THE SUBURBS OCCUPYING

Insurgents Attacking the City of Iloilo. .

PEOPLE ARE TERROR-STRICKEN

Look for an Assault to go Made at Any Time-An Appeal to the Captain of the Charleston.

Manila, Nov. 15 .- The following advices have been received from Iloilo. capital of Panay, one of the principal islands of the Visayas group:

"The insurgents have occupied Linganis, Oton and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expecting to attack the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the mole and destroyed the connecting bridges. Business is paralyzed, and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses of all nationalities have signed a circular, asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain, as the Spanish authorities are incapable of affording them protection."

It is reported also that the insurgents have taken the whole of the islands of Negros and Zebu, of the Visayas group. As the cable connections are cut, it is impossible to confirm the rumor.

November 6 General Rios, Spanish governor of the Visayas, is said to have declared a seven days' armistice in order to communicate with Madrid, with a view of transferring control to the Americans.

Major Bell has gone to Iloilo to ascertain the facts of the situation.

The United States transport Scandia will leave tomorrow with 60 sick and discharged men.

Report From Governor Rios.

Madrid, Nov. 15 .- The government has received a dispatch from General Rios, governor of the Visavas islands, reporting the rebellion in the island of Negros, and announcing the departure from Iloile of the mail steamer Munos with a number of invalided men.

REFUSE TO LEAVE.

Mutiny Among Spanish Soldiers in Puerto Principe.

Washington, Nov. 15. - Adjutant-General Corbin received a dispatch today announcing that the Eighth cavalry sailed this morning from Savannah for Puerto Principe, Cuba. The regiment will be the American garrison at Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

In this connection an interesting bit of information has reached the war department. Arrangements have been made by the Spanish authorities to send back to Spain the Spanish troops, numbering 9,500 men, upon the arrival of the American garrison. It was expected they would sail Wednesday or Thursday, but an unexpected obstacle has arisen among the men themselves. They are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring they will not return to Spain until they have received their pay, now far in arrears, for service in Cuba. The mutiny extends not only to the enlisted men but to their officers, and is directed against the executive officials of the government on the Some of the men have not island. been paid for nearly a year, and to all of them several months of pay is due.

The situation has created no particular concern in the minds of the American authorities, as it is not likely seriously to affect the control of that portion of the island by the American forces; but it is realized that these 9,500 soldiers, if they should persist in their refusal to return to Spain, might become dependents whom it would be difficult to care for, and ultimately. perhaps, a menace to good government in the island. The Spanish authorities express no fear of their ability to solve the problem presented, but how they will solve it if the men, backed by their officers, absolutely refuse to return home without their pay is not clear.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

Business Portion of Canyon City, Or.,

Baker City, Nov. 15 .- At 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the Elkhorn hotel, at Canyon City, and within two hours the entire business portion of the town and a number of residences were reduced to ashes. The Madrid Officials Believe That She Must fire department was unable successfully to combat the flames, owing to a lack of water. The buildings were mostly frame, and the fire made rapid progress. The conflagration was due to the explosion of a lamp.

Friday night recalls to memory the great conflagration that destroyed the town on August 12, 1870. Canyon City was at that time the liveliest town in Eastern Oregon, made so by the mining excitement that prevailed as a result of the gold discovered in assistance in defense of her rights." Canvon creek. The population of the town was much greater then than it has since been, and the number of bus-1870, like the tecent conflagration, swept through the town and left it a mass of ashes.

Fire at Bloomfield, O.

Bloomfield, O., Nov. 15 -Four business blocks were burned to the ground today, with a loss of \$75,000. The fire Is thought to have been of incendiary al origin.

Died of Hydrophobia.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 15 .- Thomas Mcore, 7 years of age, son of E. J. Moore, a member of company I, Second regiment, Missouri volunteers, died today of hydrophobia. The boy was bitten two weeks ago by a dog suffering from rabies. Yesterday the boy commenced to bark like a dog and was attacked with frequent convulsions. He tried to bite his attendants and seemed possessed of superhuman strength. He died in great agony.

SEQUEL TO A SEA TRAGEDY.

Andersen, the Olive Pecker Murderer, Must Hang.

Washington, Nov. 16.-The United States supreme court has affirmed the a writ of habeas corpus to John Andersen, convicted and sentenced to be hanged after his trial in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of the mate of the Olive

Pecker. The Andersen case has attracted widespread attention, being a sea tragedy of singular romance and atro-

The schooner Olive Pecker sailed from Boston, laden with lumber, for a point on the Platte river, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot the captain dead. He then armed himself heavily and went on deck, where, mounted on the forecastle, he terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and while pleading for his life, was shot four times. Then the crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead, were assured that he was "dead enough." This done, the crew were marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the captain overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil-soaked ship was set afire and the murderous crew took to the boats.

Andersen was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States gunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the supreme court, the conviction being confirmed. The last move was in the present application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Andersen's coestitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned him counsel instead of giving him his own choice.

Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the court's decision, said the records of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel. The time when counsel was not present was at a preliminary hearing of Andersen, but this was not used in the subsequent trial. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. The effect of this will be to have the execution, which had been stayed until December 9 next, carried out.

