

# NO FREE SPEECH NOR PRESS

## Fate of Newspapers and Statesmen in France.

### THE REPUBLIC IS IN DANGER

#### Army Officers Expelled, Lawyers Disbarred and Correspondents Warned—What It Will Terminate in.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The new dictatorship has decided to suppress the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press.

This decision was announced by Meline in the chamber of deputies this afternoon.

Four newspapers tonight were notified that unless they cease discussing the Dreyfus campaign tomorrow they will be rigorously prosecuted.

A number of correspondents of foreign newspapers were warned that unless they abandon their hostile dispatches they will be expelled from France.

It is even asserted that Blowitz, the correspondent of the London Times, was also warned.

Because of his courageous action as an officer in the war department and in the Zola trial, Colonel Picquart, by a decree issued tonight, was expelled from the army and placed under three years of police surveillance.

The lawyer who advised him has been suspended from the bar.

Esterhazy has received official permission to prosecute Mathieu Dreyfus.

The announcement was made that more rigorous measures of the same high-handed policy will soon be promulgated.

Concluding his official warning, Meline said:

"I trust it will be understood that if the agitation continues after yesterday's verdict we shall be in the presence of a party issue. Enough evil has already been done internally. The life of the nation has been checked. A part of the foreign press denounces us. This must be stopped, in the interests of peace, of the army, and of our foreign relations. The government must deal with the wound it desires to heal, and it will impose silence upon everybody. It will take such disciplinary measures as the circumstances demand. Nobody can continue the agitation in good faith, and after tomorrow the government will suppress all attempts to continue it. The government is applying the laws at its disposal, and if the weapons are insufficient, it will ask for more." (Great tumult.) "The vote of this house will prove that when patriotism is involved, there are no parties. Everybody rallies under that flag."

### A CUT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

#### The Canadian Pacific Makes Low Rate to the East.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The Canadian Pacific threw a bombshell into the camp of the American railroad agents this morning by announcing that tickets would be sold from San Francisco to New York via Vancouver at \$40 first-class and \$30 second-class. The lowest first-class rates by the Central and Union Pacific are \$79. Agents here say that east-bound business by the Canadian road is slight at this season, and they don't fear demoralization, but they recognize the danger to Klondike business if these rates are enforced in the East. In fact, the Southern Pacific will have to meet the cut or see all Klondike travel go to Victoria and Seattle. Everything depends on the Chicago meeting. If the Canadian Pacific cannot be placated then the Southern Pacific will be compelled to cut the present rates nearly in half.

### Crushed to Death.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Charles Lapan, superintendent of construction on the Call building, was instantly killed this afternoon, in the freight elevator on the Third-street side of the building.

Lapan was at work in the basement, and stepped on the freight elevator. It is believed he pulled the wrong rope, and when the elevator started up, attempted to jump out. His body was caught between the floor of the elevator and the first floor and was terribly crushed. Death must have been instantaneous, for his whole chest was crushed to a pulp.

### Will Not Sell Cuba.

London, Feb. 28.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says that he has found by an exhaustive canvass that all parties are amazed and indignant at the suggestion that Spain should sell Cuba, saying that it meant that the monarchy would be menaced by an irresistible popular movement supported by the army and navy. The financiers make the practical objection that, as the Cuban debt is almost entirely held by Spaniards, the price suggested would not satisfy half the compensation required. None of the ministers would entertain the suggestion.

### Shipment From Canadian Points.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Canadian government has decided to permit Canadian goods to be shipped from Vancouver and Victoria in American vessels free of duty by St. Michaels to the Yukon for the coming season. An order to this effect has been sent to the customs office on the coast. The order applies to the Yukon route by St. Michaels, and does not include Skagway.

### Tacoma, Feb. 28.—The Midnight Sun is the name of a tiny craft about to sail for Alaska from Tacoma. The boat is flat bottomed, 24 feet long, 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep, provided with side paddle-wheels, a two-horse power boiler and a steam engine. Only her two owners will go in her with their outfits.

