

VOLUNTEERS ARE VINDICATED

Weyler's Pets Took No Part in the Havana Riots.

OUTBREAK WAS SPONTANEOUS

Caused by Violent Attacks Upon Loyal Spaniards and Army Officers by the Newspapers—Troops Still in Havana.

Havana, Jan. 24.—Since Saturday the rioters have been quiet, with the exception of a dynamite bomb exploded in the Plaza de Colon, which did no harm. The rumors that the volunteers would revolt against the government have had no foundation. Nevertheless, on Saturday and Sunday several generals arrived here from Matanzas province and from Havana province with additional reinforcements. About 15,000 men are now located within the city limits and in the outskirts.

Certain persons have circulated rumors that the volunteers would join in the riots, and have still further increased popular passion by saying that the government intended to disarm them. It has also been asserted that the volunteers would not have the ballot, because they are in the pay of the government, which is not a fact, as only buglers and a few others are paid. The rest are merchants and clerks, serving without government pay. Those responsible for circulating these rumors are interested, it is asserted, in breeding trouble between the government and the volunteers, so as to have the latter disarmed, and to be assured of 84,000 men less against the insurgents.

Now that the disturbances have quieted down, the greatest part of the troops have returned to their respective stations.

Among the government's supporters the riots are explained as spontaneous and wholly without previous arrangement. They are ascribed to the violent attacks upon not only army officers, but also upon prominent loyal Spaniards, like the Marquis of Pinar del Rio, and Madame Eva Canel, the well-known newspaper woman. The soldiers on the other hand blame the authorities for tolerating newspaper attacks prohibited by law. Though without social standing, the rioters insist upon their patriotism.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Drink-Crazed Mechanic Shoots His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 24.—Edward Duff, 40 years old, a mechanic, shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law, Mary Maher, at their home here last night, after trying to induce his wife to live with him again. He had been drinking heavily. When he called his wife left the house to avoid him. He followed and shot her. Then he returned to the house, and, going to the room where his wife's mother was sewing, unconscious of the tragedy, shot her in the neck and shoulders, killing her almost instantly.

John Reilly, who was in an adjoining room, met Duff coming from the sewing-room with a revolver in his hand. He asked him what he had done, and received as a reply a shot which grazed his neck. Reilly ran and Duff took to the street.

He passed over the body of his dead wife as he lay on the walk. He reloaded his revolver, and, seeing that the crowd was gathering, walked briskly down the street for a block, carrying the revolver exposed all the time. The news of the murder spread rapidly, and a few minutes later a patrol wagon with three officers rushed up. Duff fought like a tiger, but was disarmed and locked up.

OHIO RIVER ON A RAMPAGE.

Unusually Heavy Rains Cause a Sudden Flood.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24.—Fears are entertained here of a flood. The Ohio is rising steadily. At 6 this morning the danger line was but three feet off, but by noon this distance has been decreased by nearly 11 inches.

Much damage was done throughout the state last night by a heavy rain and wind storm. Thomas Cross, a drummer, was drowned while crossing a swollen stream near West Baden, Ind. A son of a farmer named Drury, and a negro farm hand, while riding horses across the Cumberland river fords in Jackson county, Tenn., were drowned. The Methodist church near Falmouth, Ky., was unroofed and barns and farmhouses in Garrard, Grayson, Henderson, Union and Hickman counties were damaged. The Licking, Big Sandy, Cumberland, Green and all their tributaries are booming and many are out of their banks.

Moving the Expedition.

Seattle, Jan. 24.—Arrangements have been made to send a detachment of the government Yukon expedition from this city on the steamer Signal, which sails for Skagway about February 5. The detachment will consist of two officers, 22 men and 110 pack animals. One hundred bob sleds, designed by Jack Dalton, for the use of the expedition, arrived here today from the East.

Relief for Cubans.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 24.—The National Guard of Missouri will collect money to aid in relieving suffering in Cuba. Adjutant-General Bell has appointed a committee and issued an appeal to the people for subscriptions. General Milton Moore, of Kansas City, will receive all subscriptions.

Spencer, Ind., Jan. 24.—The total loss by last night's fire is placed at \$30,000. The body of L. Dickerson was found in the ruins today.

MOB HELD IN CHECK.

Police of Paris, With the Greatest Difficulty, Preserved Order.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Today, Paris has the appearance of being in a state of siege, and 4,000 police and soldiers hold the Place de la Concord.

