## GENERAL LEE IS RECALLED

War Can Only Be Averted by Spain Surrendering.

War Feeling Runs High in Madrid-Belief Prevails That the Matter Cannot Be Settled Without a Conflict.

Washington, April 9.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purpose of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration, is inevitable, except in the unlooked for event of the surrender on the part of Spain. The president's message, which he had intended to send to congress, has not been changed in any particular whatever, and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet, without the slightest variance or excerpt. A movement to avert war now must come from Madrid, and must concede American demands, including an end to

Spain's dominion in Cuba. The features stand out plainly in the developments of today. At noon today, the six great powers of Europe, through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note, expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the president replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duties and unselfish efforts of this government to terminate the present situation in Cuba.

Severing Relations With Havana.

Another, and probably the most significant straw showing the finality reached by the United States government, was the authoritative statement that Consul-General Lee would leave Havana Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as intercourse between the United States and the island.

Third, and almost equally important, was the ominous tones of press advices from Madrid, where the war feeling seems to dominate. Instead of concessions, the opening of prison doors, and the other manifestations of peace and good will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba, the heavy guard about Minister Woodance of Minister Correa and the turbu- Later on the same day, Mr. Lee was

No negotiations are proceeding at but the powers of Europe are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish ish authorities professed to think the

On the highest authority it can be in sending the ship. Havana today.

## The Note of the Powers.

The note of the European powers presented to the president today, has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree. What pressure was brought to bear in this mildly ex- compatible with the public interest to pressed hope that further negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace, is not known, but it is confidently believed that it is the result of persistence on the part of Spain for some expression of peace between the two countries. The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course this government has pursued thus far or is likely to adopt to secure a stable government in Cuba.

Some of the governments represented in the note are known to be in full accord with this government in its purposes with respect to the Cuban question, and therefore any theory that the note was intended as a remonstrance is not regarded as tenable.

The reply of this government, which had previously been read and approved by members of the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the fixed purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once, nor is it believed it was the expectation of the majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States should change its policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace and without significance.

Mediation Will Not Be Accepted.

So far as known in administration circles no further representations on the subject are expected. No offer of mediation on the part of the European powers has been received, and there is some authority for the statement that none will be accepted if proffered. This has been the fixed policy from the first, and there is no prospect of a change in this regard.

At the embassies and legations, the presentation of the joint note of the powers was rgarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history. That it was the first and only time that six great nations, representong in the aggregate the powers of civ- of Foo Kien, that the region around the ilization, had united in this solemn city is in a state of open rebellion. manner to secure the peace of the world. This was, this authority stated, a movement historical in character and one fitting to have occurred in the advent is sacking a French mission in the of the 20th century.

Madrid, April 9 .- Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadiz immediately for the Cape Verde islands.

A SPANISH PLOT.

General Lee Says Officials Blew Up

Washington, April 14.-Consul-Gentee on foreign relations for an hour, late today. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with regard to the JOINT NOTE FROM POWERS destruction of the Maine. He said in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was Number of Injured Greater Than First due to Spanish agencies.

'Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a mem-

ber of the committee. "I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the captain-general was."

## REPORTS OF CONSULS.

Correspondence Sent to Congress With

The consular correspondence, with regard to the situation in Cuba, which was transmitted to congress, was prepared in response to resolutions of inquiry adopted by both the senate and house. The correspondence includes communications up to April 1. It covers the communications of General Lee at Havana, Consul McGarr at Cienfuegos, Consul Brice at Matanzas, Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba, and Consul Barker at Sagna la Grande.

The communications made about 60,000 words. They deal largely with distress and sufferings which exist in all the districts, but General Lee reports fully upon the decrees of the government with regard to autonomy and other political phases of the situation; in preparing the correspondence for transmission to congress considerable portions of the important communications, and especially those marked confidential, are omitted.

