

AND FOR STARVING MINERS

Both Houses Vote for Relief Appropriations.

VOTE ALMOST UNANIMOUS

House Bill Appropriates \$175,000 and the Senate Bill \$350,000—Secretary of War Given Full Control.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Congress has passed the petition of Portland, Or., for an appropriation for transportation of supplies to the starving Klondikers. The bill which passed the house appropriates \$175,000, and the senate resolution \$350,000. It will be necessary before either becomes a law, for congress to get together on a common basis.

The house bill encountered practically no opposition. As passed, the sum carried by it is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war for the purchase, transportation and distribution of subsistence stores. It provides that these subsistence stores may be sold at prices fixed by the secretary of war, or donated where the people are unable to pay for them. It empowers him to purchase reindeer and employ drivers not citizens of the United States, and allows him to dispose of the reindeer.

Representative Cannon brought forward the bill, and Sayers and Bailey spoke in favor of it. Cannon submitted to the house a statement prepared by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, one of the agents of the commissioner of education, who was in the region as late as September 15, that there would be no suffering as far up the river as Fort Yukon, but that the food supply on the Upper Yukon would not last beyond March, and he indorsed the recommendation of the secretary of war that food be sent in by reindeer via Dyea. Cannon said:

"Whether these miners are in American or British territory, whether they are American or British subjects, if they are starving, it does not become the American congress to hesitate about voting them relief."

The bill was passed without division, although there were scattering noes when the speaker called for the negative vote.

Secretary Alger was on the floor during the debate. Hawley, of the military affairs committee, reported to the senate the McBride relief resolution. The committee struck out all but the enacting clause, and amended the resolution by appropriating \$250,000, which is to be used by the secretary of war for the purchase of subsistence and supplies and for their transportation and distribution, the consent of the Canadian government first to be obtained to pass over Canadian territory. The resolution further provided that the supplies are to be distributed among the needy miners as the secretary of war may determine, and that the supplies are to be transported by means of reindeer, the reindeer to be sold after they have performed their service.

Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was adopted.

Secretary Alger, in anticipation of immediate action by congress, has begun to prepare plans for carrying out the intent of the bill. To this end, this afternoon he sent a telegram to General Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, at Vancouver barracks, directing him to send two or three competent officers of the army to Dyea and vicinity to reconnoiter and report to the department how supplies can be sent across the passes to Dawson.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be controller of the currency.

The Day in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the senate today, Pritchard, chairman of the civil service investigating committee, delivered a brief speech upon the execution of the civil service law, as developed by his committee.

Frye, of the committee on commerce, favorably reported and the senate passed a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or construct a suitable boat for the revenue service on the Yukon, to cost not to exceed \$40,000.

Cannon of Utah offered and had passed a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate information regarding filibustering off the coast of Florida.

In the House.

In the house Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, secured unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill passed by the senate yesterday to prohibit pelagic sealing by citizens of the United States. He explained its scope and purposes and the necessity for its enactment.

Hopkins thought a time limit should be placed on the operation of the act, so that in case negotiations with Great Britain should collapse, our citizens should not be at a disadvantage.

Johnson made a vigorous speech of an hour in opposition to the bill. He argued that the effect of this bill and the negotiations now being conducted would be the bolstering up of two great British industries, one in Behring sea and the other in London. The present bill was not worth protecting. The purpose was to build up a new herd. He declared that Canada would only be willing to join with us in prohibiting pelagic sealing on condition that we should allow her to write our tariff

NOT THE END OF IT.

Rejection of Hawaiian Treaty Will Not Settle the Question.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who while a member of the Harrison cabinet negotiated the first treaty for annexing Hawaii to the United States, and who has since visited the islands and taken much interest in their acquisition, when asked as to the status of the annexation question, said:

"The opponents in congress of Hawaiian annexation will not have disposed of the question by voting against and defeating this measure. They must decide what shall be the policy and conduct of the United States toward the islands for the future. Having refused the application of the island government for incorporation into our Union, such an act necessarily carries with it the right of the former to determine its own political destiny, uninfluenced by considerations affecting the United States."

"But such a course would present embarrassments to congress of no small moment. During the last administration of President Cleveland the house of representatives resolved that 'foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States.' During that session the senate went a step further and declared that 'any intervention in the political affairs of the islands by any government would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.'"

