

DALLAS HOLOCAUST

Fifteen Children Perished in the Flames.

BURNING OF ORPHANS' HOME

Further Particulars of the Terrible Affair—Flames Spread So Rapidly Little Ones Could Not Be Saved.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 19.—Fifteen little boys are dead as a result of last night's fire at the Buckner Orphans' Home, and the others are seriously burned and badly crushed. None of the injured, it is thought, cannot recover. The awfulness of the holocaust was not fully realized until today.

The fire, which commenced at 10 o'clock Friday night and raged until the boys' dormitory was destroyed, did not cool enough for search for the bodies in the ashes until early this morning. At that time it was thought only five children had been burned to death. When the ashes had cooled enough to admit of a search, scores of sympathizing friends and neighbors began the sad task of finding the bodies of the five whom it was known had perished. The search had been hardly instituted when the terrible truth that there were more than five bodies in the ashes appeared. The search continued until dawn, when fifteen bodies had been found.

When the fire was discovered, the alarm spread through the dormitories, and 300 children rushed hither and thither in the wildest fright and panic-stricken confusion. The halls, porches and stairway landings were thick with the scorching smoke. The building had stood for a number of years, and was as dry as kindling, and burned with fearful rapidity. The wind was blowing from the southeast, which drove the fire into the building. It was eating its way to the three principal stairways as soon as it was discovered, and the little fellows on the second floor of the west wing were cut off from any avenue of escape except the windows. This was where 110 boys, between the ages of 6 and 14, were asleep in their dormitories, many of them being upstairs, but they were the larger ones, the smallest children being quartered on the lower floor, with a view to such an emergency. Even with the precaution, some of the smaller ones were burned to death, not being awakened by the alarm, or being in such a demoralized state from childish terror that they did not know how to make their way out.

Those with the most presence of mind followed the larger ones, who jumped through the windows. A few had the presence of mind to save enough of their clothes, but most of them escaped in their night garments. The panic-stricken little ones did not stop even after they were taken out of the burning building, but fled in their wild terror, as if some nameless horror were pursuing them, across mud and fields in every direction. Some went to neighbor's houses as far as half a mile away, and others were found staggering along the lanes in their scant nightclothes, crying as if their little hearts would break.

The people from the neighborhood found the little fellows who had not reached shelter by their cries, and brought them back to the home. The loss on the buildings and contents is light, about \$8,000, with insurance. The home will be rebuilt.

LEADVILLE'S RUIN.

Pumps Full-d and Mines Allowed to Fill With Water.

Denver, Jan. 19.—A special to the Times from Leadville, Colo., says:

"The crisis in the troubles Leadville has undergone since June has been reached and a calamity far worse than the strike of metallic miners here has overtaken the camp. For the first time in fifteen years the immense pumps that drained the mines of Carbonate hill, the wealthy center of Leadville, have been entirely pulled out, while the pipe line connections are to be removed at once. The Maid of Erin pumps had a capacity of 1,300 gallons of water a minute, and depending upon them were nearly all the great mines of Carbonate hill. There are miles of workings on Carbonate hill, and these will probably fill slowly, so that the down-town workings may not be reached by the rush of waters for a month or two. It is, however, only a question of time, and one month will undoubtedly find many mines idle as a result of the flood."

Floods in Illinois.

Princeton, Ill., Jan. 19.—The waters of the Illinois and Bureau rivers rose rapidly last night and today, and have caused much damage. A portion of Hennepin canal embankment, thrown up along Bureau river, to turn the river from its natural bed, was washed out, and the overflow is now running through the unfinished portion of the canal, causing much damage. It will be some time before the flow can be stopped, as the locks of the canal are yet without gates. Along the Illinois river, farm lands have been overflowed, and large numbers of horses and cattle are reported drowned.

Storms in Michigan.

Detroit, Jan. 19.—Unusually heavy winds were experienced all over Michigan today. Conditions developed into a severe blizzard in the northern portion. At Marquette, the temperature fell twenty-two degrees in ten hours, and two feet of snow fell. In Western Michigan, gales and snow storms prevail. At Jackson, the roof was blown off the malt-house of Haehle's brewery, doing \$1,000 damage, and leaving 10,000 bushels of malt exposed.

STORY OF ETHEL GILLIAM.

William Gray, of Palouse City, Vouches for Its Truth.

