pronounced that the committee dare not insert it in the bill, and, in the opinion of the signers, the payment of bounties is preferable to the tariff tax, as being more direct and simple. The report concludes: "We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session Monday, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the committee on ways and means. The committee met the next day, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the house. The majority of the committee had the three months of the last session of the last congress in which to prepare their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that had not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

Washington, March 24.—The senate today agreed to a resolution requesting the president for information as to the death of Dr. Conner in Cuba.

Among the bills reported was the Lodge bill, restricting immigration. Pettigrew reported the bill for free homes on public lands, and gave notice of an endeavor to secure action at the earliest possible moment.

Chinese Girls Will Be Deported. San Francisco, March 24.—Special commissioner of the general land office, Justice-J. D. Elliott, attorney for the district of South Dakota.

Regains His Freedom. Washington, March 24.—Another American who has been held under arrest in Cuba, has been released. He is Francis Cassean, arrested at Sagua, on February 13. The arrest was denounced by Consul-General Lee as a great outrage, whereupon the state department began at once to move in behalf of the man, with the result that he was sent at liberty yesterday.

Another Lumber Train Forming. San Francisco, March 24.—The lumbermen of this city are again trying to organize a trust with the hope of raising the price of lumber from \$4 to \$6 a thousand. Dealers now claim that the actual cost of milling the lumber is greater than the present prices, and the combine proposes to gradually increase the price until business will insure a profit. The former combination of lumber mills collapsed last year because several mills outside the combination offered lumber at prices lower than those of the trust. The disintegration of the trust followed.

## THE VICTIMS OF A CYCLONE

### Georgia Children Perished in a Schoolhouse.

#### MANY WERE FATALLY INJURED

The Disaster Occurred at Arlington—The Storm at Other Places—Floods From the Gulf to Canada.

New Orleans, March 24.—The Times-Democrat Enufa, Ala., special says: This city was swept by a cyclone this morning, in which death and disaster played a dreadful part. Hourly records become more appalling.

For several days there has been summer wildness through Southwest Georgia and Southwest Alabama, and the country tributary to the Chattahoochee river. Yesterday, the thermometer went to 80, and the air was as oppressive as ever it felt during the June solstice. With the coming of night, the wind rose and the rain began to fall about midnight. Toward morning the leaden skies and increasing wind told of a storm, which soon came along with terrific and wrenching force. When the storm struck, shutters, roofs, etc., gave way, and for two hours there was terror and desolation, when the cyclone passed off to the northwest, coursing along the Chattahoochee valley.

The reports that soon came in told of the terrible devastation. The town of Blakely, in Georgia, was almost lifted from its site, and people seeking refuge indoors were sadly knocked around by cracking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and flying missiles.

The most shocking story of all, however, was that which came from Arlington, Early county, Ga. It was about 8 o'clock when the pupils of the Arlington academy began to assemble, and there were about fifty present when Professor Covington, noticing the storm, called them in for shelter. On the instant the storm, with roaring sound, increasing in intensity, lifted two cabins across the way into midair, crushing them into splinters.

The sight of this so frightened the children that they clung piteously to Professor Walker and Professor Covington, who vainly tried to quiet them. The doors and windows were wrenched from their hinges. Then came a twisting and a careening, and the north partition gave way, falling with deadly effect upon the group of children who were clinging to the professors. The door and windows were wrenched from their hinges. Then came a twisting and a careening, and the north partition gave way, falling with deadly effect upon the group of children who were clinging to the professors. The door and windows were wrenched from their hinges. Then came a twisting and a careening, and the north partition gave way, falling with deadly effect upon the group of children who were clinging to the professors.

Some remarkable escapes were related. One little girl, almost suffocated, was lying under three of her companions, whose bodies had formed a buffer, which saved her from the severity of the blows of the falling debris.

Along the banks of the river up from Appalachicola there is but one story of death and destruction. The storm came from the Gulf of Mexico, and entering the Appalachicola valley, traversed its affluent streams to their source.

