BOTH HOUSES VOTE FOR RELIEF

The Secretary of War to Have Full Control of the Matter-Immediate Preparations.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Congress has heeded 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 \$250,000. 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 for the purchase, transporation 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.

Representtive 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 Mc-Bride 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 transporation and distriubtion, 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 sold after they have performed their

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 o'clock this morning. The mail-catch, army to Dyea and vicinity to recoonnoiter and report to the department how supplies can be sent across the passes to Dawson.

Sent to the Senate.

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,-

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 bour 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 herd was not worth protecting. The purpose was to build up a new herd. He declared that Canada would only be too willing to join with us in prohibiting pelagic sealing on condition that we should allow her to write our tariff

NO MORE SEALSKINS.

Important Clause in the Bill That Has Just Passed Congress.

Washington, Dec. 21.-It has been developed that the bill relating to pelagic sealing which has just passed both branches of congress, and is before the president, contains a provision of far-reaching character which has thus far escaped attention. This is an absolute prohibition of the bringing of sealskins into the United States. As the United States is the largest market in the world for sealskins this complete stoppage of the trade in this country will be a severe measure against the British and Canadian industries which take and cure the skins and then dispose of them largely in the United

When the bill was proposed it was generally supposed that its only purpose was to prohibit American citizens from carrying on pelagic scaling. This feature was the only one to attract attention during the discussions. At the adoption of the bill, however, a section was discoverd which was not restricted the direction of the secretary of war to Americans, but applies to sealskins in general, "taken in the waters mentioned in this act," which include the whole Pacific ocean. The provisions is as follows:

Section 9. That the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur sealskins, taken in waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States."

Those who are thoroughly familiar with the bill say this provision is of far more importance in its effect than the prohibition against pelagic sealing by Americans.

RELIEF BILL SIGNED.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to Aid Starving Yukoners.

Washington, Dec. 21.-Both houses of congress today passed the joint resolution for the relief of miners in the Yukon valley, Alaska, and in a short time it had received the signature of the president.

The bill appropriates \$200,000, to be expended under direction of the secretary of war in the purchase of supplies for the relief of the people in the Yukon country or other mining regions of Alaska, and for the transportation and distribution of such supplies, provided that, if the consent of the Canadian government be obtained, the secretary of war may extend the relief into Canadian territory. The resolution further provides that the supplies may be sold in that region at such prices as may be fixed by the secretary of war, or donated to those unable to pay for them. The secretary of war is authorized to use the United States army in carrying into effect the provisions of the act, to import reindeer and drivers for the transportation of supplies, and to adopt such other provisions as are practicable. The secretary is directed, Hoar, who favors such a reduction, exwhen the work shall have been completed, to sell the reindeer or turn them over to the secretary of the interior, in his discretion, and to make a detailed report to congress at the beginning of the next session of such disbursements made and results accomplished under the act.

A Northwestern Wreck.

Vail, Ia., Dec. 21.-The overland limited on the Chicago & Northwestern, which left Chicago last night, ran into an open switch near here at 6 it seems, flew out of the mail coach, which was next to the engine. The catch struck the switch lever, broke it off and opened the switch. The train was going at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The engine and mail car remained on the track, but the buffet car, two sleepers and two coaches were completely overturned on the prairie. Everybody on board was knocked about considerably, and many were scratched and bruised, but no person was killed or apparently seriously injured. A wrecking train was sent to the wreck, and within a short time the passengers were on their way to Omaha.

Report Blames Indians.

Denver, Dec. 21 -D. C. Beaman, Josiah Walbridge and Charles E. Noble, the commission appointed by Governor Adams to investigate the recent Indian troubles in the vicinity of Lity Park, filed their report with the governor this afternoon. The report is an almost complete vindication of the game wardens, and shows that the Indians were alone responsible for the bloody conflict in Routt county last month, in which several of their number were killed.

A Boston Rumor.