DIED IN HIS PRIME.

Archbishop Gross Receives the Last Summons.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.-Archbishop Gross' death at St. Joseph's hospital today was not wholly unexpected, but it was thought he might live several days longer. His condition had improved some days ago, but early yesterday morning he began to sink and grew worse rapidly. Death resulted at 8:15 A. M. from valvular heart disease.

Archbishop Gross came East to attend the convention of archbishops held in Washington, but was taken sick in Baltimore, and went to St. Charles' college, where he conducted a retreat. afterwards going to Annapolis for a short stay. He was brought from there to Baltimore by his bother, and taken at once to St. Joseph's nospital. The body will be removed to the home of his cousin, Mrs. Catherine R. Reynolds, 207 East North avenue.

The arrangements of the funeral have not been completed, but it has been decided to bury him from the cathedral at 9:30 o' lock Thursday morning, a brief service being held first at the

Cardinal Gibbons will conduct a high mass of requiem at the cathedral. The seminarians of St. Mary's seminary will chant 'he office for the dead, and will attend the funeral in a body.

Cardinal Gibbons regarded Archbishop Gross as a most able man, an earnest worker and a good friend. Speaking of him tonight, the cardinal said:

"He was an untiring missionary, first in Georgia and then in Oregon, and lost his strength by zealous work in behalf of Christianity; he was indomitable in the service of God, and died from hard work. In his death the country loses a good man."

WILL SPAIN ACCEPT.

-Powers May Be Appealed To.

Paris, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds:

"If the United States persists in its present claims, Spain will accept the conditions, after formally announcing at a session of the commission, and in a circular to the powers, that she yields to force, owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without unobtainable

Shells for Manila.

Norfolk, 'Va., Nov. 16 .- Twenty iness houses was larger. The fire of thousand six-pound shells will be shipped to the Mare island navy-yard Monday. Three freight cars will be required to convey the ammunition across the continent. Orders have been received at the yard to work night and day on the gunboat Princeton in order that she may as soon as possible join the squadron which is to assemble in Hampton Roads.

Big Fleet Under Construction.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- A statement prepared by Commodore Hichborn, chief of the construction bureau, shows that on November 1, the navy department had under construction in various parts of the country 55 vessels, a larger number than ever undertaken before in the history of the country.

With a desire to encourage investment, a bill has been sent to the Mexican congress to exempt from taxation special privilege companies.

the War With Spain.

REPORT OF GENERAL MILES

Cause of Sickness in Camps-His Recommendations for Better Coast Defenses and a Larger Standing Army.

Washington, Nov. 12 .- The report of Major-General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public today by direction of Secretary Alger.

The keynote of the report is found in one of the opening sentences, where it is said: "The military operations during the year have been extraordinary, unusual and extensive," a statement which is fully brought out compelled to regard. by the long recital of important events which General Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

In point of interest, the document for, while brief allusion is made to in the discussion, such matters as the military expeditions to Alaska, interest naturally centers in the portion which treats of the war with Spain. Under this general head the report deals with the plans of campaign, with the war preparations, with Santiago campaign, with General Miles' operations in Porto Rico, and, lastly, with the important changes in existing organizations which are, in General Miles' opinion, necessary to make the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country. There is an entire absence of any evidence of direct controversy, though certain sentences in the report are italicized in an apparent desire to justify previously epxressed plans or details of the campaign, and where it deals with events. the document is largely made up of

quotations of official dispatches. Treating of the war, General Miles begins with a statement of the unpreparedness of the country, showing how the vast equipment left by the 1,000,-000 soldiers of the civil war had been dissipated or had become obsolete until the tentage, transportation and camp equipage was insufficient for any important military operation. He recounts the legislation of congress just prior to the war, looking to the increase of the army, and cites his own recommendation on April 9 that 40,000 men be provided for coast defense and reserves; that the regular army be increased and about 10,000 immunes recruited, making a force of 162,597 men. which, with the 50,000 naval anxiliaries, he considered sufficient. Such a force properly equipped, he believed to be better than a large force partly equipped.

General Miles says in his report that in the beginning the war problem was purely a naval one, and he was convinced that should our navy prove superior, the position of the Spanish army in Cuba would be rendered untenable with a minimum loss of life andtreasure to the United States.

"There were two obstacles to be was placing an army on trolled the Cuban waters, and the other ard, Rev. Herbert M. Allen and others. was putting an army on the island at a time when a large number of the men all statistics, for the last 100 years.'

In order that the volunteers should be speedily made efficient, on April 26 General Miles wrote the secretary of war that they should be encamped for 60 days in their respective states and disciplined and equipped, and their officers instructed, a matter all-important, he said, to their health and effi-

"This preliminary work should be done before the troops leave their states," wrote General Miles, who, in viding for them honest employment inhis report, add this:

"Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not uniformed, and scarcely properly equipped, in great camps away from their states, rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipage, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men, who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time, and the consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many

Secretary Alger telegraphed him:

"The president wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico large enough to take and hold that island without the force under General Shafter."