### SHOT AT KING GEORGE.

#### Desperate Attempt of Would-Be-Assassins, Who Escaped.

Athens, March 1.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to assassinate King George. The king was returning from Phaleron, at 5 o'clock in the evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, when two men, who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road, opened fire with guns upon the occupants of the carriage. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman in the arm. The coachman whipped his horses and the royal party dashed away at a gallop. The miscreants fired seven more shots after them, none of which took effect, and the king and the princess returned to the palace unhurt.

The king states that one of the assassins was dressed in gray clothing, and his majesty declares he could easily identify him. When the second shot whizzed past the carriage, the king rose and stood in front of his daughter, in order to shield her. One of the horses was slightly wounded. One of the assailants knelt in the middle of the road and aimed straight at the king, who noticed that the man's hand was shaking. The shot missed, and the king had a clear view of this man, who his majesty says was barely 20 years old. He continued to fire after the carriage until it was out of range. His companion did not leave the ditch.

### BLOWN ON THE FLATS.

#### The Oregon Struck by a Terrible Gale in Juneau Harbor.

Seattle, March 1.—The steamer Topeka arrived here tonight from Juneau. The officers of the Topeka report that in a terrific wind storm at Juneau last Sunday the steamship Oregon was blown ashore on Juneau flats. She was lying in Juneau harbor at anchor when the gale struck her, and, after straining at her anchors for some time, she began to drag, and then at tremendous speed she was hurled on the flats. Several horses were thrown heavily against the side of the vessel as she struck, and some were killed. All day she lay in that position, the passengers suffering terribly, as during the gale a dense snow storm raged. The thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero, and the fierce wind was piercing cold. When the gale abated, at high tide, the vessel was floated. Fortunately, the flats are soft, and the Oregon suffered no injury.

### LA CHAMPAGNE SAFE.

#### Anchored Off the Newfoundland Banks With Shaft Broken.

New York, March 1.—The Holland-American line steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, arrived at quarantine tonight, with Third Officer George Unsworth and nine seamen of the overdue French liner La Champagne, who were picked up from a lifeboat Thursday, February 24, in latitude 43.10 north, longitude 57 west. The men, when taken aboard the Rotterdam, were in a helpless condition, having been in the ship's lifeboat for six days and nights. The men were all more or less frost-bitten.

Unsworth stated that La Champagne broke her tail-end shaft Thursday, February 17, at 5 P. M., in latitude 45.27, longitude 51.52. The steamer being helpless, Captain Perrott anchored. The steamer was on the edge of the Newfoundland banks, and there being a possibility of the steamer not being picked up in her position, Captain Perrott decided to send a lifeboat in search of assistance.

La Champagne carried 304 passengers, and was nearly two weeks overdue.

### BURNED AT SEA.

#### Terrible Experience of Crew and Passengers of Steamer Legislator.

Boston, March 1.—The British steamer Legislator, Captain Tennant, bound from Liverpool for Colon, was burned at sea February 16, in latitude 31:23 north, longitude 44:10 west. The fire broke out February 13, and burned fiercely for three days, during which time Fireman Thomas Roberts was burned to death, Second Officer James Bateman and Seaman William Angell were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, Third Officer Martin and Steward John Gaffney went adrift in a boat, and Chief Cook Fred E. Lee, crazed by fearful burns, jumped overboard. The rest of the crew of 30 men, with two passengers, Dr. Mortimer and wife, of London, were rescued by the fruit steamer Flowergate and brought to this port, arriving here today. Four of the crew, Chief Engineer Traugher, Second Engineer John Holden, Fourth Engineer Robert Milne and Charles Ibbittson, were so severely injured that they were taken to the marine hospital upon arriving at this port. Holden is not expected to live.

### Seven Young People Killed.

Chicago, March 1.—An omnibus containing nine persons, eight of whom were young men and women, who were on their way to attend a party in the hotel at Blue Island, was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train at the Western avenue crossing south of Blue Island, at 9 o'clock tonight, and six of the pleasure-seekers were killed almost instantly. None escaped serious injury. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and approached the crossing after rounding a sharp curve.