Walla Walla, Jan. 19.—William Gray, of Palouse City, who is in Walla Walla undergoing medicinal treatment, recently told the Statesman the story of Ethel Gilliam, a girl who lives with her parents ten miles east of Palouse. The family is poor but honest and reliable, the parents being devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Last August this little girl was taken ill, and after three weeks, apparently died, and the story goes. For three hours she had every appearance of death. She then slowly revived, but was totally blind. She told her parents that she had been in heaven and seen Jesus and the angels and many friends who had gone before. There she saw a tree of life and a river of life. There were little children in the tree eating the fruit. Each inhabitant wore a crown bearing his or her name. The little girl saw a crown with her name on it, hanging up, and reached for it, but Jesus told her she would have to go back to earth and fulfill her mission. He wanted her to teach his people.

Although blind this girl can read by passing her fingers over the printed or written page, and can describe persons whose pictures were handed to her. The latter power was first discovered by J. B. Cawthorn, a photographer, whose mother lives in Walla Walla. He told the marvelous story to a Sunday school in Palouse City, and Mr. Gray and wife, hearing it, drove out to the home of the girl to see for themselves. Mr. Gray first handed the sick girl his watch, and she told him that it was a gold watch, and the time of day, by passing her fingers over the glass. To make sure that her power was genuine, a paper was held between her face and a photograph that Mr. Gray handed to her, and she described the picture perfectly as that of an old gentleman with gray whiskers, wearing a dark suit and cravat. She read from books and papers handed to her by the use of her fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray tell many other wonderful things in relation to this child. She has now been ill 100 days, and has not been able to digest any food.

As references for the truth of the story, Mr. Gray gave the names of Rev. A. Y. Skee, pastor of the S. M. E. church, of Palouse; Rev. J. G. Kerrick, of La Grande, Or.; H. A. Gray, Thomas Cox and J. B. Cawthorn, of Palouse.

AT THE INAUGURATION.

What It Will Cost a Spectator to See the Ceremonies.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Washingtonians who are making an effort to arrange the inaugural ceremonies of Mr. McKinley so that none can complain, are disturbed by statements circulated in certain parts of the country to the effect that extortionate rates are to be exacted of those who come here to witness the inauguration ceremonies. Speaking to an Associated Press reporter today, Chairman Bell said:

"If the people insist on making their own arrangements, the inaugural committee cannot be held responsible, but I can assure any one who will address Colonel L. P. Wright, chairman of the committee on public comfort, that he will secure for them the best of accommodations at reasonable rates. He has listed already accommodations for from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, mostly in private houses, which are well located, and which are supplied with all modern conveniences. The list is daily increasing. The rates will average about as follows: For lodging only, \$1 per day for beds and 75 cents for cots; \$1.25 to \$1.50 for lodging and breakfast, and \$2.50 per day for lodging and meals. Good horses for the parade may be hired for from \$5 to \$10. If persons have equipments it will be well to bring them, although such as they may not possess will be supplied by the committee at moderate cost."

Earthquake in Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 19.—An earthquake this afternoon was productive of a remarkable scene at the Tenth-avenue Baptist church. Rev. C. M. Hill, the pastor, was just closing an eloquent sermon. Just as he asked the congregation in an impressive manner what account they would render of their stewardship, the building began to quake until it seemed that the roof would fall in. In a moment all was confusion. Some of the congregation ran for the doors; others fell on their knees to pray, while others, with faces pale, stood waiting for what seemed to many to be certain death. Deacon Joseph Plaw attempted to calm the assemblage. He asked why there should be fear, if they had heeded the words of their shepherd, and were ready for the end. He said that they should rejoice if the end came and found them prepared. The speaker quickly restored quiet, and when he had finished, all joined in prayers of thanksgiving.

Dervishes on the Move.

Rome, Jan. 19.—Massowah advises as to the effect that a body of Dervishes, believed to be the advance guard of the entire Dervish forces, has entered the Kedaref district, and is moving on Agordat. The Italian government is concentrating all the troops available near Agordat, which is well defended.

Cleaned Out a Town.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 19.—Late last night robbers took in the town of Newkirk, north of here. Saloons were robbed of all the money and quantities of whisky and beer. Residences were entered and many things were taken out. The officers think the robbers came into town yesterday under the guise of tramps. Five tramps were arrested here yesterday for highway robbery. They are supposed to be members of an organized gang.