Boston, Dec. 21 .- A prominent German-American merchant of this city has received a private cipher cable from German capitalists advising him to sell out all his holdings in Boston immediately. It is rumored that the cable disclosed a startling coup planned by Germany, and exposed the secret destination of the mysterious German fleet. According to the dispatch, the fleet is really being sent to threaten the United States, and secure absolute supremacy of the Pacific by seizure of Hawaii and Samoa.

Earthquake in Italy.

Rome, Dec. 21 .- Strong earthquake shocks lasting twelve seconds were felt this morning. In central Italy the walls of houses split, many chimneys fell, bells rang and a panic prevailed among the inhabitants.

New York, Dec. 21,-While Mrs. Margaret Spencer was cooking on an oil stove tonight, her pet dog upset the stove. An explosion followed, and the woman was so badly burned that she

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 biil 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 betweeen the two rates resting entirely upon the afildavit 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 entitlted to one under the provision of the bill.

MATTER OF REVENUE.

Alcohol in the Arts the Subject of 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 acohol used in the arts. 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 conand 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 confessed that he was tied and dressed in woman's clothing by three members to assassinate General Weyler. The that he was being followed by an as- dered man were positive it was Hod-

NOT THE END OF IT.

Settle the Question.

Washington, Dec. 20. - Ex-Secre tary of State John W. Foster, who while a agent at Klamath agency, in his anmember of the Harrison cabinet nego- nual report to the commmissioner of tiated the first treaty for annexing Ha- Indian affairs, speaks of the great imwaii to the United States, and who provement that has been made in the has since visited the islands and taken matter of agriculture. There was also much interst in their acquisition, when a good crop of rye and oats, and more asked as to the status of the annexation land had been fenced and more buildquestion, said:

waiian annexation will not have dis- ments and more would have been made posed of the question by voting against if there had been a sufficient supply of and defeating this measure. They lumber. The Indians on the reservamust decide what shall be the policy tion show a disposition to live in bettoward the islands for the future. Hav- tention is being given to stockraising ing refused the application of the island than usual, and a marked increase has government for incorporation into our been observed in the herds. Some pur-Union, such an act necessarily carries chases of thoroughbred cattle have been with it the right of the former to de- made, and the Indians show a dispositermine its own political destiny, un- tion to take care of them. influenced by considerations affecting

the United States. "But such a course would present embarrassments to congress of no small were in attendance at the Klamath moment. During the last administra- school, and 103 at the Yainax school. tion of President Cleveland the house of representatives resolved that 'foreign intervention in the political affairs of United States.' During that session the senate went a step further and delitical 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 reciprocity treaty. It would be easy to annul the commercial clauses of that convention, which would be in har- annuity from the government. mony with the views long cherished by many of our public men, but the political clauses of that treaty present land of dead alottees, as 116 have died a different question. They are two in since the allotment was completed,

number: 'First, a stipulation on the part of Hawaii not to lease, dispose or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or the legal heirs; but in the majority other territory to any other governthere are a number of claimants, and ment, and, second, to grant to the it is very difficult to determine the re-Pearl harbor as a coaling and naval The agent says it is a means of considstation.

"The first of these political clauses might terminate with the treaty, and after the rejection of annexation it would be inconsistent 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, the school work there, and he also pressed the opinion that if congress of this very valuable station for our there has been a decrease in the populagrowing navy, and for which we have tion during the year, but the reservapaid so dear a price in our reciprocity tion is in general good order. 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 branch of the O. R. & N. 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 sideration of the legislative, executive 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 ine itably 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 plentiful. 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 negotia-tions with Great Britain, and the re-dragging a plank on a footlog, crossing sult of those negotiations will be neither slow nor uncertain.

"Mr. Seward, one of the most farsighted of our statesmen, declared in the senate a quarter of a century ago: The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond in the world's history."

Still Watching Rivers.

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., traveled with General Weyler, has man who has disappeared in Southern California, went to Riverside yesterday to settle the question of identification of a secret society because he had failed of the man found murdered there. They failed to identify the remains as latter says he was warned of the plot those of Hodson, although several perand was conscious through the journey sons, who saw a photograph of the mur-

INDIANS IN OREGON.