From Henry county, Ala., around Abbeville there comes stories of death and wreck, but no names have been received. A family of five were reported killed near Geneva.

Against the Railroads. Washington, March 24.—The supreme court has decided the case of the United States versus the Trans-Missouri Freight Association against the railroads. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham. It reverses the decision of the court below and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and the traffic agreement pool to be illegal.

A Fire at Huron. Huron, S. D., March 24.—Property worth \$75,000 was destroyed by fire this morning, including the Alliance building, occupied by the government land office, which saved most of its records. The United States weather bureau lost all its instruments and most of its records for seventeen years.

## LOCOMOTIVE BOILER BURST.

### Killed Engineer and Fireman, but Passengers Knew Nothing of It.

Chicago, March 23.—The boiler of the locomotive, which was hauling the Chicago and Boston special, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road, blew up this morning, instantly killing the engineer and fireman and completely demolishing the engine. The train had come to a stop at the engine house of Edward B. Smith, fireman, of Chicago.

The engineer was hurled 200 feet into the air through a network of telegraph wires that were stretched along the tracks and had his right leg torn off. The fireman was thrown against a cattle car with such force that almost every bone in his body was broken. None of the rest of the train crew nor any of the passengers were injured.

The train to which the engine was attached is one of the fastest on the Lake shore, and leaves an engine house at 11:30 in the morning. The accident occurred about 11 o'clock, as the train had just pulled out from Englewood, and was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A peculiar feature of the explosion was the fact that although the report was so loud it was heard by residents half a mile away, and the force so great that the engine was literally blown to atoms, none of the passengers in the rear part of the train heard the report and were not aware that anything unusual had happened until they looked out after the train had come to a sudden stop. The train went about 150 feet after the explosion took place, and although the stop was quite sudden, none of the passengers were thrown from their seats, and not one of the coaches was damaged by the explosion or by the sudden stop.

The force of the explosion was apparently upward and outward, as parts of the engine were thrown into the air 100 feet, and pieces of the boiler were tossed into a swamp, a distance of 250 feet, while the baggage car, directly behind the engine, was not damaged in any way.

It is not known just what caused the explosion, officials of the road saying that it will not be determined until what remains of the engine is taken apart and examined. It was thought at first that there was no water in the boiler, but it was found to be full, as it was a through train, and the engine had just been taken from the roundhouse. It was rumored that the boiler was defective in some respects, but this was denied by officials of the road. The latter say the locomotive was in good condition in every respect, and was considered one of the fastest engines on the road.

The train that it was pulling was known as No. 10, and is a through train from Chicago to Boston.

President Cisneros Dead. Masso Becomes Head of the Cuban Republic. Havana, March 23.—It is reported from Camaguey that Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, is dead; that Vice-President Bartolome Masso succeeds him as president, and that Dr. Conner, ex-professor of the Havana university, will be appointed vice-president.

General Quintin Bandera has returned to Camaguey. A large body of insurgents is concentrated near Sancti Spiritus, and a combined movement of Spanish troops against them is expected.

For the last few days, Captain-General Weyler has been greatly annoyed by a serious affection of the throat with suppuration of the glands of the aescophagus. On Wednesday, after a consultation with his physicians, it was decided that for a time the patient must have absolute rest. As he suffered severely from dysentery when in the field, his medical advisers would not allow him to return there for some time on that account also.

In addition to the lad Nelson, several other American boys have arrived at Havana within the last few days with the intention of joining the insurgent army, but the advice given them is to return to the United States. The boy, Robert Emmet Souly, of Somerville, N. J., who came to join the insurgents, will probably be shipped back to New York at the request of his family and of the American state department.

## WORK OF A FRENZIED MAN

### A Missouri Tragedy That Resulted in Five Deaths.

#### WAS JEALOUS OF HIS WIFE

After Nearly Exterminating His Whole Family, The Murderer Blew Off the Top of His Own Head.

Richmond, Mo., March 23.—A tragedy resulting in the death of five members of one family is reported from Orrick, a small village thirty-five miles southwest of here. B. Rainwater, a farmer, shot and killed his wife; his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; his brother-in-law, James Thurman, and his little stepdaughter, Ethel Gentry. Then, after so nearly exterminating a whole family, the murderer blew off the top of his own head.