### Alfred Tennyson's Brother.

London, March 1.—Frederick Tennyson, eldest brother of the late poet laureate, died yesterday.

### The Nunez Filibusters.

Tampa, Fla., March 1.—General Emile Nunez, Dr. Nunez, J. Ecartaya, John O'Brien and five members of the late Cuban expedition, arrived here this afternoon from Key West. Mr. Ecartaya reports matters on the island as satisfactory to the Cuban cause.

### A CLASH INEVITABLE.

#### Costa Rica and Nicaragua Apparently Upon the Verge of War.

New York, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: Advice received today from Costa Rica state that at a banquet given on Sunday night, President Iglesias said the situation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is such that war is inevitable.

Further advices from Costa Rica say that on February 20 there was a large popular demonstration in which more than 5,000 persons showed their approval of the attitude of the government toward Nicaragua, and more troops were sent on February 20 to the frontier. Hostilities with Nicaragua are expected at any moment. Many prominent members of the American colony have offered to aid the government with men and money. One of them, James Bennett, offered to give \$60,000. The French colony has also promised to take up arms in defense of Costa Rica in the event of war.

Since the unsuccessful revolution broke out in Nicaragua on February 5, which President Zelaya charges the Costa Rican government with aiding, there has been little communication with the Costa Rican capital. Messages sent from here are in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censorship.

A special commissioner arrived at Colon a few days ago with a dispatch from Washington. Replies were sent to Port Limon by the steamship Newport. It is stated that the same commissioner had a private conference with the government authorities here. His object is to enlist Colombia on Costa Rica's side should the Greater Republic of Central America or the triple alliance declare war against her.

### AUTONOMISTS WANT PEACE.

#### Cuba Libre's Hour of Triumph Near at Hand.

New York, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: In the uncertainty of the relations with the United States, the importance of the recent action of the autonomist party is overlooked. Its central committee has formally approved the plan which is a confession of the failure of the present scheme of autonomy and an offer to the insurgents to concede everything except the withdrawal of the Spanish flag.

Its significance is in the fact that Senor Govin, of the autonomist cabinet, was a leading spirit in the meeting, and offered the resolutions for treating with the insurgents, which contain a series of propositions outlined by Bibra two weeks ago when the radical autonomist party was formed. These cover everything but independence. The transignetes are still hostile to the government. Among them the Maine inquiry is adding to the smothered anti-American feeling. The authorities profess ability to hold it in check.

### NINE LIVES LOST.

#### A Tenement House in Charleston, S. C., Burns With Fatal Results.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28.—Nine lives were lost in a fearful fire which raged for a short time here this morning. At 2:10 A. M., a policeman on duty noticed big sparks flying from the tenement house at 160 Church street. The officer found that a blaze was issuing from one of the windows on the first floor. The doors were broken open and the family on that floor rushed out without injury. Somebody yelled that a family of women were sleeping on the third floor. The police rushed upstairs and when they reached the top floor the lifesaving work was stopped by the flames, which seemed to be dying the entire floor. Screams from dying women were heard, and Officer Bagley rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies. The quick work of the fire department checked the flames, but not until nine lives had been lost. The dead are: Mrs. Rebecca Knickmeyer, Albert O'Neil, Caswell O'Neil, Josephine Knickmeyer, 7 years old; Katie Knickmeyer, 19 years old; Leona Knickmeyer, 9 years old; Francis Knickmeyer, 6 years old; Lillie Knickmeyer, 3 years old; a baby of Mrs. Knickmeyer, 1 month old.

### BRANDING SEALS.

#### The Process Described in the Electrical Review.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Electrical Review will publish today the first authentic account of branding fur seals by electricity to prevent the destruction of the female seals. The article is written by Elmer E. Farmer, of Stanford university, who accompanied the United States fur seal commission to the Pribiloff islands last August, when the experiment was tried.