The consular correspondence in part was devoted to the Maine disaster, and in this part of the correspondence. some important and interesting points are developed. The correspondence consists largely by cablegrams exchanged by Assistant Secretary of State akin to an overt act preceding war, as Day and Consul-General Lee. The it will terminate the medium of official first of these telegrams is dated Havana, January 12, and relates to the riots which were then occurring in the city. This and the subsequent documents on the same subject have been published either in whole or in part.

January 24, General Lee was notified by the state department that the Maine would call at Havana in a day or two, and was directed to make arrangements for an interchange of friendly calls between the officers and the authorities. Under the same date, General Lee advised postponement of the ford's house, the imperative character Maine's visit for six or seven days, so of the semi-official note, the war utter- that the excitement might abate. lence at the Spanish capital, left little advised that the Maine would arrive hope that pacific counsels would pre- in Havana the next day, and was asked to co-operate with the authorities for her visit. Writing the state de-Madrid on the part of this government, partment the next day, General Lee informed the department that the Spangovernment to yield and avert war. United States had an ulterior purpose

The next telegram of importance was given as yet to Minister Woodford con- sent by General Lee early on the morntemplating his withdrawal, the only ing of February 16, announcing to the step in that direction being the deter- state department the destruction of the mination that General Lee shall leave Maine. That telegram has been published. During the 48 hours that followed, General Lee kept the department informed of the occurrences in

chronological order. The request to which they are the response, asked only for such correspondence as it was not deemed inmake public. General Lee's correspondence runs over the period from November 17, 1897, to April, 1898.

The first dispatch from General Lee contains General Blanco's order of November 13, repealing, or rather modifying General Wevler's order of concentration, which has heretofore been published by the press. This order was made shortly after General Lee returned to Havana from the United States last fall. General Lee also reports the proclamation of General Rodriguez, major-general in charge of the western department of the Cuban military operations, addressed to the Cuban people and informing them of the 'firm resolution' of the insurgent army to continue fighting until the attainment of absolute independence.

The Proclamation.

The state department has received General Blanco's proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities in Cuba.

'His majesty's government, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by his holiness, the pope, has been pleased to decree a suspension of hostilities, with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoring of peace on this island, in virtue whereof I believe it convenient

to order: 'Article 1-From the day following the receipt in each locality of the present proclamation, hostilities are ordered to be suspended in all territory of the island of Cuba. The details for the execution of the above decree will be the object of special instruction that will be communicated to the several commanders-in-chief of the army corps, for the easy and prompt execution according to the situation and cir-

cumstances of the case. "BLANCO."

Another Chinese Riot. London, April 14 .- According to a dispatch from Shanghai, advices have been received from Shun King, province The local authorities are powerless to arrest the men who recently murdered

neighborhood. Baltimore cans 1.230,000 bushels of oysters per annum.

the American missionary, and a mob

SNOWSLIDE

eral Lee was before the senate commit- Thirty-One Killed and Many Injured.

LIST OF THE KNOWN DEAD

Reported-Accident Occurred Between The Scales and Stonehouse.

Port Townsend, April 11 .- A letter just received from Skagway, Alaska, dated April 3, says: At about noon today on the Chilkoot trail, between The Scales and Stonehouse, at least 31 men met death and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snowslide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice which came down from the mountain side upon the left side of the trail about midway between The Scales and

A list of the killed and wounded, as complete as possible at the hour of

writing, is as follows: Gus E. Zebarth, Seattle. Frank Sprague, Seattle. Steve Stevenson, Seattle. C. H. Harrison, Seattle. W. L. Riley, Seattle. E. D. Atwood, New York. C. Beck, Sanford, Fla. L. Weidelein, Kansas City. Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore. John Morgan, Emporia, Kan. F. M. Grimes, Sacramento. Mrs. Anna Moxon, Jefferson county,

Ras Hepgard, Baker City, Or. -. Atkins Idaho. Tom Geffert, Seattle. E. F. Miller, Vancouver, Wash. Tom Collins, Portland, Or. T. Lamer. The seriously injured so far recovered

Walter Chappey, New York. John C. Murphy, Dixon, N. D. F. M. Holbrooke, Portland, Or.