HOUSE MAY KILL IT.

Little Chance of Favorable Action on Homestead Bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The supporters of the free homestead bill fear that the measure has been killed, so far as this congress is concerned, by the action of Speaker Reed in referring it to the house committee on public lands for the consideration of the senate amendments. The house committee is not strongly in favor of the plan. That committee voted to report the bill to the house by a majority of only one, when it provided only for free homes for the Oklahoma settlers.

The senate amendments greatly widen the scope of the bill, extending its provisions to all public land states, and it is doubtful whether the house committee will sanction the changes.

The bill's supporters fear that if the committee does not make an adverse report, it will keep the bill and take no action on it before adjournment, which course would effectually dispose of it.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The proceedings in the house today were very tame. It was private bill day, but the whole time was consumed in passing through the house bills favorably acted upon in committee of the whole before the holiday recess. The widow of the late Major-General Gibbon was the beneficiary of one of the bills passed carrying \$100 per month, and the widow of Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols, of another, carrying \$75 per month. The free homestead bill, which came back to the house with senate amendments, was referred under a ruling of the chair to the committee on public lands.

Age for Retirement.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A bill fixing the age for retirement from the classified civil service was introduced by Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts. It provides that any officer in the classified service held by a person who at the time of the passage of the act is over 62 years of age, shall become vacant in three years. Any office in the service shall hereafter become vacant when the person holding it becomes 65 years old. Veterans of the civil war and their widows are excepted from the provision.

For the Purchase of Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Representative Spencer of Mississippi, has introduced in the house a bill as follows:

"The secretary of state is hereby authorized to offer to the government of Spain a sum of money not to exceed \$200,000,000 for the purchase of the island of Cuba. And the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of pending negotiations, is hereby appropriated."

WAS BLOWN TO BITS.

Dynamite Exploded in Miner Dendau's Cabin.

Seattle, Jan. 18.—In attempting to throw out a few sticks of dynamite by placing them on a hot stove, F. Dendau was instantly killed and horribly mutilated at Black Diamond Thursday morning about 10 o'clock. Dendau, who is in the employ of Lawson Bros., took ten sticks of the explosive to his cabin to warm them up. From that time until noon he was alone, and the exact manner in which the accident occurred can never be known, but during the noon hour, when all hands were at dinner, a terrific explosion was heard. Everybody rushed out and found the entire side and part of the roof of Dendau's cabin had been torn away and hurled against the side of another cabin sixty feet distant. The interior of what remained of the cabin was a total wreck, everything in shreds and fragments, with the body of Dendau in the midst. Some flying missile, presumably a bit of the stove, entered his head near the right eye, going directly through the skull and leaving a hole two inches square; the right leg was broken in two places between the hip and knee, and the flesh of the whole right side hung in tatters. Death must have been instantaneous.

BLUE CUT ROBBERY.

Alleged Leader Claims There is a Conspiracy to Convict Him.

Kansas City, Jan. 18.—John Kennedy who was indicted as the leader of the gang which twice held up and robbed Chicago & Alton trains at Blue Cut, wrote out and signed a statement today charging that there was a conspiracy to convict him. There seems to be some grounds to substantiate his statement as regards John Lead, an important witness against him. It is given out, moreover, from authoritative sources that the robbers secured almost \$30,000, and not \$2,300, as first claimed by the express company. For the conviction of the men concerned, it is also said big rewards have been offered. In 1882, Lead, who lives in the Blue Cut locality, was convicted of perjury in falsely swearing that three of his neighbors had been connected in the Jesse James train robbery of that year near Independence. Lead is a state witness in the present case.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Today, a ukase was published which refers to the necessity of the resumption of the mintage. It seems likely that the council's decision on the currency question will be prolonged, and as the country is anxious to settle the doubts which have arisen as to the cash value of gold coins, it orders the minting of imperials of a value of 15 instead of 19 roubles, these coins, however, being of exactly the same weight and fineness as existing coins.

THE FALL OF SANTA CLARA

Important Cuban City Captured by Gomez.