The electrical apparatus consists of a small dynamo operated by a gasoline engine and a branding cautery similar to that used by physicians. The young female seals were marked by drawing the hot platinum cautery across the back, which resulted in destroying the fur so that even if the seal were afterward killed the commercial value of the fur would be destroyed.

It is probable that the experiments will be carried further by means of improved electrical apparatus.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review thinks that 55,000 farmers, each with a 100-acre farm in Canada, could supply all the wheat England needs.

### Wound Around the Shaft.

Pendleton, Or., Feb. 28.—Clarence Dupuis, aged 22, was fatally hurt by being wound around the shaft at the woolen mill late last night. Dupuis was employed in the picker-room, and went below to remove a belt without waiting for the machinery to stop. A set pin in the shaft caught his blouse, whirled him over and over, breaking many bones and hurting him internally, so that he died several hours afterward.

### SINKING IN THE MUD.

#### Prompt Word Is Necessary to Raise the Maine.

Havana, Feb. 28.—The wreck of the Maine is slowly but surely sinking into the mud. Before the hull can be raised it will be necessary to move the guns and deck debris. For lack of proper appliances, practically nothing in this line has been accomplished.

The cloudy weather and rain made the work of the divers unsatisfactory today, and very little was done. It is said that a hole has been made in the divers in one of the forward hatches, and it is hoped that a number of bodies will be recovered.

The court of inquiry sat longer than usual today, the six divers being examined more in detail than heretofore. At the afternoon session the examination of the divers was continued. A civilian whose testimony is said to be of importance, was also examined. The name of the witness and all particulars of the evidence are withheld.

Late today, the paymaster's safe, with \$22,500, and his papers, was taken from the wreck. Beyond this, no statement is made as to the value and nature of the contents. A large quantity of water ran out when the safe was raised above the surface.

The complaint is still made that the electric lamps are of little use to the divers, as the light is faint and uncertain, and to hold them takes one of the diver's hands. They have assuredly proved of little value in the present investigation.

So far as reports made public go, workmen on the Right Arm with the assistance of the naval divers are laboring hard to recover the bodies under the hatch which led to the frerom platforms. It is hoped the bodies will be taken out tomorrow.

The Havana papers print long extracts from the American papers but of course only of delayed news. All the Americans are anxiously waiting the arrival of tomorrow's mail.

Consul-General Lee says he has received no news of importance from the state department.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII has been towed to a buoy further within the harbor to make room for the cruiser Vizcaya which is expected here tomorrow or the next day from New York.

The wounded are reported as doing well today.

The wrecking tug Right Arm is engaged in removing such parts of the wreck as it is possible to handle in advance of the arrival of strong tugs and derricks from the north. It is believed the divers from the fleet and Right Arm will remain at work when the Mangrove leaves. The Fern will be the only United States vessel in the harbor after the Mangrove goes.

### A TRANSPORT SERVICE.

#### Plant Line Said to Be Prepared to Land Troops in Havana.

Tampa Fla., Feb. 28.—Although the officials of the company have not so stated publicly, nearly everybody here understands that the Plant system has completed arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to Havana on short notice. All of the ships have been placed in condition for an emergency. Should war be declared it is said that the company has perfected plans to land a large body of troops in Havana within 36 hours after their arrival at this place. Troops can be transported from Washington and New York to this port in from 24 to 30 hours. The company has also made arrangements it is said to land promptly men and arms at Key West and all strategic points on the coast of Florida and at Mobile.

### BATTLESHIPS TO BE LAUNCHED

#### An Important Event to Occur at Newport News Soon.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.—The officers of the Newport News shipyard announce that the double launching of the battleships Kentucky and Kearsage will take place March 24, and will be the first double launching of first-class battleships in the world.

Governor Bradley and staff will come from Kentucky, and Miss Christine Bradley will christen the Kentucky with a bottle of water taken from the spring from which Abraham Lincoln drank when a boy, while Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieutenant Wilson, U. S. N., will stand sponsor for the Kearsage. The ships could be put in commission in six months if necessary, but the contractors have no hurry orders.