"These utterances were in line with the policy of our government for half a century, but it is possible and competent for congress to change the policy of the government at any time. Its rejection of annexation would in effect nullify the declarations cited, but there would still be another serious embarrassment to be disposed of, to-wit, the reciprocity treaty. It would be easy to annul the commercial clauses of that convention, which would be in harmony with the views long cherished by many of our public men, but the political clauses of that treaty present a different question. They are two in number:

"First, a stipulation on the part of Hawaii not to lease, dispose or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory to any other government, and, second, to grant to the United States the exclusive right to Pearl harbor as a coaling and naval station."

"The first of these political clauses might terminate with the treaty, and after the rejection of annexation it would be inconsequent on our part to insist upon its maintenance. The second clause, however, is held by the senators who ratified the treaty to be a permanent grant. The renunciation of the reciprocity treaty would still leave us with the grant of Pearl harbor. It is the only place suitable for a naval station in those islands or anywhere within a radius of 2,000 miles."

"Whatever may be the sentiment of the American people as to annexation, I doubt whether any considerable body of them would approve of the surrender of this very valuable station for our growing navy, and for which we have paid so dear a price in our reciprocity arrangements. And yet, with the rejection of annexation we must look forward to the certainty of its eventual surrender, as its occupation by us would be impossible with the islands under the domination of another powerful government."

"Even if the treaty is rejected by the United States, it will not be difficult for the present Hawaiian government to maintain itself against local opposition. The property interests, which are almost exclusively held by the white residents and foreigners, will control the government so long as it maintains its independence. But it is plain that the islands cannot long maintain their autonomy. The present most threatening danger is from Japan. That country may be perfectly sincere in its declaration that it does not seek the annexation of the islands, but the current events, if not checked, will lead inevitably to that result."

"But I do not think the islands will pass under the dominion of Japan. If the people of American origin now in control of the government are rejected by congress, they will, in my opinion, turn to their kinsmen, the English and Canadians. They have learned from the colonial history of Great Britain that wherever the British flag goes there follows low taxation, just laws and honest government."

"While I have no information as to the purpose of the present Hawaiian rulers, I feel sure that when it is finally determined that they are not to be annexed to the United States, they will lose no time in opening negotiations with Great Britain, and the result of those negotiations will be neither slow nor uncertain."

"Mr. Seward, one of the most far-sighted of our statesmen, declared in sight of a quarter of a century ago: 'The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's history.'"

Still Watching Rivera.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—When General Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader, who was recently released from Cabanas fortress by royal pardon, arrived here bound for Cadiz, he was not allowed to land. A tailor was sent for and went aboard, taking clothing for General Rivera.

Los Angeles, Dec. 20.—The relatives of Ira F. Hodson, the Mankato, Kan., man who has disappeared in Southern California, went to Riverside yesterday to settle the question of identification of the man found murdered there. They failed to identify the remains as those of Hodson, although several persons, who saw a photograph of the murdered man were positive it was Hodson.

PAID THE PENALTY.

The Child-Murderer, William Carr, Hanged at Liberty, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.—William Carr, child murderer, was hanged at the Clay county courthouse at Liberty this morning.

Carr passed a restless night. When breakfast was brought to him he turned from it with disgust, lighted a cigar and stood for a long time looking out of his window. Presently an undertaker arrived and asked Carr what disposed of him he wanted made of his body. "Let my wife take care of it," he exclaimed, with a sob.

His spiritual advisers followed and urged him to face his fate like a man. The Bible was read to the prisoner, which was followed by the singing of a hymn, during which time Carr trembled like a child.

Carr presented a pitiable sight as he was finally led to the gallows, but braced himself spontaneously and went through the ordeal with comparative show of strength.

The sheriff pulled the trigger at 10:34, and two minutes later the life had gone out of the child murderer. His neck was broken, cracking like a whip cord.

Following the first momentary lull after the drop had fallen, the 800 spectators, as if moved by a single impulse, rushed forward, calling, crying, shrieking and laughing as they surged upon the gallows and packed close around the dangling corpse. The men were angry, and they cursed one another, tried to force themselves up the gallows steps and cried and hooted at the sheriff.

Finally, in their excitement, the crowd attempted to break down the barricade surrounding the scaffold. Sheriff Hymon rushed through the first breach and excitedly warned the crowd against any further advance. The sheriff's deputies ranged about him and the crowd halted for a moment. Then suddenly, with one accord, a mighty scream went up and surging forward swept back the guards and burst their way through the frail stockade.

Once in the street, the crowd gave vent to its feelings with further shouts, but finally dispersed without further trouble, and what for some moments looked like a small-sized riot, ended quietly.

William Carr's Crime.