NOW MOVING ON HAVANA

Spaniards Lost Sixteen Hundred in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—Cuban Loss is Reported Larger.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Press this morning claims to have received news, through private channels, that General Maximo Gomez stormed and captured the important city of Santa Clara, on January 9, and is now moving on Havana with 18,000 men. The famous cavalry leader, Quintin Bandera, was mortally wounded, the Press says, and General Luque, commanding the Spanish troops, was also wounded.

The news received last night said the losses are: Spanish, estimated killed and wounded, 900; prisoners, 700; cannon captured, 18; battle standards, 4; rifles in the Spanish arsenal, 5,000, with plenty of ammunition.

Cubans killed and wounded, 1,500, which is 600 more than the Spanish loss. The Press quotes Carlos Roloff as saying the report is credible. The junta has no news.

New York, Jan. 18.—According to the Press' advices, the garrison of Santa Clara had been reduced to 2,000 men, while Gomez had 8,000, 6,000 being armed. On January 5, he invested the city, which was well fortified. Gomez sent the infantry under General Rabi to the west of the city. The cavalry, 400 strong, under Quintin Bandera, was placed on the other three sides, its main strength being on the east. On the 6th, 7th and 8th there were skirmishes, General Luque being wounded on the latter day.

On the 9th, at daybreak, the Cubans closed in on the town and the cavalry charged over the earthworks and put the enemy to flight. Bandera fell while leading his men, and died soon after. Gomez gave his men only a night's rest. Then, leaving a garrison of 1,500 men, he pushed on to the west. Those of his men who had no weapons were armed from the Spanish arsenal, so that in fighting men he was nearly as strong as before the battle.

No sooner had the news of the fall of Santa Clara reached the planters around about than they began to flock to Gomez's standard. Every mile he went he got new recruits.

The news received last night said he had an army of 18,000 men, well equipped.

The March on Havana.

New York, Jan. 18.—A Havana dispatch to the World says: Couriers who have slipped through the Spanish lines in Matanzas province bring news that General Gomez is undoubtedly marching on Havana slowly but surely, and that his advance guard is laying in waste the country as it proceeds. The people of Havana are at last becoming alarmed at the situation, and all who possibly can have already left the place.

HE DIED AT HIS POST.

U. S. Minister Willis Succumbed to a Lingering Illness.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Advices just received from Honolulu per steamship Monowai are as follows:

Honolulu, Jan. 6.—United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at 8:30 A. M., January 5, after an illness covering several months.

In April last the minister and his family left Hawaii for a visit to their home at Louisville. While in San Francisco on the return trip, the minister contracted a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs. This was the immediate cause of his death. At noon of October 31, while leaving church, his horse ran away and threw Mr. Willis to the ground. He was taken to a physician's office and he soon recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Waikiki. He never left it again. The fever increased and the cold taken in San Francisco developed into pneumonia. This settled so firmly on the lungs that it could not be checked. All human effort was expended without avail. Three physicians labored incessantly, and held frequent conferences on the case. A few days before Christmas, the case was pronounced hopeless.

Soon after the death of the minister this morning, all the consular, government and shipping flags were lowered to half-mast. Expressions of regret were general, and his wife and son have the sympathy of the whole community.

Vetoed by the President.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president today sent to the house his veto of the bill to establish a new division of the eastern judicial district in Texas and to provide for courts at Beaumont, Tex.

Approved by the President.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president has approved the act providing for the purchase of public lands for reservoirs, and the act granting a pension to the widow of General H. P. Vanclve.

To Punish the King of Benin.

London, Jan. 18.—The Daily News announces that Lord Salisbury has consented to a punitive attack on the king of Benin by the Niger coast protectorate, on account of the massacre of a British expedition. The attack will be delayed about a month until the arrival of fresh officers from England.

There is talk of furnishing electric power to the City of Mexico from peat beds nine miles distant, owned by Boston interests.

LAND FOR EVERYBODY.

The Free Homestead Bill Has Passed the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate today passed the measure known as the free-homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holiday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the Western states, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all the public lands acquired from Indians, free of payment to the government, beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 33,207,541, which would have yielded the government, at the prices heretofore established, \$35,343,006. To offset this statement it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Western senators in the main favored the bill as an extension of the general homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Platt of Connecticut and Vilas. As the bill passed in the house it covered only lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma but as passed today the bill includes all Indian lands. The final vote taken by agreement at 4 P. M., showed a decisive majority in favor of the measure.