The Illinois, the third big battle-ship building at Newport News, is only a month or two behind the others.

### Spaniards Eager for War.

London Feb. 28.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid reports received there from the United States to the effect that public opinion in the latter country is becoming more excited owing to the impression that the Maine disaster was not due to accident are "restiring popular feeling here (in Madrid) and the conviction is increasing in ministerial circles that the worst must be expected."

Continuing the dispatch says: "The government has no choice if the United States adopts a threatening attitude for the prospect of war is popular with all parties and the more excitable newspapers are already urging the government to take measures to enable Spain to strike the first and decisive blow."

### Town Nearly Destroyed.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 28.—Floods and avalanches have partly destroyed the town of Monte Cristo, situated in the heart of the Cascade mountains. The railroad connecting the place with Everett has been washed out, and the lack of railroad connections has caused the concentrator and the part of the Monte Cristo mines which John D. Rockefeller owns to shut down.

In 1897 Ohio furnished almost 37,000 tons of grindstones.

### ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND.

#### A Study of Conditions in the Pacific Northwest.

There is a work going on in connection with the geological surveys of the government that is of interest to the nation at large, also to the world in general. This is known as the hydrographic department, and relates to reclamation of arid lands by means of irrigation. What has been known as the great American Desert, and so designated on the maps up to a generation of time ago, was not desert in the normal sense of possessing no soil, but because of the lack of water to make its soil available. The object of the government is to make practical tests, based on scientific fact, to discover how arid lands can be made to produce harvests and so become homes for millions of people.

In the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are wide areas that are capable of development, if water can be had to stimulate the soil. We may suppose that sagebrush land is worthless, but wherever sagebrush grows the soil is good and generally deep. There is so much of what we call desert in the North Pacific region that the citizens of these states are specially interested in the subject of irrigation. In regard to Oregon half the area of the state is arid, and two-thirds of all east of the Cascades. Whatever will redeem our arid lands will add greatly to the future wealth and prosperity of the state.

From Mr. Bobb, who has lately returned from a season in the North Pacific states, it is learned that at the request of a local engineer he investigated the water supply of the Dungeness district, on the Sound, where there is shortage of water for crops in June, July and August. He placed stations on the Dungeness, Elwha and Soldeek, to ascertain what supply can at that season be depended on for irrigating ditches, in case private capital desires to make such investment.

In Eastern Washington gauge stations are located as follows: One each on the Spokane, Natchess, Wenatchee and Palouse, and three on the Yakima. He also made mountain surveys for reservoir sites to save water through the rainy season for use in summer, as is done in the San Bernardino mountains in Southern California.

In Oregon the work has but commenced, though there is far more arid land in that state than in Washington. A station is established at Gibbon, on the Umatilla, not far from the hot springs; another on the Malheur; one on the Owyhee, in the extreme northeast. Mr. Bobb expressed much interest in Hood river valley, where is a station, for he saw its wonderful fruits; there is also a station on the Deschutes.

Idaho offers greater opportunity for irrigation than Oregon, as she has mountain ranges and various rivers. Stations are on the Weiser, Boise, Payette, Port Neuf, Bear river, and at Montgomery's ferry, on Snake. As this work is comparatively recent, results have not as yet been so clear and certain as at other districts.

When we estimate the immense area of arid lands and know that, not including Alaska, one-third of the United States remains still public domain, and that the greater portion of this is arid land rich in soil, but without water supply, the immense importance of this work is apparent. The interest these gentlemen take in their work is apparent from the kindness with which they furnish information.

Take the North Pacific states and estimate the area of arid lands, and the result is surprising. In Eastern Washington there is an area of 6,000,000 of acres requiring water supply to become productive. Eastern Oregon is yet larger, and has a much greater proportion of what is called desert, save that flocks and herds graze over it when water can be had at all.