Kansas City, Dec. 20.—William Carr's crime was one of the most brutal and unprovoked in the history of the state. His capture and execution followed with fitting dispatch.

On October 13 last the body of Belle Carr, a 3-year-old child by the murderer's first wife, was found on a sandbar in the Missouri river, near Kansas City. The crime remained a complete mystery until October 23 when Carr was arrested at his home. He at first denied his guilt, but when brought to Kansas City to prevent a lynching, broke down and confessed.

Later, Carr, who is a gaunt backwoodsman, 37 years of age, told without the least show of emotion how he had carried the child from its home, tied its arms and limbs securely, corded a heavy stone to the little one's breast, and then, not heeding her query: "What are you going to do, papa?" threw her into the water. He admitted that Mrs. Carr told him to get rid of the child, and it developed that she had been brutal to Belle, but Carr maintained stoutly that his wife had no hand in the crime.

For a time Carr delighted in his notoriety, and talked glibly to his visitors of the crime. This followed by a spell during which he begged to be done away with without delay. At his trial Carr was convicted promptly, and since then he has weakened perceptibly, and only a week ago Sunday tried to commit suicide by swallowing pounded glass.

Jury Saw Luertger's Vats.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Judging from the small crowd in attendance at the opening of the Luertger trial, public interest in the proceedings has fallen off greatly. The courtroom was not more than half filled when Attorney Harmon resumed the opening address for the defendant. At the conclusion of Harmon's speech, the court adjourned for the day and the jury was driven to the sausage factory, where they spent the afternoon inspecting the gloomy cellars and sausage vats, in one of which Luertger is charged with having boiled the dead body of his wife to a pulp.

The Assassination of Terriss.

London, Dec. 20.—Richard Arthur Prince, known as "Mad Archer," who yesterday stabbed and killed Albert Terriss, the well-known actor, was arraigned at the police station today, and remanded until Wednesday next. Policeman Bragg testified that the prisoner said he had stabbed Terriss for revenge, as the actor had debarred him from employment for ten years past.

French Deputies Arrested.

Paris, Dec. 20.—In consequence of the report of the parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the financial and especially the Panama dealing of members of parliament, M. Antide Royo, representing the fifth district of Marseilles, and M. Planteau Le Saint and Gaillard, former members of the chamber of deputies, have been arrested.

Gambling Concession Extended.

New York, Dec. 20.—A special to the Herald from Monte Carlo says: There is good authority for stating that a further concession for 50 years has been granted to the Casino company.

Threw Vitrol at a Model.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The famous model, Lucie Huguier, has had her beauty destroyed by vitrol thrown at her by another model, named Juicicelli, in a fit of jealousy.

PENSIONS FOR ALL.

And at the Same Time Save the Government Millions.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The passage of the pension appropriation bill does not by any means end the agitation upon that subject in this session of congress. Representative Howe, of New York, has thrown down the gauntlet with a bill only ten lines long that repeals all present pension laws and substitutes a provision that all honorably discharged Union soldiers who are dependent upon their own labor for support and who are incapacitated because of disability to fully earn a support and who shall make affidavit to that effect shall receive a pension of \$12 a month. All other Union soldiers who hold an honorable discharge shall receive \$8 a month. No provision is made for widows or children. The pension roll under this law, although it would embrace all of the soldiers who served in the federal army, would only require an expenditure of about one-half the present cost of pensions. This bill will be vigorously pushed, and it will have the support of a large number of soldiers who are not entitled to pension under the present law. It will not be fought by the very large number of pensioners who would receive as much as they do now, and if those who receive more make too prominent a fight they will arouse very urgent opposition to themselves and active support of the bill from those soldiers who are not injuriously affected. It has long been a matter of opinion of a great number of these men that the government should be just as grateful to one valiant soldier as to another and that the man who bore arms should stand upon terms of equality, so far as the material evidence of their country's gratitude is concerned. The bill also disposes of the business of all pension attorneys. It likewise does away with the necessity for the millions of dollars expended yearly in making examinations, investigations, and passing upon the claims, the difference between the two rates resting entirely upon the affidavit of the applicant. The saving to the government would amount to more than the deficit has ever been in one year and four-fifths of the present pensioners among the old soldiers themselves would not be injuriously affected, while about 200,000 veterans who do not receive a pension now would be entitled to one under the provision of the bill.

MATTER OF REVENUE.