Following the disposition of this bill, which had held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Morgan sought to have the Nicaragua canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote which to some extent was a test of strength of the bill itself. On Morgan's motion to take up the bill, the vote was 33 to 6, or less than a quorum, so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed the strength of the measure.

During the day Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the properties of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies now belong to the United States, by reason of alleged defaults in payment of bonds.

A resolution by Cullom, calling on the civil service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports, was adopted.

Grout Bill in the House.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grout bill, which was under consideration for a time yesterday, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The advocates of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product sailing under false colors, and the opponents argued that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent and invade the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce. Those who supported the measure were Messrs. Northway, Morse, Lacey, Hainer, Willis, Grosvenor and Henderson. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Cooper, Tucker, Cannon, Boatner, Clardy and Williams. The bill is as follows:

"That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese, not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as those articles or substances that had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced there in original packages or otherwise, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine except in such manner as will advise a customer of its real character."

Will Not Surrender.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban junta, today received a long letter from his uncle, Salvador de Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, who, by inference, gives a denial to the reports that the insurgents are willing to negotiate terms of peace on any other basis than absolute independence. The letter says, in part:

"We will renew our offensive campaign in a few days. Gomez has left me to enter Santa Clara with reinforcements and munitions of war. He will go further west. Our situation is most prosperous, and if we had plenty of ammunition, not only for rifles, but for cannon, and in Camaguey a dynamite cannon, the railroads would be destroyed and the few garrisoned inland towns would be abandoned by the enemy, and they would be confined to the coast. As I expect to receive these war materials from abroad, we very soon will drive them to the sea and be in a position to tell them, when they depart, our last good-bye."

German Syndicate in Japan.

London, Jan. 18.—It is reported in a Berlin dispatch that word has been received from Tokio that twenty German firms of engineers and shipbuilders in Japan have formed a syndicate to contract for the work of the military and naval equipment to which Japan will devote the war indemnity.

Of the 300,000 fossil insects collected from all over the world it is said that only twenty of these are of the butterfly.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The past week has proved an unsteady one in the wheat markets. While there has been no weakening in the basic position of wheat, and while, indeed, the position today is stronger than a week since, the bears have upon two or three occasions raided the markets and broken prices. To our minds these fluctuations prove nothing against the deal. We don't know but prices will be lower, and are not talking about what will be the results, but we write of the foundation of the markets, and dealers must manage the rest. The winter wheat, usually two-thirds of the aggregate crop, is depleted to smaller remains in farmers' hands than for years. Consumption must soon resort to spring wheat, and that reserve is undoubtedly small. We are breaking away slowly from foreign prices and before harvest it will be a home demand and supply.

According to expert testimony many of the believers in wheat who have been watching the upward march of values for the past two months have been rather doubtful of its stability, in view of the cheapness of other cereals and their product. The fact that corn has entered the list as a competitor for bread consumption led to a halt in the advance and many traders were greatly influenced by this circumstance. The argument is made that flour is being adulterated to such an extent with corn meal, and the call for corn meal is increasing at such a rate that the demand for cash wheat will gradually become curtailed, and, with a lessening of the demand, perforce a decline in price. One writer in discussing this phase of the wheat situation asserts that such a use for corn meal and other substitutions for wheat must be only credited to restricted areas. The theory advanced is that poor people who would most likely use this adulterated article as a human food do not buy flour, and hence the first argument falls to the ground.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Jan. 19, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.50; graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, 83@84c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c. Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10; wheat, \$8.00@10 per ton. Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$20. Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22 1/2@30c. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.50 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$3.50. Onions—85c per sack. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen. Eggs—Oregon, 17 1/2@18 per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound. Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c. Hops—9@10c per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@4 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 fencers, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.00@4.50 per cwt. Veal—Net, small, 6c; large, 5 1/2c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19, 1897.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25. Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$24@25 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$24; oilcake meal, \$28. Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$13. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1@1.25. Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8 1/2c; dressed, 10@13c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15@16c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 16c; Eastern, 19c per dozen. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 6c per pound; lamb, 6c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c. Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound. San Francisco, Jan. 19, 1897. Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 70@80c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 60@75c; sweets, \$1.50@1.60 per cental. Onions—60@85c per cental. Eggs—Store, 21@23c; ranch, 24@27. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c; do seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@16c. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11@11 1/2c; fair to good, 8@10c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 13@14c.