

BRINK OF A CIVIL WAR

Austria and Hungary Apparently Drifting Apart.

CZECHS PROPOSE TRIPLE EMPIRE

Factions Drawing Up for a Great Struggle—Can the Emperor Bring Order Out of Chaos?

London, Dec. 7.—International questions have been temporarily overshadowed by the gravity of the situation in Austria, where things are as gloomy as imaginable. In addition to the imminence of a civil war, the next few hours may possibly witness a revolution in the relations between Austria and Hungary, which might mean the reconstruction of the map of Europe. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the factions are drawing up like contending armies. The Germans have appealed to their compatriots on both sides of the frontier, and have apparently prepared to run all risks to keep the hated Czechs in subjection. The Czechs make no secret of the fact that their final aim is to abolish the dual empire, and to make it a triple empire by placing Bohemia on an equal footing with Austria and Hungary. To grant these demands would set Hungary on fire and destroy the foundation of the present imperial system. It looks as though the employment of force is the only solution of the question, but against which faction will it be used?

The question of the provisional Ausgleich bill (or agreement to prolong for a year, instead of 10 years, the compact between Austria and Hungary, pending arrangements for a longer compact), is, if possible, more grave than the threatened civil war. The Hungarian diet has given Baron von Gautschie von Frankenthurn, the Austrian premier, till Monday next in which to state whether he can reasonably expect the Ausgleich bill to pass, and, failing a decisive answer, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, will introduce Monday a bill whereby Hungary will act independently as regards the duties to be levied, continuance of commercial relations with Austria and the charter of the Austro-Hungarian bank. This compact between the two portions of the dual state may be maintained temporarily. Hungary will establish her claim to the right of independently disposing of these questions.

It is easy to see that victory will only whet the Hungarian appetite, and that it will be a short step to the dissolution of Austria, which, in turn, will hurl Europe into a furnace of terrible possibilities.

Apparently the only hope of escape is that the personal ascendancy of the old emperor will once again enable him to solve an apparently impossible situation. Failing in this, the reichsrath will be dissolved and a reign of absolutism will begin in Austria, and, technically, Hungary will have resumed her independence, the first step toward a federation, as distinguished from a dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Rioting in Bohemia.

Prague, Dec. 7.—At Taber last night Czechs attacked the houses of Hebrews and broke the windows of a synagogue. Several rioters were arrested. The local force of gendarmes were called upon to assist in restoring order. A mob of over 1,000 persons at Brannau last evening attacked the houses of Czechs, and in spite of the efforts of the gendarmes smashed the windows and did other damage. Quiet was not restored until midnight. In Prague the military patrol was fired upon, but none of the patrol was wounded.

THE GREAT TYPHOON.

Further Particulars of the Disaster in the Philippines.

Seattle, Dec. 7.—The steamer Kagoshima Maru arrived here today, 16 days from Yokohama, bringing Oriental advices up to November 19. The following additional particulars have been received of the terrible typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands October 6, devastating the province of Leyte, Manila, and causing the death of several hundred persons.

About 250 Europeans are reported to have perished, and the number of native victims is put at from 400 to 600. The typhoon seems to have done its worst damage at Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, where the whole town was converted into a mass of ruins. The bodies of 120 Europeans were recovered. The government house, treasury, barracks, etc., were destroyed. The coast is strewn with the wreckage of vessels torn to pieces by the hurricane. It was reported that the town of Hemoni, 6,000 inhabitants, had disappeared.

Assaulted With a Ball Bat.

Junction City, Kan., Dec. 7.—Corporal Fennell, battery B, Fourth artillery, at Fort Riley, died last night. Fennell was one of the two victims whom Private Leach, of the same battery, some days ago, endeavored to kill with a ball bat, attacking them while they slept. Fennell's skull was broken. Private Riley had his jaw fractured, but will recover. The tragedy is the outcome of a drunken quarrel.

Dark Palouse Crime.

Palouse, Wash., Dec. 7.—An unknown man was found dead yesterday on the track of the Northern Pacific, one mile south. The body was mangled beyond recognition. The man was 5 feet 8 inches, dressed in a blue checked suit, sack coat and brown overcoat. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the man came to his death by having his throat cut, but whether by his own hand or the hand of another they could not say. A bloody knife.

DOWN TO REAL WORK

Senate and House Attend to Actual Business—Money Takes Oath of Office.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A new member, in H. DeSoto Money, of Mississippi, was introduced in the senate today, and, after some brief criticism of the form of his credentials, the oath of office was administered to him.