-. Dahlstrom, residence unknown. Fully 50 people were overtaken by the slide, and are either buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition.

The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The Scales is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The telephone wires at that point were carried away by the slide. This fact makes it difficult to obtain further particulars at this time.

A blinding snow storm was raging all day upon the summit, and as a consequence many of those in the vicnity were making no attempt to travel. Zebarth, Sprague and Stevenson, of Seattle, were traveling together as partners, and were found side by side

Thousands of people were encamped in the vicinity at the time, and were soon on the scene rendering such assistance as was possilbe. Upon receipt of the news, points below Dyea telephoned up to know if assistance was required, and received answer to the effect that 5,000 people were at work on the debris, and were only in each other's

All day Saturday and Sunday a southerly storm, with chinook wind, rain and snow, prevailed in this vicinity, and it is believed the softening of the snow on the mountain side by those agencies was the cause of the avalanche.

The quantity of snow and ice that came down in the slide is estimated at thousands of tons. It swept directly across the trail, which, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unsuitable for travel, was thronged with wayfarers. The last vestige of the trail in the vicnity was wiped out of existence, and where it led is now a mountain of snow and ice.

Later reports bring the information that 31 bodies have been recovered. There was a preliminary slide at 2

o'clock in the morning. People were digging out their goods when the second slide occurred about noon.

List of Injured Increased.

A later dispatch via Victoria says: The horror of the Dyea trail is growing in magnitude hourly. As the work of rescue proceeds, it becomes more apparent that many more lives were lost than at first thought possible. It is now believed that between 50 and 100 men and women were killed by the avalanche. Many bodies will not be recovered until the summer sun melts tons of snow and ice that now bury them from sight.

Two or three thousand men are working in relays of as many as can stand side by side shoveling away the snow in search of the dead and dying. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered and identified, and 25 persons

have been taken out alive. Seventeen employes of the Chilkoot Railway & Tram Company, who went to the summit on the morning of the slide to work, are missing, and it is feared they are among the lost.

It is estimated that 10,000 tons of outfits are buried under the snow and ice. There were smaller slides before the death-dealing avalanche was started. About 2 A. M. a small slide occurred, which buried several cabins. The alarm was spread, and many people were endeavoring to work back to Sheep Camp when the big disaster occurred.

Dervishes Defeated.

Cairo, Apirl 11 .- The Anglo-Egyptian forces under General Sir Kitchener attacked and rushed Mahmoud's Zariba, the center of his fortifications, without a check. The attack was entirely successful, and the dervishes lost THE HORROR INCREASING.

Sixty-Nine Bodies Recovered and One

Hundred and Fifty Still Missing. Seattle, Wash., April 12.-Later details received here today from Alaska increase the horror of the avalanche on Chilkoot pass, instead of lessening it. Sixty-nine dead bodies have been thus far recovered, and the names of 150 missing persons have been reported as unaccounted for. It is barely possible that some of these succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between 75 and 100 persons were killed. The following is a list of those whose bodies have been found:

Andrew Anderson, San Francisco; E. D. Atwood, New York; Albert Augland, Tacoma; A. D. Bissell, Seattle; C. Breck, Sanford, Fla.; Walter Chappey, New York; Thomas Clark, Idaho; Thomas Cullen, Portland, Or.; Thomas Cullenden, Kirkland, Or.; William Carroll, San Francisco; W. H. Dohlstrom, Lincoln, Neb.; -. Durber; A. Doran, Tacoma; George Eggert, Portland, Or.; R. L. Easterbrook, Seattle; William Falke, San Francisco; T. Glenn, Spokane; T. Glinn, Portland, Or.; Weed Garrison, Seattle; Con Gephart, Seattle; W. Grimes, Atkins, Idaho; S. M. Grimes, Tacoma; Stanley Grimes, Sacramento; Preston Grizzley, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. R. Homer, Seattle; E. J. Hudson, Seattle; S. T. Hudson, Portland, Or.; E. P. Haines, Seattle; C. P. Harrison, Seattle; Harry Holt, Tacoma; Rosmus Hedeyard, Baker City, Or.; E. R. Johnson, Spokane; H. Jueger; C. H. Kinney, Prescott, Ariz.: A. F. King, Tacoma; G. Leon; George Lewis, Spoakne; G. J. Milton, St. Paul; J. R. Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. Annie Moxon, Jefferson county, Pa.; John Merchant, Redding, Cal.; E. F. Miller, Vancouver, Wash.; Frank Miller, Butte, Mont.; C. L. McNeil, Elk River, Minn.; Sanford McNeil, Portland, Or.; J. C. Murphy, Dixon, N. D.; Austin Preston, Redding, Cal.; J. B. Pierce, Tacoma; J. Reese, Wisconsin; George Ritchie, Chicago; Mrs. W. L. Riley, Seattle, C. Rasmus, Colorado; John Reddy, Kansas City; George Riser, Seattle; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore; Matt Schona, St. Paul; Joseph Smallwood, Portland, Or.; Gus Seaborn, Chicago; Steve Stevenson, Seattle; F. Sprague, Seattle; G. F. Smith, Tacoma; G. W. Smith, Woolley, Wash.; Jeff Soley, Idaho; O. A. Uler, Woolley, Wash.; L. Weidelin, Kansas City; O. M. Warner, San Francisco; -. Wilhelm, Menlo Park, Cal.; Gus Zebarth, Seattle.

A fact that lends horror to the fearful tragedy is that it may never be known with any degree of accuracy just how many lives were sacrificed, who they were or where they came from. Many poor fellow lies buried where no Fuman aid can reach him, and where his remains must rest until the summer sun melts the tons of snow and ice under which he lies buried.

Upon the crowded trail no record was kept of the living, toiling mass, braving hardships and facing death itself in the mad rush for gold. In the procession that daily passed were people from all parts of the world, unknown

to one another. sequently meeting with better results. Thus far the work has been confined to the outskirts of the slide in the hope of rescaing those who are injured, but not yet dead. The main portion of the avalanche, which is estimated to be 50 feet deep and 150 yards long, has not yet been touched. If there are any

bodies underneath they cannot be rescued in time to save life. Four men were taken out alive after they had been buried for 19 hours. In many instances the bodies of the dead are not bruised in the least, and appear as natural as in life, indicating that

they were suffocated in the soft snow. As soon as recovered, the bodies are carried to Sheep Camp, where an improvised morgue has been constructed. Some have been removed for interment or for shipment to relatives in the States.

The work of rescue has been orderly and systematic. A public meeting was held and committees were appointed to search for the dead and care for the wonnded. All that can possibly be done to relieve the horror of the situation has been done.

The accident was one that could not have been foreseen, and it is one that is likely to happen at any time when like conditions exist, although it is stated that some warning of the impending disaster was given by the Indian packers, who are said to have deserted the trail when the heavy snow of Saturday and Sunday night set in-

They refused to work for fear of slides. The work of searching for the dead is to be continued as long as there is any hope of recovering any one, though it is feared that it must be discontinued before the whole truth is known.

Walter Chappey, of New Yoark, and ohn C. Murphy, of Dixon, N. D., were alive when taken out, but died shortly

Mrs. Moxon was in one of the small lides which preceded the large one, and was on her way to camp when overtaken by death. Her husband was

The federal troops at Dyea took an active part in digging out the dead.

Many dead that were unclaimed have been buried near the scene of the disaster. Thirteen bodies reached this city today on the steamers City of Seattle and Australia. They were those of R. L. Easterbrook, S. Stevenson, J. R. Morgan, O. A. Uler, S. McNeil, A. F. King, Stanley Grimes, C. P. Harrison, G. F. Smith, L. Weidlin, Harry Holt, Gus Zebarth and F. Sprague.