Alcohol in the Arts Subject of a Debate in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today by the submission by Platt of Connecticut of the report of the special joint committee of the senate and house appointed to investigate the use of alcohol in the arts. It developed that a wide divergence of opinion existed among the senators as the practicability, from the point of view of the government revenue, of reducing the present tax upon alcohol used in the arts. Hoar, who favors such a reduction, expressed the opinion that if congress would lay aside political considerations and deal with the liquor question courageously and honestly by the imposition of an additional tax of a dollar a barrel on beer, the question of the government's revenue would take care of itself. Vest strenuously opposed any additional tax on beer. A joint resolution, accepting the invitation of Norway to participate in an international fisheries exposition next year, was passed.

Under a special order, 138 private pension bills were passed.

The house today completed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, excepting the paragraph relating to civil service. By agreement, the debate on this latter paragraph will go over until after the holidays. Two amendments were adopted. The bill, as reported, abolishes the assay office at Deadwood, S. D., and the mints at Carson City and New Orleans. Today, the representatives of the two former states made a vigorous and successful fight to keep the appropriations for Deadwood and Carson City. The appropriation committee was beaten in each instance.

Warship Sent to Navassa.

New York, Dec. 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The investigation of the conditions existing on Navassa island will be begun by Commander McCall, commanding the cruiser Marblehead, on Monday of next week, it being claimed that laborers are treated in an inhuman manner. At the same time there is no intention on the part of the authorities to leave American interests in Hayti unguarded. Orders have been issued by Secretary Long directing the Detroit to leave Key West on Monday next for Port au Prince to relieve the Marblehead. The Marblehead will go on the filibustering patrol until the Detroit arrives, when the Marblehead will be sent to Navassa island.

Children Burned to Death.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 20.—The residence of Patrick Leahy burned early this morning, and five of his children, the oldest but 9 years, perished. Mrs. Leahy and a boy named Frank, aged 5, were saved. It is supposed Leahy dropped a lighted lamp, which he was accustomed to carry around the house.

Madrid, Dec. 20.—The man who was found the other day in a ditch near Sargossa with hands and feet tied and dressed as a woman, and who had traveled with General Weyler, has confessed that he was tied and dressed in woman's clothing by three members of a secret society because he had failed to assassinate General Weyler. The latter says he was warned of the plot and was conscious through the journey that he was being followed by an assassin.

INDIANS IN OREGON.

Reports From Klamath, Siletz and Grand Ronde Agents.

Joseph Emery, United States Indian agent at Klamath agency, in his annual report to the commissioner of Indian affairs, speaks of the great improvement that has been made in the matter of agriculture. There was also a good crop of rye and oats, and more land had been fenced and more buildings erected than in any former year. There have been also other improvements and more would have been made if there had been a sufficient supply of lumber. The Indians on the reservation show a disposition to live in better houses than heretofore. More attention is being given to stockraising than usual, and a marked increase has been observed in the herds. Some purchases of thoroughbred cattle have been made, and the Indians show a disposition to take care of them.

The agent also reports the gratifying results of the two schools of that agency. One hundred and fifty-two children were in attendance at the Klamath school, and 103 at the Yainax school. The Klamath Indians are thrown upon their resources, as all allowances ceased 12 years ago. Three-fourths of them are industrious and law-abiding, and are making their way very well. They are engaged in hauling freight and other work, besides agriculture. The total number of Indians on the reservation is 1,020, an increase of 59 over last year. A better system of waterworks and heating apparatus is recommended for the Klamath school.

Bailey Gaither, agent at Siletz, reports that the population at that agency is 486, a decrease of 12. He also reports that the Indians have been working, and were employed in picking hops and packing fish at the cannery which has been constructed near the mouth of the Siletz river. The Indians received during the year \$15,563 from various sources, including \$5,858 annuity from the government.

He reports a great deal of confusion among the Indians who claim to own land of dead allottees, as 116 have died since the allotment was completed, making about 9,000 acres of land for the Indians to quarrel over. In some cases there is no question as to who are the legal heirs; but in the majority there are a number of claimants, and it is very difficult to determine the relationship of any of the claimants. The agent says it is a means of considerable annoyance, and will grow more so unless some simpler and less expensive method of adjustment is devised. At present, application is made to the state courts to determine who are the heirs, and it is usually so expensive that it excludes the Indian from any means of determining his rights.

Mr. Gaither reports gratifying work from the schools, and says that there is not sufficient room in the buildings at the present time.

Andrew Kershaw, the superintendent in charge of the Grande Ronde agency, says there has been steady progress in the school work there, and he also speaks very highly of the industrial work of the pupils. He shows that there has been a decrease in the population during the year, but the reservation is in general good order.