During the session, 108 bills, many of which were private pension measures, were introduced, in addition to several joint resolutions and some senate resolutions.

An interesting contest for precedence in consideration of Lodge's immigration bill and the proposed legislation to confer authority upon the president to act for the protection of the government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific was pending at the close of the session. The probability is that it will be amicably arranged before the senate convenes tomorrow.

The session of the house today, though it lasted but two hours, witnessed a very lively skirmish over the question of distributing the president's message to the various committees clothed with jurisdiction over the subjects dealt with. The conflict of authority came between the ways and means committee and the banking and currency committee. The battle raged all along the line. During the day Grosvenor of Ohio fired the first gun against the civil service law, and this also brought the friends and enemies of that measure into action. Johnson of Indiana, in a ringing warning, declared that if a bill to emasculate the civil service law was passed, it would meet the presidential veto.

Eventually Dingley, in deference to the opposition of the members of the banking and currency committee, agreed to a modification of the order of distribution, so as to send to the ways and means committee all matters relating to the "revenues, the bonded debt of the country and the treaties affecting the revenues." The resolution was then adopted.

After the session Chairman Walker claimed he had won a decisive victory, and that his committee, under the order, would have jurisdiction of a measure, as he explained it, to convert the greenbacks into gold certificates. But members of the ways and means committee insisted that the changes of verbiage in the order would not affect their jurisdiction, and that a measure such as the president suggested, if introduced in the house, would be referred by the speaker to their committee.

MESSAGE SUITS SPANIARDS.

McKinley's Cuban Attitude Is Entirely Satisfactory.

New York, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

President McKinley's message is received quietly. Satisfaction is felt in official circles over the statement that the recognition of either belligerency or independence is not justifiable under present conditions. The credit which the president gives for conducting the war on humane principles and for improving the conditions of the reconcentrados will strengthen Captain-General Blanco in carrying out his policy. The official feeling may be summarized in the statement that the government does not now fear the embarrassment which come from action by the United States before instructions from Madrid could be carried into effect. The hint of ultimate intervention causes some uneasiness and discussion has already arisen over what is meant by "reasonable time," but palace officials do not interpret it as likely to prevent the application of autonomy within the time needed for carrying out the detail of the system as directed from Madrid.

Autonomists, reformists and conservatives who support Sagasta and Blanco will make the message the basis of a movement for the early union of all parties to uphold the hands of the government in its colonial policy. Commercial interests are pleased with the pacific tone of the message, though not taking it as a conclusive settlement.

Fired a Bullet Into His Brain.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 9.—A special from Helena to the Miner says: Judge Horace R. Buck, associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, shot himself through the right eye about midnight at his home in Lennox, a suburb of Helena. He spent the evening with a party of friends at a neighbor's house, seeming to be very cheerful upon returning home. After chatting for a while with his family he went to his room, and soon afterwards the shot that ended his life was heard. His wife ran upstairs and found him lying on the floor dead.

The judge had been breaking down in health for some time, and it is supposed he was seized with a sudden impulse to end his existence. He was 44 years of age, a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and a graduate of Yale. He came to Montana in 1879.

French Expedition Massacred.

Brussels, Dec. 9.—The Mouvement Geographique today announces that it learns that part of a French expedition, under Major Marchand, while on its way to the Nile, has been massacred near Dahengabea. The survivors of the party, it is added, retreated.

Kansas Pacific Sale.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Morgan today introduced a resolution requesting the president to obtain a postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific "until such time as will give Congress reasonable time to consider and act upon his recommendation."

The Coliseum at Rome was built by Vespasian to accommodate 10,000 spectators. It covers five and a half acres, and was 120 feet high.

GENERAL PANDO SHOT

Spaniards Discredit It in the Absence of Proofs.

SPANISH DEFEAT AT MATANZAS

Santa Clara the Reported Scene of Pando's Last Fight—Smallpox in San Domingo.

New York, Dec. 6.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: A report that General Pando, who was placed in charge of military operations in Cuba by General Blanco, has been killed in an engagement with insurgents in Santa Clara province, has just reached Havana. This has caused the utmost excitement in palace and social circles, and every effort is being made to get news from General Pando's force to verify the startling news.

No details of the killing of the commander have been received, but the statement is that he was shot in a battle with insurgents while on the march from Sagua la Grande to the southern coast of Santa Clara, where he was to take a ship for Manzanillo.