Advices from Skagway state that there are many wild rumors there about additional slides, attended by loss of life, but none of them can be confirmed, and they are not credited.

Travel has again been resumed over the scene of the catastrophe.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

with the process of the mountains the

and Abroad.

interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The president has nominated W. S. Ballard, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant agent at the salmon fisheries in Alaska.

The government of Switzerland has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits, owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale on the fruit recently imported. Consul Brice, who has arrived in

New York, says that for three days before leaving Matanzas, the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger. Special dispatches from Madrid say

that advices from the Philippines report that the rebellion is increasing, and that 10,000 rebels are now under arms. Trouble is feared at Manila. The Republican congressional con-

vention for the first district of Oregon, which met in Eugene Monday, renominated Hon. Thomas H. Tongue by acclamation. Nearly all of the 145 delegates electetd were present.

A British officer, who has just returned from Cuba, is authority for the statement that when an American army reaches Cuba the people will flock to its ranks. All Cubans want is a surety of help and they will rise in a body.

The bodies of C. Rando and G. Hankland have been found in the Pend d'Oreille river, in northern Washington. These are the two men who were drowned as a result of their boat becoming fouled in the ice two months

A report has been received in Parsons, Kan., of a duel fought at Mineral City between Jack Murphy, a farmer, and an unknown man. Both were killed, each receiving four shots in the body. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

O. M. Dean, editor of the Williams County Free Press, shot and killed Hank Schufelt, who attacked him when going from Grinnell to his home in Williston, N. D. The exposure of cattle-stealing by a gang of rustlers is supposed to be the cause of the affray.

The senate committee on appropriations has completed consideration of the naval bill, and it has been reported to the senate. The amendments recommended by the committee increase the aggregate appropriation made by the bill, as it passed the house, by \$8,-263,500, making the total \$46,277,558.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says: A few nights before United States Consul Hyatt left Santiago de Cuba The work of rescue has continued under instructions from Port Antonio, night and day ever since last Sunday, being gradually systematized and con-Stars and Stripes floating over the con-

The 20 cotton cloth mills of New Bedford, Mass., which have been closed since January 17, when the 9,000 operatives struck as a result of 10 per cent reduction in wages, have again been opened to give strikers an opportunity to return. All the corporations started their machinery, but in many of the mills it is said barely a quarter of the working force went in.

A delegation of a dozen Indians from the Oneida reservation, Wisconsin, in endeavoring to make arrangements for the enlistment of a number of Indians in case of war with Spain. They are disappointed in not being able to find anyone with authority to enlist them. A company of 100 and possibly two companies could be raised on the reservation in a few hours.

Five more murders have resulted from the Baker-Howard feud in Kentucky. Saturday, George Baker was shot and killed by members of the Howard faction, while on his way to town. Sunday, Alex Baker and his brothers went | \$23; whole, \$22. to Howard's home, called the old man out and shot him to death, and then finished their work of revenge by killing his wife and two children, after which they fled to the mountains.

News of the probable loss of the schooner Alexandria has been brought by the Kodiak to San Francisco. The Alexandria sailed from that city for Unalaska, February 5, carrying supplies for the North American Trading Company. Captain Avery was in command of her with a crew of six men. Fifteen days ago the Kodiak was at Kodiak island, and the Alexandria was then 49 days overdue at that point.

Indian John Smith, recently from Missouri, writes down from Valdes, or Copper City, Alaska, that 1,000 men are there, and 2,000 on the trail within 15 miles; flour is selling at \$8 per 100 pounds, bacon 17 cents, and coffee 60 cents per pound. Miners on the trail held a meeting and voted not to allow horses to be used on the trail, on account of their cutting it up so badly that it made it too rough for footmen to travel over it and pull their sleds.