Oregon Notes.

During November, 312 carload lots of freight were shipped over the Elgin branch of the O. R. & N.

The stockyards at the Linnton cannery have become a great resort for seagulls and crows. Hundreds of these birds haunt the yards in search of food. The authorities of Lakeview, in Lake county, are improving the streets of that town with gravel. It is estimated that the cost of the improvements will be \$600.

The Lane county rock crusher is at work near Goshen, where rock is being crushed to repair the road near Canas sawe. About 800 feet of new road will be built.

An Ashland man is over among the Klamath Indians, endeavoring to gather 100 dogs to be sent to Alaska in the spring. The dogs of the Indians being accustomed to hardships and food of dried fish are thought to be hardy enough for the northern climate.

Residents of Walla walla county report a run of salmon which began within the past week. A run of salmon this late in the season is very unusual in that county. The fish are large and have deep red sides, and have other unusual characteristics. They are headed for Walla walla lake and are very plentiful.

The Santiam News gives the following account of the courageous efforts of Mrs. Mack, who resides near that place, in trying to save her little son, Frank, from drowning. The lad was dragging a plank on a footlog, crossing a deep but narrow stream, between their house and the residence of Mr. A. Biggs, who lives near, and in some way fell in the stream. The youngest boy, Wallace, screamed for his mother, who came running to their assistance, and jumped into the stream to save the now drowning boy. She missed him as he floated past, got in deep water herself, and but for the timely assistance of Mr. Biggs would have drowned. She was rescued with difficulty, just as she was sinking the last time. The boy floated down stream till in coming in contact with some overhanging willows, he managed to pull himself ashore.

There was not exactly a tidal wave at Seaside, Clatsop county, Thursday, but during the high tide the wind blew the waves high upon the beach, and one unusually large one broke over the knoll near the bathhouses and sent tons of water into the camping grove. The water ran back as far as the Estes, Allen and Kopp cottages. A number of people were watching the surf at the ducking, but none were injured, and the damage to property was comparatively slight.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 717-719 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

The Chicago wheat market is in an unusual condition. During last week December wheat sold at premium of from 3 to 12c, over cash wheat at New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and other points. At one time the premium at Duluth was 15c. With such premiums it is a wonder that men like Armour and Wears should take the risk of selling December and buying the cash wheat in the Northwest when the cost of getting it here from Minneapolis by rail is not over 7c to 8c? They not only get the profit in the difference, but also run the risk of the bulls changing their minds and leaving the wheat here, or at least a good part of the 5,000,000 bushels that will be here by the end of the month. They know that there is a good prospect of a large yielding demand before another crop is harvested. This will give them a chance to secure fancy premiums for all the good milling wheat they may have on hand the same as last spring. In addition they get the storage. They believe in merchandising wheat the same as any other article, and when a profit presents itself they are not slow to get into the territory tributary to other markets and take the wheat away from them. There never has been such a chance in years, and they have taken advantage of it and run the risk of the wheat grading. Not only has the bulge brought in free offerings from the Northwest, where over 1,000,000 bushels have been bought within a week, but it has stimulated holders in the winter wheat country to send their wheat here. The howling about the grading made them timid about risking December sales, and last week brought out offers of more wheat than was supposed to be in the country.

This will place a larger quantity in the visible supply and give the bulls a chance to see what they actually is and enable them to make better plans for the future.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$10@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$13.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@13; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—18@25c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11@12c; Young America, 12@13c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.25 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6.50; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—5@14c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 26@22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$7.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4 1/2@5c; small, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 28c; ranch, 16@18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; California, 9@10c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 28c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 7c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per box; peaches, 75@80c; pines, 55@60c; pears, 75c@1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound.

Hops—10@14c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@23c; California bran, \$17.00@18.00 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1.90@2.00 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 22@23c; ranch, 27@30c; Eastern, 14@19c; duck, 20@25c per dozen.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, \$5.50@3.00; California lemons, choice, \$1.25@2.25; do common, 50c@1 per box.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12 1/2c; milk to good, 7@8c per pound.

Hay—Wheat, 12@14c; wheat and oat, \$11@14c; oat, \$10@12c; river barley, \$7@8c; best barley, \$10@12c; alfalfa, \$2.50@10c; clover, \$5.50@12c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25c@1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@50c; lemons, 50@75c; peaches, 50c@1; pears, 75c@1 per box; plums, 20@35c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 55c@60c; do seconds, 34@35c; fancy dairy, 50@57c; good to choice, 35@40c per pound.

Potatoes—No.