Idaho has vast areas to the south and some on the north, but facilities for water supply are present in its various streams. The two states—Idaho and Oregon—must have 15,000,000 of acres arid, making a total of over 20,000,000 in the three states, that can be transformed to homes, if water can work its magic there.

There are also extensive natural basins where water can be had by boring artesian wells, by which means much land can be made productive. While the government does not practically experiment by boring such wells, its agents study the results attained by private enterprise, and have maps, as for instance, of the Pueblo district of Colorado—to show how great an area surface has an underflow that can come to the surface; also where water supply can be had for pumping.

When we know that a quarter-section of land will make a home for a family, and take the arid acreage of the three North Pacific states for a basis of estimate; if one quarter of this area can be redeemed, it will furnish homes for 37,500 families and support a population of 250,000 people. Take the arid portions of Oregon and Idaho, and it means that from 500,000 to 750,000 people can find productive farms if the arid lands of these states can be reclaimed. The towns, cities and industries naturally pertaining will support 1,000,000 total.

This work is furnishing valuable facts on which to base reclamation of the arid lands of this continent, which is one of the most important questions for our statesmen to consider.

### Priceless Boon to Our Followers.

Of course all this vast extent of arid territory cannot be made available for farms and homes, but very much of it can be, and the work of experiment and discovery that goes on so constantly may discover more means for such reclamation. The rapid growth of population will soon exhaust all lands fit for homesteads. To add this arid area to our productive domain will be a priceless boon to those who are to follow us.

### WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

#### Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

It begins to look as if Leiter, for all his impudence in ignoring the advice of Tom, Dick, Harry and other old time speculators, knew something about running a wheat deal. Where wheat will get to is beyond anybody's ken. Armour says there is no reason why it should not be put to \$1.50. He adds he is a believer in high prices for another year. Leiter talks \$1.25. No human being can forecast a market with certainty, for it would be no market if such a thing were possible. Leiter appreciates this or he would not now be marketing his cash holding. The speculators with widest experience agree that the Leiter control is as complete as anything human could be. There has never been a time, though, and never will be, when there are not contingencies enough about the wheat situation to keep it exciting. The Leiter wheat interest continues larger than any that ever existed before. It was deemed extraordinary early in February that he should extend his purchases into May. He has not stopped at that. He has gone into July. His risks on his cash lines in the pit have been reduced by his recent sales, but his line in the pit have been increased. The whole effort has been of late to cheapen the average holding, and it would look as if success had attended that. Leiter has lost more or less wheat on "calls." What he has done in the pit is mere games work. The "talent" believe his May line a very commanding one, somewhere between 5,000,000 bushels and 10,000,000 bushels. His accumulations of July wheat last week might easily have reached 2,500,000 bushels, perhaps double that. The figures seem grandiose. Leiters' ideas of quantities are, however, different from the ordinary trader. It will be no exaggeration, in the estimation of any professional in this market, to put Leiter's interest, with all his recent cash sales, at 23,000,000 bushels. His present profits, on paper, must be astounding, easily \$2,000,000, perhaps double that.

If Leiter continues to be favored to the end as he has been in the past the story of his huge wheat operations will read like an oriental one, the plans too magnificent, the results too extraordinary to be everyday.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.85; Graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—10½@11¼c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 35@45c per cask. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 13@14c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50@5.00; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per sack. Hops—4@16c 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, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 6½@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@7c per pound.

### Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 25@23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 12c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22. Hay—Poque sound, new, per ton, \$12@14; Eastern Washington timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$12. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7½c; cows, 6½c; mutton sheep, 8½c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 8c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; salmon, 8c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.75 per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges, navel, \$2@3 per box.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12½@17½c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@25; California bran, \$17.50@18.50 per ton. Onions—silverskin, \$2.50@2.75 per cental. Eggs—Store, 11@11½c; ranch, 11½@12½c; Eastern, 18@19c; duck, 14c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½c; do seconds, 21c; fancy dairy, 20c; good to choice, 18@19c per pound. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25c@1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@1.11; pears 75c; \$1 per bush; plums, 20@35c.