Dennis Clifford, a wealthy Mon-treal man, has been killed, and Joseph O'Meara, for many years one of the brightest athletes in Eastern Canada, is charged with the crime. Clifford O'Hare, O'Meara's sister, and the stock was seized for rent. Fearing that the bailiff might allow the goods to be removed, he decided to watch all night. At a late hour that night, O'Meara was heard talking to him, shortly after which Clifford was found on the balcony of the hr -- dead

ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES

Secretary of the Treasury Has a Bill

The secretary of the treasury has Happenings Both at Home submitted to congress the draft of a bill for the amendment of the laws now in force for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. The secretary thinks that the present laws are WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED inadequate to meet the existing requirements and should be amended. The proposed changes are based on recommendations submitted by agents who were appointed to investigate the state of the fisheries, and are as follows:

Traps should only be erected under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

The protection to salmon trout should be withdrawn, as those fish are said to be destructive to salmon spawn and fry.

The laws should be extended to territorial waters so as to prevent the erection of obstructions in rivers and streams.

No salmon canneries should be erected in Alaska without permission from

the secretary of the treasury.

An annual statement should be made by all canneries and such establishments to special agents for salmon fisheries, and employes of the treasury department should be assigned to act as special agents without extra compensa-

A tax should be levied upon the output of all canneries, salteries, fish oil and fertilizer works; and the penalty for violation of the fisheries law should be increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 80@81c; Valley and Bluestem, 82@83c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$3.55; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats-Choice white, 38@39c; choice gray, 85@36c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$19@20.00;

brewing, \$21 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; mid-dlings, \$23; shorts, \$17.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10 @11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs-Oregon, 11@11%c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 35@40c

per roll. Cheese-Oregon full cream, 1216;

Young America, 13@14c. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@ 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@4.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$6.00@ 7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@131/c

per pound. Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions-Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per

Hops-14@16c per pound for new rop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool-Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair,

25c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton. 61/2c; spring lambs, \$2.50@3 each.

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@ 4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 614@7c per pound. Veal-Large, 6@61/2c; small, 7@8c

per pound. Seattle Market.

Potatoes-Yakimas, \$13@14 per ton; natives, \$11@12; sweets, 21/2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 14@15c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 23c. Cheese-Native Washington, 12@

13c; Eastern cheese, 12 1/2 c. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats-Choice dressed beef steers. 8c; cows, 7@71/c; mutton, 81/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound,

hens, 13c; dressed, 14c; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 16c. Fresh Fish-Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c;salmon trout, 12 1/2c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@

5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50. Corn-Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton,

\$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, Flour-Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@

4.50; straights, \$4.00; California brands, \$4.75@5; Dakota brands, \$5.40 @\$5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6. Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17@18.

Feed-Chopped feed, \$18@20 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay-Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$11@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$12; straw, \$7. Wheat-Feed wheat, per ton, \$23.

Oats-Choice, per ton, \$23.

San Francisco Market. Wool-Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12

@14c: Southern coast lambs, 7@8c. Millstuffs-Middlings, \$23@25.50; California bran, \$19.50@20.50 per ton. Onions-Silverskins, \$2.50@2.85 per cental.

Eggs-Store, 121/2@13c; ranch, 131/2

Butter-Fancy creamery, 18@19c; do seconds, 18c; fancy dairy, 18c; good to choice, 16@17c per pound.

Fresh Fruit-Apples, 25c@\$1.35 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@\$1; pears, 75c @\$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. Potatoes-Early Rose, 40@50c.

Citrus Fruit-Oranges, navels, \$1.00 @2.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00; @4.50 owned the store occupied by Mrs. California lemons, choice, \$1.50; do common, 50c@\$1.00 per box.

Hay-Wheat, \$20@24; wheat and oat, \$19@23; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$17@20; alfalfa, \$13.50@

16; clover, \$13@15. Hops-12@15c per pound. Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 10c; old, 10c per pound.