In anticipation of the prohibited anti-Dreyfus demonstration today, under the direction of the organizing committee appointed by the anti-Dreyfus meeting at the Tivoli Vauxhall last Monday night, stringent measures were taken by the authorities to preserve order. The Place de la Concord and the garden of the Tuilleries were held by detachments of cavalry and infantry and large forces of police.

Nothing happened until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the time announced for the meeting to protest against the pro-Dreyfus agitation in the Salle des Milles section and in the Mont Parnasse quarter. The approaches to the hall were occupied by police and mounted republican guards, while the precaution was taken of removing all chairs from the interior. The police refused admission to known anarchists, but many who were less prominent evaded police vigilance, gained admittance and created disturbances. M. Thiebaud was elected to the chair, and the noisiest disturbers of the proceedings were expelled from the hall. M. Thiebaud proposed that a wreath should be laid on the Strasbourg statue, and the proposal was greeted with cries of "Vive l'armee" and "Vive la France!"

As the disturbance continued, M. Thiebaud got a motion adopted to close the meeting. The wreath was then placed in a carriage, but the police refused to allow the crowd to follow it in a body, and divided it into small groups. In the meantime, the anarchists tried in vain to organize a fresh meeting. The wreath was placed on the statue at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon, amid perfect order.

Later in the evening the police dispersed large bodies of anti-Jewish demonstrators in the Rue de la Fayette and at the office of the Aurore, but nothing serious occurred, and there were few arrests during the day.

It is agreed on all sides that Saturday's scene in the chamber of deputies was almost without precedent, except the recent disturbances in the Austrian reichsrath. Curiously enough, Count Badeni, the ex-Austrian premier, witnessed it. He must have felt quite at home.

After the chamber was cleared 125 torn-off neckties were picked up, together with many coats that had been torn by deputies from each other's shoulders. M. Clovis Hughes, one of the deputies for the department of the Seine, had a door slammed on his fingers, which were so mutilated that he is now in the hands of a surgeon.

The scene of fighting around the tribune was unparalleled.

A CHICAGO WELCOME.

President Dole and Party Arrive in the Windy City.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—President and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, arrived in Chicago at 8:05 o'clock this morning.

A distinguished party greeted the president of the island republic on his arrival. The government was represented by Judge Grosscup, John C. Black, United States attorney; Thomas E. MacMillan, district court clerk, and Hon. Thomas W. Cridler, of the state department at Washington. Chicago was represented by Mayor Harrison, and the army and navy by Major Hiestand and Lieutenant-Commander Phelps, respectively, who were resplendent in full uniform and several pounds of gold lace.

In addition to these gentlemen, the president was welcomed by General Brooke and staff, consisting of Captain Richards and Lieutenants Dunn and McKenna; Hon. M. F. Hatch, minister to the United States from Hawaii; William Penn Nixon, Dr. Henry C. Lyman and the Chicago Hawaiian consul, W. F. Job.

President Dole's party consisted of himself, Mrs. Dole, Secretary Lauka and Dr. Dav, his physician. The following ladies were also present: Mesdames Grosscup, Harrison and Brooke.

On arrival in Chicago, the reception committee entered President Dole's private car and welcomed him to Chicago. The first to shake hands with him was Judge Grosscup, who said:

"President Dole, I am instructed by the president of the United States to welcome you here. I am pleased to introduce you to Assistant Secretary Cridler, representing the president, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago."

After the exchange of courtesies and a welcome to Chicago on behalf of the city by Mayor Harrison, President Dole cordially responded to the greeting and seemed greatly pleased with the hearty reception given to him. Mrs. Dole won the hearts of every one present by her unaffected and pleasant manner, coming out so early in the day to welcome her, and seemed to appreciate very highly the reception she received in Chicago.

The party at once proceeded in carriages to the Auditorium annex, where suite 1102 had been reserved for the guests. They will be driven to Fort Sheridan tomorrow where a parade will be given in their honor, and otherwise entertained before their departure for Washington.

Distillery Warehouse Burned.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Shortly after midnight, one of the largest warehouses of the Old Hurricane Springs distillery was destroyed by fire. Nearly 1,000 barrels of whisky was burned. The loss is about \$75,000.

Coming Around the Horn.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 25.—The steamship City of Columbia, en route from New York to Alaska with a party of goldhunters, bound for the Klondike, has arrived here without incident.

VICTORY FOR BARRETT.