The tragedy occurred last night at the home of William Artman, sr., father-in-law of the murderer. The family lived a mile apart on the bank of the Missouri river, three miles south of Orrick. Last week Mrs. Artman, sr., was taken sick, and sent for her daughter, Ethel Gentry, Mrs. Rainwater's daughter by a former husband, and her mother, Mrs. Thurman, and her little stepdaughter, Ethel Gentry. Then, after so nearly exterminating a whole family, the murderer blew off the top of his own head.

The tragedy was the result of a quarrel between the man and his wife, which had been going on for some time. The man was jealous of his wife, and had been threatening to kill her for some time.

The man was a farmer, and his wife was a domestic. They had five children, all of whom were killed in the tragedy.

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## BLOCKADE HAS BEGUN;

### Crete Ships Will Be Prevented From Approaching Crete.

Canea, March 23.—The situation in Crete today may be described as one of expectancy. This morning the fact that the blockade had formally begun was generally communicated from Canea to all points in the island in the telegraphic circuit.

Crete still continues. Three Turkish soldiers who were caught in the act of pillage Saturday night Halaepa fired on the gendarmes, who returned the fire, killing one of them.

Some doubt is now expressed by officials here as to whether Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, will be able to hold out long, owing to the scarcity of provisions. It is denied by the officials that there is friction between the admirals and the consuls.

Foreign Warships at Crete. London, March 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says a strong gale is blowing across the Aegean sea, which will make the blockade exceedingly difficult.

It is reported the admirals purposely refrained from interfering with vessels which have recently landed provisions in Crete, one having discharged a cargo at Akrotiri almost under the eyes of the admirals.

The necessity of removing the Turkish troops from the island becomes more and more imperative. Absolutely nothing else, continues the correspondent, will convince the Cretans of Europe's sincerity. It may be regarded as certain that they will even prevent the departure of the Greek army by force until the Turks have gone. There is no time to be lost. It is impossible that Greece and Turkey could long support the armies they have mobilized. Each will favor provoking a struggle to seeing its troops starve.

The American Tariff. Arouses the German Press to a Spirit of Animosity. Berlin, March 23.—The German press displays special interest in the new American tariff. The Cologne Gazette publishes the text of the bill, and all leading newspapers publish extracts from it, and editorials on the subject. These latter breathe a spirit of fierce animosity, and a strong desire for reprisals. The Kleiner Journal says: "If this bill becomes a law, Europe, and especially Germany, must feel it to be an intentional blow in the face. A large part of our exports is thereby prohibited, and exports of another part is rendered extremely difficult. Many of our industries will be forced to close their doors, and the quality of our production, raise the quality of their goods and specialize. This will require a period of experiment and delay. In the meanwhile, much of the commerce and industry will be lost."

Referring to the currency plans of the United States, the Kleiner Journal says: "We deem silver to be a danger to gold countries, especially to Germany, even greater than the tariff. The remainder of our commerce in America will be put on a shifting basis, and gold countries are threatened to our vital interests by the United States. Our holdings in the Northern Pacific railway alone amount to 2,000,000 marks, and billions of German capital will be imperilled."

The Tagblatt, National Zeitung, Cologne Gazette, Weiser Zeitung, and Hamburger Nachrichten publish similar articles.

A MURDER AVENGED. Pearl Bryan's Slaying Died on the Scaffold. Newport, Ky., March 23.—The murder of Pearl Bryan, fourteen months ago, was avenged today. Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling were executed at 11:45 A. M. from the same scaffold. There was a double bar, but only one lever, and when Sheriff Plummer pulled the lever, both men dropped the same instant. Walling, however, lingered a moment longer than Jackson. The neck of neither was broken, and both struggled hard in the process of strangulation.

## EIGHTY LIVES ARE LOST

### An Ocean Tragedy of Exceptional Horror.

#### ONLY FOUR WERE RESCUED

Terrible Experience of Those on the Ill-Fated Ville Ste. Nazaire—Was Unseaworthy When She Left Port.