Officers at the palace declare that the story must be thoroughly confirmed before they will believe it. General Pando's plan was to march right through the heart of the territory where General Gomez's forces are said to have control. Simultaneously with the report of Pando's death came news of a battle near Matanzas in which the Spanish forces were driven from the field. This engagement was bitterly fought, and it is asserted that the losses of the Spaniards was very heavy.

The same report says the Cubans will not allow any cane grinding, and also that the Spanish towns do not favor grinding, because they hold the zones of cultivation and grow tobacco with cheap labor, which they would lose if the reconcentrados return to work on the estates.

A letter received by a local paper from a correspondent in the East gives news of big fighting last week near Bayamo between the rebel Chief Rabi and General Linares. General Rabi had only 600 men when General Linares had two columns. No details of the fight are at hand, but the Spanish loss is said to have been heavy, one column being nearly destroyed.

A force of 1,000 Spaniards, with artillery, have forced the rebels into the hills of Pinar del Rio. They must remain there or come out and fight, a thing the Spanish commanders think they are not likely to do. Small bands are still moving about with great caution.

Reports of the condition and movements of rebels in the east are most conflicting. It is said that Gomez is coming west with 40,000 men, but it is also said that Gomez is still at the camp where he has been for the last 10 months, and is being attended by Dr. Candea, staff surgeon.

Smallpox in San Domingo.

Havana, Dec. 6.—The deplorable condition of the country grows more and more apparent. Refugees and reconcentrados are growing more and more miserable. According to reports from San Domingo smallpox is making terrible ravages among the reconcentrados. Since April last more than 4,000 have died in the city alone, to say nothing of the suburban towns, which are likewise affected.

The local authorities take no steps whatever to check the mortality. The streets of the city are thronged with famine stricken wretches, who succumb to disease under perhaps some lonely porch, and sometimes fall dead in the gutter, where they remain.

DUE TO THE KLONDIKE RUSH.

Big War in Passenger Rates to Arrive Soon.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2.—The war in passenger rates between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is likely to continue, and railroad men look for the liveliest kind of cutting in rates further west, owing to the big rush to the Klondike. A well-known railroad man said today that since the rate dropped to \$7, reductions in fares will likely result as far west as Portland. The nominal rate is \$49.70 second-class on the St. Paul road, and \$59.70 first-class. With \$7 from Chicago to St. Paul as a basis, the fare will probably be changed to \$47 second-class and \$57 first-class. He added that this was merely a preliminary for the establishment of an entirely new schedule of rates to the West January 1, which will be much lower. All the roads are preparing to make special rates to the points nearest the Klondike region, and each road is after all there is in it.

Outlaws Were Frustrated.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: "Advices were received here this morning of an attempt to hold up and rob a passenger train on the Mexican National railroad near Monterey, Mexico, by nine masked and well-armed Mexicans. The passengers made resistance, and the outlaws were unsuccessful. They are being pursued by soldiers, and if captured will be shot."

Killed Her Babies.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Anna Niggle, the young wife of S. Niggle, a picture frame dealer, living at 738 Jackson street, tonight killed her two babies, one aged 3 years, and one aged 6 months, by smothering them with illuminating gas. The woman attempted to commit suicide in the same manner, and the returning husband found his children dead and his wife in an unconscious condition. She may recover.

OREGON STATE NEWS.

Brief Review of the Week Throughout the State.

Salem has at last a chamber of commerce organized and in working order. The government improvement work at Bandon has stopped, the appropriation having been fully expended.

An old-fashioned freight train arrived in Lakeview from the south last week. It consisted of 10 wagons and 32 horses.

The entrance to Coos bay harbor is marked by a new whistling buoy—placed there by the lighthouse tender Manzanita last week.

During the recent heavy storms the oyster beds at Willapa harbor were buried in drifting sands until at least half the crop will be lost.

The Baker-Canyon Telephone Company now has the long-distance line between Baker City and the Grant county town in working order.

Lyons' broomhandle factory, in Coos county, shipped 40,000 of its best product to San Francisco last week. A portion of the consignment will be forwarded to Australia.

Captain Berry, the aged lighthouse keeper at Port Angeles, died in the Sisters' hospital at Port Townsend Sunday. He has been keeper of the light at Angeles for the past 20 years.

The farmers who supply the Coquille creamery received 26½ cents a pound for butter fat, delivered during October. Two thousand dollars was distributed among those who supplied the creamery.

A Polk county farmer has been experimenting with tobacco culture, and has been so successful that cigars made with tobacco grown by him are said to be as good as the average cigar smoked in Oregon.

It is said that the next grand jury in Curry county will not meet until September next. If this is the case, it is apt to be a long time before the Van Pelt will have to answer the charge of killing A. Coolidge.