Decision of Arbitrators in the Case of Vice-Consul Kellett.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—A special press correspondent at Bangkok writes as follows, under date of November 15, 1897:

"The long-awaited and much debated decision of the arbitrators in the matter of the assault upon E. V. Kellett, United States vice-consul, by Siamese soldiers at Chingrai November 19, 1896, was published yesterday in the Gazette for the first time, and this morning an English translation was posted in the American legation. Shortly after the announcement of the assault, John Barrett, United States minister resident and consul-general, opened negotiations by demanding an investigation by a mixed commission, which Siamese promptly refused. The arrival of the gunboat Machias in February, 1897, however, opened the eyes of the Siamese and hastened negotiations, for when Minister Barrett proposed to call the commission, a board of arbitration was appointed. The Machias then left the river, and the board of arbitration, composed of Mr. Barrett and Mr. Orts, who represented the Siamese government, soon proceeded to investigate the matter, sitting both at Bangkok and Chingrai. After a 20 days' session, the commission agreed upon a decision without an umpire, and the result is a decided victory for Mr. Barrett. While the commission decided that the conduct of the officers who committed the assault was to a certain extent excusable, from the excitement resulting from the unusual and imprudent steps taken by Kellett in releasing his servant from the custody of the authorities, after he had been arrested, it was agreed that the Siamese government should apologize and punish the offenders. The officers in command of the troops are to be publicly reprimanded and degraded in rank, while the men are to be deprived of pay for three months.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST FINED.

Kansas City Judge Sustains the Decision of a Lower Court.

Kansas City, Jan. 24.—In the criminal court today Judge Wofford sustained the decision of the police court fining Mrs. A. J. Baird, one of the leading Christian Scientists of this city, \$50 and costs, for failing to report a case of diphtheria. The patient, a child, had died under Mrs. Baird's treatment. Mrs. Baird was arraigned in the police court last Thursday. After examining witnesses today, Judge Wofford upheld the sentence of the lower court, and took occasion to denounce the system of Christian science. "I think," said he, "a most serious wrong has been done in the death of the child. I do not think the penalty is sufficient. If this woman is going to be turned loose on this community, I am going to let a higher court do it. I would fine her \$1,000 if I had the power to do so, under this ordinance." Mrs. Baird will appeal the case.

WILL RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

The Bank of Goldendale Voluntarily Closes Its Doors.

Goldendale, Wash., Jan. 24.—The Bank of Goldendale went out of business today, and posted conspicuously on the front door the following notice to depositors:

"The management of this institution, having decided to retire from the banking business, hereby gives notice to all local depositors to call at the side door and withdraw their deposits in full and without delay."

The First National bank was started about 10 years ago, and in 1896 went into voluntary liquidation and was succeeded by the Bank of Goldendale. The retiring of the present bank leaves Klickitat county without a bank, which is regretted by many business men.

Bryan Was a Witness.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 24.—William Jennings Bryan had made his appearance as a witness in the Draper murder trial. Upon Bryan's entrance the audience became excited, and it was with great difficulty that order was maintained. The presence of two presidential candidates of the last campaign, General Palmer and Bryan, was too much for the spectators. Bryan testified that he was in the same office with Draper for four years, and that he knew his reputation for honesty and integrity to be good. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that Draper had a violent temper, which was easily provoked.

Warlike Preparations.

London, Jan. 24.—There has been made a responsible statement that the government has decided to add 7,000 men to the navy, and that the first-class battleship Hannibal, now at Portsmouth, is to be put into commission at once. There is no official confirmation in either case.

China Promises Satisfaction.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German missionary, Homeyer, of the Nam Jung station, who was recently robbed and wounded near a place called Lang Then, has returned to Nam Jung. He is out of danger. The Chinese authorities have taken measures to protect the missionary station, and have promised satisfaction.

Priests Killed and Wounded.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Greece, Jan. 24.—At the Catholic church this evening, during vespers, a young man attacked the priests. One, Father Ernest Laitoux, was killed, another was mortally wounded, and two others injured.

Dervishes Repulsed.

Cairo, Jan. 24.—The dervishes made a raid yesterday north of Athara. They were repulsed with the loss of five killed.

VOTED FOR M'KENNA.

Overwhelming Majority Favored His Confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate today, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

In the open session an agreement was reached by the senate today that a final vote on the Teller resolution, providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars, and all pending amendments thereto should be taken next Thursday before adjournment. Vest, in charge of the resolution, first announced that an agreement had been made for the final vote Wednesday at 4 P. M., but readily agreed to a postponement of the vote until Thursday, at the suggestion of Turpie. Allison made the significant statement that an amendment to the resolution would be offered late in the discussion, but gave no intimation of the nature, scope or intent of the amendment. During the greater part of the afternoon the senate was in executive session.