New York, March 23.—Of eighty-two persons comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer Ville Ste. Nazaire, which sailed from this port March 6 for Port au Prince, Hayti, only four are known to have survived the disaster which befell the craft a few hours later. These four passed through an experience such as fortunately has been the lot of but few, seeing one after another of the thirty-one others who left the steamer in a large boat perish of exposure to the cold or die of hunger, some suffering during the seven days in which they drifted helplessly with out sail or compass, panga that drove them to madness before death came to their relief.

Among the survivors is Senor Tagado, a San Domingian, who was compelled to witness the death of his wife and four children without being able to alleviate their sufferings. What became of the forty-four persons besides those mentioned above can only be surmised, although there is a remote possibility that one or more of the three boats which they left the sinking steamer in the midst of fierce storm off Cape Hatteras, had been picked up by a sailing vessel.

The Ville Ste. Nazaire was a single-screw bark-rigged steamer of 2,640 tons register. She was owned by the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique Generale. The accident vividly recalls the fate of the same company's steamer Ville de Havre, which went down November 23, 1873, with 226 people on board. The Ville Ste. Nazaire was commanded by Captain Jagneux, a sailor of experience and ability. Hard weather was experienced from the start, and the sea was so rough until the water began pouring into and over her, and it was determined to abandon her. The passengers and crew took four boats, the fifth having been crushed in the attempt to lower it.

There had been no time to provision the boats, and the men were in the midst of a storm the transfer was made. Captain Berri, manager of the West Indian line of the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique Generale, was one of the 35 men who embarked in the larger of the boats, and upon him devolved the duty of looking after the safety of so many souls. He, Senor Tagado, Lantz, the third engineer, and Maire, the ship's doctor, are the only ones surviving. They were brought to Perth Amboy yesterday by the schooner Hilda, which came upon them March 14, as they were drifting at sea, and rescued bodies of four of their fellow-passengers in a small boat. The survivors were almost dead from starvation and exposure, and were too weak to relieve the small boat of the weight of the corpses.

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The St. Nazaire cleared from New York for Port au Prince on March 6. On the following day, according to the story told by one of the survivors, the leak was discovered, but it was not thought to be sufficiently serious to warrant a return to port. By the middle of the second day, however, the leak had increased to a dangerous extent, and a portion of the cargo on the side of the vessel was damaged by the water, which had commenced to pour in in great quantities. A terrible storm arose on the night of the second day, and the heavy seas, together with the leak, rendered the vessel's progress impossible. Realizing that the ship was doomed, the captain ordered the four lifeboats to be lowered, and into them crowded the passengers and crew. The boats were soon swept apart by the wind and waves.

The boat which was found by the Hilda six days after the sinking of the steamer is the only one of the four boats that has been heard of. Thirty-five persons, it is said, were crowded into the boat from the survivors were taken. One by one all but the two rescue men died from exposure, hunger, or were swept into the deep by waves which broke over the small boat. The bodies of the dozen who died in the boat during the first days of its terrible voyage were thrown overboard by the survivors. But those who without the elements and managed to live without food or drink, at last became too weak to rid the boat of its ghastly freight, and were compelled for days to gaze upon the stiffened corpses of their unfortunate companions. Agent Forget, of the French line, is doing all in his power to make the survivors comfortable.

Captain Berri, who is 55 years of age and a trusted employe of the French line, is under the care of a doctor. The physician found his patient's throat fearfully parched and his lungs in the same condition. After examination, the doctor said that with careful treatment he might recover. It would be over a week, however, before he could take any solid food. The captain's body is covered with bruises from being thrown about the boat while she was tempest-tossed.