Rejection of Bawaiian Treaty Will Not Reports From Klamath, Silets and

Joseph Emery, United States Indian ings erected than in any former year. "The opponents in congress of Ha- There have been also other improve-

The agent also reports the gratifying results of the two schools of that agency. One hundred and fifty-two children

The Klamath Indians are thrown upon their resources, as all allowances ceased 12 years ago. Three-fourths of the islands will not be regarded with them are industrious and law-abiding, indifference by the government of the and are making their way very well. They are engaged in hauling freight and other work, besides agriculture. clared that 'any intervention in the po- 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 reoommended for the Klamath school.

Bailey Gaither, agent at Siletz, reorts 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 would still be another serious embar- which has been constructed near the rassment to be disposed of, to-wit, the mouth of the Siletz river. The Indians received during the year \$15,562 from various sources, including \$5,858

He reports a great deal of confusion among the Indians who claim to own making about 9,000 acres of land for the Indians to quarrel over. In some cases there is no question as to who are there are a number of claimants, and United States the exclusive right to lationship of any of the claimants. erable 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 | per roll. the present time.

Andrew Kershaw, the superintendent in charge of the Grande Ronde agency. says there has been steady progress in

Oregon Notes.

During November, 312 carload lots of freight were shipped over the Elgin

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 Camas swale. 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 Wallowa 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 Wallowa lake and are very The Santiam News gives the follow-

ing account of the courageous efforts of Mrs. Mack, who resides near that place, in trying to save her little son, 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 will become the chief theater of events 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 30c; Eastern, 14@19; duck, 20@25c per as she was sinking the last time. The dozen. boy floated down stream till in coming in contact with some overhanging 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 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 \$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. time, and many of them received a ducking, but none were injured, and the damage to property was comparatively slight.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago doard of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Com-nerce 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, Toldeo, Duluth and other points. At one time the premium at Duluth was 15. With such premiums is it a wonder that men like Armour and Weare 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 and conduct of the United States ter houses than heretofore. More at- 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 milling demand before another crop is harvested. This will give them a chance to secure fancy premiums for all the good millling 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 wheat here. 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 there 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, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats-Choice white, 35@36c; choice

gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$19@20; brew-

ing, \$20 per ton. Millstiffs-Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18.

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

Eggs-18@25c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 55@600; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50s

Cheese - Oregon, 111/c; Young America, 12 %c; California, 9@100 per pound.

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@ 2.25 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; I doubt whether any considerable body speaks very highly of the industrial geese, \$5.50@6.50; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 of them would approve of the surrender work of the pupils. He shows that per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per

Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 35@450 per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions-Oregon, new, red, 90c; yel-

low, 80c per cental. Hops-5@14c per pound for new erop; 1896 erop, 4@6e. Wool-Valley, 14@16c per pound;

Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20 @22c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton,

5c; spring lambs, 51/2c 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@5%c per pound. Veal-Large, 4%@5c; small, 5%@

6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter - Fancy native creamery, brick, 28c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese-Native Washington, 12 16: California, 91/2c.

Eggs-Fresh ranch, 28c. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pour hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@ 3 00; ducks, \$8.50@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, 51/2c; mutton sheep, 7c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7.

Fresh Fish-Halibut, 5@6c: salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 21/4 @4c.

Fresh Fruit-Apples, 50c@\$1.25 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 85@40o; 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@23; 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@

Citrus Fruit-Oranges, Valencias, \$1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, \$2.00@ willows, he managed to pull himself 3.00; California lemons, choice, \$1.75 @2.25; do common, 50c@\$1 per box.

Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 121/c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.. Hay-Wheat, 12@14; wheat and

oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley. \$7@8; best barley, \$10@12; knoll near the bathhouses and sent alfalfa, \$8,50@10; clover, \$8,50@10. Fresh Fruit-Apples, 25c@\$1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@50c; Isabella, 50@75c; peaches, 50c@\$1; pears, 750

Butter - Fancy creamery, do seconds, 24@25c; fancy dairy, 26@ 27c; good to choice, 22@24c per pound. Potatoes-New, in boxes, 35@85c.