A drove of about 125 nice trim young mules, which had been bought in Lake county, were secured at the low average price of \$15 per head. They will be taken to Huntington and then shipped to the Eastern market.

Joe Siver, who is making a tour of the United States from New York and return on a bicycle, was fined \$10 in Harrisburg for riding on the sidewalk. He was allowed to go on condition of his leaving the city at once.

The checks for the second dividend declared by the controller of the currency in favor of the creditors of the Dalles National bank have been received by Receiver Wilson, and are ready for delivery to the owners.

The Albany iron works is a very busy place these days. The company shipped out 10 tons of machinery last Friday, including a quartz mill manufactured for Southern Oregon mines, and machinery for the state pumping station at Salem.

One hundred and forty-four bales of hops, aggregating over 27,000 pounds, belonging to five growers in the vicinity of Laurel, were sold Monday for 13 cents per pound. Tuesday 43 bales, aggregating over 8,500 pounds, were sold to J. M. Russell & Co., for 11½ cents per pound.

The grain acreage in Jackson county for the coming year will in all likelihood surpass in extent any year in the history of Rogue river valley, and if conditions prove favorable, the greatest number of bushels of grain in the history of the county will be harvested in 1898. This, says the Tidings, is the opinion of well-informed persons.

During the last few months a Crook county firm has purchased 16,000 head of sheep, and is now handling about 22,000 head. They are all in their winter range, and each flock is within convenient distance of big stacks of hay, more than sufficient to carry them through the hardest winter. The sheep are all reported to be in fine condition and thriving.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Albert celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in Salem Monday. They were married at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1837. Mr. Albert is 82 years old, and Mrs. Albert 81. A reception was held at their home and a large number of friends paid respects to the venerable couple. The guests included seven children, besides grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The controversy between two quarrelsome members of the Vernonia church was submitted to a jury, or committee, of church members. One of the members was expelled. The other was censured and reduced from full membership to six months probation. It was ruled by the committee that no one in the Nehalem valley is entitled to church membership unless he is imbued with love and righteousness.

The Eastern Oregon Sheep Association of Baker City offers a reward of \$1,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of willfully injuring the sheep or property of any member of the association. And a further reward of \$250 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of robbing sheep camps the property of the members of the association.

Messrs. Rice, Flint & Co. have struck a vein in their Black Republic tunnel, in Michael creek mining district in Southern Oregon, showing very promising ore containing gold and copper. No assays from this lowest level has been made. The third tunnel is 210 feet, and will be pushed some 50 feet further to crescent this and another parallel vein further in. Promising ledges are being uncovered in the district. A number of placers are running light.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

German Schools in Prague Attacked by Rioters.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED

Incendiary Fires Started in All Parts of the City—Ten Thousand Soldiers Now on the Scene.

Prague, Bohemia, Dec. 6.—A proclamation establishing martial law was made in all parts of the city and suburbs today. Detachments of soldiers, headed by an officer and a police commissioner, marched from point to point. After taton on the drums the commissioner read aloud the imperial decree ordering a military government. By evening order had been restored, which has not been broken since. Throughout the early morning anarchy reigned. The window smashing and looting was varied with constant fights between the rioters and troops and police. The shops of the principal German jewelers were plundered. The rioters drank their fill in German wine cellars and then let the contents of the caskets run out.

Incendiary fires were started in many directions, and the fire brigade was kept galloping from one end of the city to the other for hours.

When the firemen arrived at the scene of a fire, the mob would drive them back.

In some cases the rioters wrecked the railroad engines. During the day special trains were employed carrying reinforcements to the scene. There are now 10,000 soldiers here, fully equipped for a long campaign.

Official returns for the 24 hours preceding show that four persons were killed and 150 dangerously wounded. Three hundred and fifty received lesser injuries. Twenty shops were burned out. The authorities are not confident of the continuance of order, the appetite of the mob having been whetted by successful plundering which has been directed in a systematic way by the leaders of secret societies. Some Jews saved their premises by placing crucifixes between lighted candles in their shop windows.

An Exciting Day.

Prague, Bohemia, Dec. 6.—This afternoon a mob attacked the German schools. The infantry fired four volleys. One report says 25 persons were killed and scores were wounded. The city is in a panic and many are fleeing. Nearly 3,000 reinforcements left Vienna for this city tonight.

CHARLES YERKES' SCHEME.