Decombed by the Pope. Rome, March 23.—The pope has conferred decorations upon several French officials who saved Roman Catholic religious houses during the Athens fire.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

### Douwing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a fair trade in speculative wheat the past week, the market being subject to frequent but moderate changes. The feeling manifested was, on the whole, firm, though at times the market exhibited rather an easy undertone, the week closing with about 1 1/2c advance. There has been fair buying of late by certain interests which has led many traders to believe that the market is having support from operators who of late have favored the short side, and a doubt this buying was something of a power this week. Conditions of supply and demand have not changed since our last review, and certainly do not warrant lower prices for wheat. Values may drag a little lower, owing to lack of speculative support, but national laws cannot be ignored. Such important matters in business matter than in normal life. It is assuredly certain that American supplies of wheat will be more nearly exhausted before next harvest than at any time since the late European war. It is equally certain that the amount of wheat in this country has decreased from the first of the year, or during the close season, 12,929,000 bushels, and should it continue to decrease only in the same proportion till the first week in May (and it is almost certain to decrease some millions more when spring shipments begin), it will stand at that time 29,493,000 bushels, compared with 55,458,000 bushels last year at the same time. It will be the smallest stock in the first week of May in twelve out of fifteen years.

Market Quotations. Portland, Or., March 23, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.35; Graham, \$5.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, \$7.90; Valley, 70c per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 36@37c. Hay—Timothy, \$13 to 13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.00 to 12.00; wheat and oat, \$9.00 to 11 per ton. Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50 per cwt; brewing, \$18 to 19. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26. Butter—Creamery, 45@50c; dairy, 30@40c; stock, 15@20c per roll. Potatoes—Oregon Burbank, 60@70c; Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cwt for Merced; new potatoes, 6@7c per pound. Onions—\$1.75 to 2.00 per cwt. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50 @ 3.00; geese, \$3.50 to 4.50; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, \$3.00 to 4.00 per dozen. Eggs—Oregon, 9@9 1/2c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13@14c per pound. Wool—Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cows, \$2.25 to 2.50; dressed beef, 4 @ 5 1/2c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00 @ 3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2 @ 6c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25 @ 3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50 @ 3.00; dressed, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per cwt. Seattle, Wash., March 23, 1897. Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23 @ 24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 ton. Corn—Whole, \$19 per ton; cracked, \$19 @ 20; feed meal, \$19 @ 20. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.35; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$29. Hay—Puguet smut, per ton, \$10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15 @ 17c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$17 @ 18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40 @ 50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs., \$1.50; peas, per 100 lbs., \$2.00. Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs., \$4.00. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pounds, hens, 11c; dressed, 10 @ 11c; ducks, \$4.00 @ 5.00; dressed turkeys, 15. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 12 1/2c. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 4 1/2 @ 5c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep, 7c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4 1/2 @ 6c; salmon, 6 @ 6c; salmon trout, 7 @ 10c; flounders and soles, 3 @ 4c. Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2 @ 12c; corned beef, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound. San Francisco, March 23, 1897. Potatoes—Salinas Burbank, 90c @ \$1.10; Early Rose, 70 @ 80c; River Burbank, 60 @ 70c; sweets, \$1.25 @ 1.75 per cwt. Onions—\$1.50 to 2.00 per cwt. Eggs—Ranch, 11 @ 12 1/2c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 15 @ 16c; do seconds, 15 @ 16c; fancy dairy, 14 @ 14 1/2c; seconds, 12 @ 13c. Cheese—Fancy mild, 7c; fat to goods, 6 @ 8c; Young America, 8 @ 9c; Eastern, 14 @ 14 1/2c. Wool—Choice mountain, 6 @ 7c; poor do, 4 @ 5c; San Joaquin plains, 3 @ 5c; do foothill, 6 @ 8c per pound. Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7 @ 10; best barley, \$7.00 @ 8.50; alfalfa, \$5 @ 8; clover, \$6 @ 8; compressed wheat, \$6 @ 8.50; do oat, \$4 @ 7 per ton. Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1 @ 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$3 @ 4. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$3 @ 3.25; seedlings do, 75c @ 1.25; common lemons, 75c @ \$1.00; good to choice, \$1.50 @ 2.00; fancy, \$2.25 per box. Apples—Good to choice, \$1 @ 1.75; fancy, \$2 per box.