There was a parliamentary struggle in the house today over the bill for the relief of the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which was brought before the house last Friday. By shrewd maneuvering its opponents succeeded in preventing action today. Previous to the consideration of this bill the house passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the territory of Alaska, and to grant a general right of way through the territory. The urgent deficiency bill was sent to conference after the silver forces, with some outside aid, had succeeded in securing in the senate amendments striking from the bill the provisions requiring the depositors of bullion at government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Meaning of the Latest News From Yokohama.

London, Jan. 24.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says:

"Japan is preparing for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis."

"It was obvious that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does, except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what it has been doing."

"It is understood that the destination of the fleet is Wei Hai Wei, and there is no doubt that the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned, shall not be disturbed by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China, they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James's Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength, and says:

"It is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against these Japanese battle-ships."

A dispatch from Shanghai says: It is stated in official quarters that Germany will make Kiao Chou an open port without exclusive privileges to Germans, and broadly on the line adopted at Hong Kong, the land being held under crown leases.

A Scientific Expedition.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Professor W. Libby, of Princeton university, proposes to conduct a scientific expedition to the Hawaiian islands during the coming summer. He will take four or five Princeton students with him, and the party will be gone four or five months. Professor Libby went to Hawaii a few years ago, and is thoroughly posted in regard to the country. He thinks there are scientific treasures on the islands, duplicates of which cannot be found anywhere else. His party will thoroughly explore the forests and other places likely to contain specimens of biological, archaeological or botanical value.

The Ohio Flood.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The river is nearly two feet above the danger line and is still rising slowly, but the tide flood is expected by daylight. At Fourth street the waves are washing in to the street. The falls are as smooth as any part of the river.

War on a Diploma Factory.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Attorney-General Aiken, of this state, has begun proceedings to revoke the charter of the Independent Medical College, of Chicago. He has filed an information in the circuit court charging that the college is usurping the powers of a corporation, and that it has issued medical diplomas without qualification of the applicants.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Four hundred thousand dollars is to be expended at once by the Illinois Steel Company in the erection of a slab mill in addition to the mammoth plant already maintained by the company. The completion of the mill will insure employment to at least 1,000 more men than are now on the company's pay-rolls.

French steamer Louis, from Cardiff for Marseilles with coal, foundered off the French coast, and the crew of 15 men were lost.

ALTERNATIVE TO ANNEXATION

We Must Take Hawaii or Leave It to Some Other Nation.

But why, some are asking, is it necessary to annex Hawaii outright to this country? Why not leave it as it is, an independent nation, with which we have favorable treaties, and in whose harbors our commerce can have all desired facilities without the grave responsibilities of actual ownership? This country and Hawaii have been getting on together well for three-quarters of a century; why disturb those relations? Why not leave things as they are?

The answer supplies itself, promptly and convincingly, says the New York Tribune. We cannot leave things as they are, because they will not stay as they are. Even now they are not as they have been. Five years ago the old Hawaiian government broke down. It had become utterly corrupt, and collapsed through its own rottenness. The islands were saved from savage anarchy only by the prompt action of a handful of men, mostly of United States origin, who organized a provisional government and appealed to the United States for help in the form of annexation. The help being denied, they undertook the desperate task of maintaining the government they had founded, in the face of overwhelming odds of foes both without and within. Thus far they have managed to hold their ground; but it is perfectly evident they cannot do so permanently. There must be a radical change in affairs, and it must come soon. What is that change to be?

Certainly there can be no restoration of the old monarchy, with its corruption and oppression and its chopping-machine, which her majesty was so eager to apply to the necks of all who differed from her views of policy. Neither can the islands be given up to the masses of the kanakas. However traceable these may be and however well they may make progress toward civilization under proper guidance, they are manifestly unfit for self-government. There can be no more ghastly mockery than to inveigh against the "half-breed" republics of South and Central America, and the negro republics of another such Cuba, and at the same time to favor the creation of the kanaka republic in the Sandwich islands. No. To keep these islands fit for use as a port of call for Pacific commerce, to say nothing of protecting the capital already invested there and developing the resources of one of the most productive regions on the face of the globe, it is absolutely necessary that some outside power should exercise authority there.