Proposes to Turn the Chicago River Into a Boulevard.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Twenty miles of docks on the lake front and the transformation of the Chicago river into a boulevard by covering it with a culvert from end to end is what Charles T. Yerkes proposes for Chicago.

The street-car magnate appeared before the city council today and vigorously opposed the proposed deepening of the river and the lowering of the tunnels. He urged that the city should grant the land front it owns between Randolph street and Park row to a corporation with \$50,000,000 cash to build 20 docks, each a mile long, which at the end of 50 years will revert to the city at the bare cost of construction.

"Build them of stone," said he, "and Chicago will have the finest docks in the world, not excepting those at Liverpool."

Mr. Yerkes frankly declared it to be his opinion that money spent to beautify the lake front is merely thrown away. If his lake front harbor plan was carried out, he suggested that the river be covered with culverts and made into a boulevard, extending from the mouth to the ends of the North and South branches, making, the speaker said, the most magnificent boulevard in the world.

BURNED TO DEATH

The Sad Fate of a Child Near North Yakima.

North Yakima, Wash., Dec. 6.—The home of State Senator Lesh, a few miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Lesh's 1½-year-old child was burned to death. The child's nurse had a very narrow escape. The fire originated in an air-tight stove in the nursery. Mr. Lesh's wife died 15 months ago in giving birth to twin girls, one of whom died three months ago, the other being the victim of last night's fire. The remains of the little one were recovered today, and the funeral will be held Saturday.

Senator Lesh started home today from Washington, where he has been for several weeks in consultation with Gardner Hubbard, president of the Moxee Company, for which Lesh is local manager.

The dwelling burned was the property of the Moxee Company, and cost \$11,000. The contents were insured for \$1,500 in two companies, but one policy for \$1,000 expired a few days ago.

Horseless carriages have been introduced in the fire department of Paris.

Life-Savers Drowned.

Margate, England, Dec. 6.—A volunteer lifeboat cazied this morning off Naylad rock. Of 14 men comprising her crew, 10 were drowned. When the accident occurred, the lifeboat was on her way to the rescue of the crew of the Persian Empire. Later in the day the Persian Empire was taken in tow for London. The Carlisle City, with which steamer the Persian Empire had been in collision, proceeded on her voyage.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-713 (Chamber of Commerce Building, Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.)]

The interest in wheat has been anything but keen outside the December deal, prices holding comparatively narrow. Taking the May delivery, which is more nearly an index of market values than is December, the undertone has been one of comparative firmness, marked late last week by the good advance and a subsequent period of uncertainty.

The world's news affecting wheat values has been on the whole favorable to higher prices.

Public stocks in this country have not been increased as rapidly as formerly; while the world's shipment to Western Europe was liberal, they were made up in great part by clearances of flour from our own coasts, phenomenally large and highly encouraging. It is believed the Australian crop will show only a small exportable surplus, there are recent reports of purchases on the Pacific coast for South Africa, and the Liverpool Corn News has published further statements pointing to the important shortage in Russia's supply of breadstuffs and feedstuffs. The Argentine exportable surplus continues a matter of uncertainty, and the trade is less interested than formerly, but of course will closely watch the movement as soon as the new crop is ready, now a matter of only a few weeks. Receipts of spring wheat in the Northwest continue large, but it is the time of the year to expect such. The cash demand for wheat and flour is fairly good.

The corn market has been a sluggish affair most of the time for a fortnight past, prices narrow, interest at a minimum, the undertone one of easiness. Increased receipts are expected now that farmers are practically through husking and shelling, and in the absence of an urgent shipping demand, outside the large offerings, speculative support is lacking. Exports are fair, but ought to be much greater, and a large visible supply acts as something of a weight on values. It is worthy of note, however, that at existing low prices a good deal of corn in the aggregate is being shipped out of Chicago. With the close of lake navigation liberal quantities will be purchased by speculators, and stored in the hold of vessels at a low rate for shipment next spring. The market has continued to hold close to the 26 cent basis, with May hesitating between 29c and 30c. Low grades by sample 24½@25½c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; Valley and Bluestem, 74@75c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.25; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$16.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@13; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—18½@25c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 30@40c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6; ducks, \$3.00@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cwt. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cwt. Hops—8@14c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; 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@5½c per pound. Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 28c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30@32c. 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, 5½c; mutton sheep, 7c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 3@4c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 35@40c; pears, 75c@1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—10@12c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22; California bran, \$17.50@18.00 per ton. Onions—New red, 1.70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1.40@1.60 per cwt. Eggs—Store, 24@26c; ranch, 27½@32c; Eastern, 15@20c; duck, 20@25c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.