Well, then, why should not the various powers that are interested in Pacific commerce, and, therefore, in the right administration of Hawaiian affairs, unite in exercising sufficient moral and material influence upon the islands to insure a just and stable government and to keep them forever neutral, if not independent? Why, that would mean exactly such an entangling alliance as it is the traditional policy of this country to avoid. We have already specifically refused to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and France over these very islands, as well as over Cuba. We were persuaded to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and Germany over Samoa, and have got little from it but vexation of spirit. There can be no serious consideration of repeating that experiment in the case of Hawaii, where, instead of being in a triple league, we should have to be in a partnership of at least five. Why, it would be as well to seek entrance into the dreb und at once and have done with it.

Then, as a final resort, why not establish a protectorate over the islands? That would keep all other nations from interfering with them, and would give the Hawaiian government the moral support of the United States, which ought to insure its stability. Why not try that? It is curious to hear such a proposition as this made by those who doubt the constitutionality of annexing the islands. If there is no warrant for annexation, there is assuredly none, either in the constitution or elsewhere, for a protectorate. Such an arrangement would be absolutely foreign to the spirit and practice of this government—always excepting the case of Samoa, which may be taken as a "horrible example" to warn us against its repetition. So far as merely moral protectorate or "sphere of influence" is concerned, that has been exercised over Hawaii for the last 75 years, and has now reached the end of its usefulness. This country has been warning all others to keep their hands off the islands, as they are desired to come under the proprietorship of the United States. The time has now come either to fulfill that destiny or to abandon it. The government of Hawaii—the only government there is in the islands, the one which all the world recognizes as legal—declares that it does not want that system to continue longer. It wants the United States either to annex the islands itself or relinquish all claim to them, as at least three others are ready and anxious to do so.

That, then, is the case in a nutshell. This country must either take them or leave them alone. It can no longer play the part of the dog in the manger. Hawaii means to be annexed to some other nation. It offers itself first to this one. If this one does not take it, and take it now, it will offer itself to another, which will take it, and thus gain an advantage over us in the commerce of the Pacific, which we can never hope to overcome. The choice is now before the Washington government. It must be made at once, and forever.

A case has been brought in Spokane to test the law passed by the last Washington legislature requiring children to attend school.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

Wheat traders last week struggled with all kinds of foreign news, but the market remained in the same old rut, only that it became narrower. Commission men who have recently traveled all through the West and Northwest say that speculation everywhere is light. The farmers have paid off their mortgages with the money received from their crops, and the \$200,000,000 extra that Leiter helped them to get by advancing grain values has brought about a readjustment of affairs in the West.

During the early days of last week the foreign news was bearing, prices in Liverpool and on the continent declining steadily under the pressure of Argentine offerings. Friday there was a change in sentiment abroad, cables generally reporting reduced Argentine offerings and advanced prices. An estimate has been made that Argentina will only have 13,000,000 bushels to ship to the United Kingdom; 7,000,000 bushels of its surplus will go to Brazil, and the balance to other countries. This estimate does not make the surplus over 25,000,000 bushels. There are other good estimates of 46,000,000 bushels. Should Argentina have 46,000,000 to export, it will make a material difference in prices, provided the present crop prospects are everywhere maintained. In case it is only 25,000,000 bushels there will be less wheat to come in contact with arrivals from California and depress the foreign markets. Speculators are looking to the foreign situation to lead the bull movement. They want to see exports continue heavy, and the foreign buying good. The latter has not been up to expectations of late, but there is every prospect of its continuing good throughout January. One drawback to active cash transactions at the seaboard is the steady advance in cash premiums over May.

Speculators who are very friendly to the bull side take a different view of the situation. They are inclined to ignore the foreign conditions as the real leader, and are looking to the Northwest. They believe that stocks in millers' hands in Minnesota and the Dakotas are the lightest in years. Farmers' deliveries are small and country elevators stocks are not over 5,000,000 bushels. Bulls have predicted a falling off in arrivals there since December 1, but the reduction has not been fully realized, the receipts exceeding last year's.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$10@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—18@20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12@13c; Young America, 12@13c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$4.50@5.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.25 per sack. Hops—4@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 6@6c; spring lambs, 5@6c per head. 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, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 4@5c; small, 5@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, 30c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9@10c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 11c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$4.00@5.00. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$11.00; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$12. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6@6c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, navel, \$2.25@2.50 per box. San Francisco Market. Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$23@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.25@2.50 per cental. Eggs—Store, 20@22c; ranch, 23@25c; Eastern, 15@19; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11@12c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.