General Miles' response was: "In 10 days."

He next speaks of the unsuitability of transports which were merchant freight steamers; and of the accumulation of troops and supplies at Tampa, crowding the facilities there and causing great delay.

Santiago expedition Finally, the sailed on June 14.

He tells how he (General Miles), with his staff, General Shafter and others, met Toral, and he (Miles) told the latter that his government was determined to capture or destroy the Spanish force if it took 50,000 men; that he himself had sufficient reinforcements to do it and that he offered him liberal terms, naming them, and giving Toral until daylight to decide. Upon Toral's appeal, General Miles extended this time

limit until 12 o'clock noon. He then speaks of the surrender and subsequent events.

NO MORE PARLEY.

PREPARATION the Disposition of the Philippines

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The cabinet held a session tonight at which instrucjudgment of the lower court and denied Operations of the Army in tions, understood to be of a positive character, bearing on the Philippine question, were drafted for dispatch to the American commissioners in Paris. These instructions were the outcome of the conference held earlier in the day, and instruct the American representatives to admit of no further discussion as to the right to consider the disposition of the islands, and state that on that point the instructions already sent must stand, the only matters for discussion from the American point of view being the manner of giving over the islands.

The attitude of the insurgents in the Philippines has given the administration considerable uneasiness, for it is feared that if the insurgents are allowed to continue their hostile activity, there may be protests which we shall be

The cabinet meeting lasted until nearly 1 o'clock. One of the features was the presentation by Admiral Schley of the report of the Porto Rican evacuation commission. Schley's visit brought up the Porto Rico question. divides naturally into four chapters, The admiral was invited to participate

> Concerning Cuba, a definite conclusion was arrived at by the cabinet to open a port on the western coast of the island, probably at Cienfueges, about December 1, in order to allow the large sugar planters to get in machinery and begin work on the new sugar crop.

LOOTED THE TERESA.

Natives of Cat Island Plundered the Stranded Cruiser

Washington, Nov. 15 .-- The official report to the navy department of the finding of the Maria Teresa was contained in the following cablegram received from Commander Craven, of the wrecking tug Potomac, which had been ordered to Cat island from Santiago.

"Nassau, Nov. 15 .- Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Potomac arrived. Maria Teresa is near Bird point, Cat island, one mile off shore, in two fathoms of water. Tide is rising and falling inside; temporary deck is broken up; moveable articles were removed by natives. Vulcan was not seen. Natives have been at work since Saturday."

The Potomac was ordered at once back to Cat island, with instructions to Commander Craven to "take the Maria Teresa and drive off the natives who are looting the ship." He replied by cable that he would leave immediately and would arrive at the wreck in the morning.

The fact that the Teresa, a vessel drawing 23 feet of water and waterlogged as she was when abandoned, and now probably drawing nearly 30 feet, had been driven in 12 feet of water is regarded by naval officers as evidence of the great strength of the storm which caused her crew to leave her.

HELP FOR POOR CUBANS.

Movement Started in This Country to

New York, Nov. 5.—In Plymouth church, Brooklyn, sonight, a meeting was held to consider the present condition of Cuba Addresses were made by the island of Cuba before our navy con- Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, William How-

Mr. Howard described the condition of Cuba as he had seen it and pointed must die from the diseases that have out that the only remedy for the existprevailed in that country, according to ing misery lay in giving employment to the poor. He introduced industrial relief among the Armenians in Turkey during his two years as a relief commissioner among the Armenians.

Mr. Allen, who was Mr. Howard's associate in Armenian relief work, described the industrial relief operations in Turkey up to the present time. Resolutions were adopted indorsing a plan for Cuban industrial relief as a practical and effective means of helping the Cuban poor to help themselves, by prostead of indiscriminate gifts and temporary relief. Continuing, the resolutions recommended:

"That an undenominational commission be formed to procure funds with which to carry this plan into effect."

Life Imprisonment for Weaver. Burns, Or., Nov. 15 .- In the case of Jim Weaver, the motion for a new trial was overruled and the prisoner was sentenced for life.

Weaver was convicted Wednesday morning last of murder in the second degree. The prisoner is 32 years of age, and was born in Marion county, this state. He came to Prineville when he was 10 years old, and lived there until some four years ago, since which time he has lived in Burns. He was a woodchopper.

On the eveninsg of September 28 he killed William McKinnon in a saloon altercation. He was tried during the present term of court before Judge

Jumped Through a Car Window. Detroit, Nov. 15 .- Ida E. Irola, 23 years of age, early today threw herself through the window of the Houghton

express, on the Michigan Central railroad, when the train was a short distance from Columbiaville. She was an insane woman, who was being deported to Finland, in accordance with the Immigration laws, she having resided here less than a year.

London, Nov. 15 .- The Daily Mail says this morning the French naval cludes two battleships of 14,500 tons each, with very powerful armament and and 11 torpedo boats.

Larned, Kan., Nov. 15 .- This secand today. The winter wheat will be East Kootenay Miner says they want long and arduous if unbroken by these

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Great Thing for the Pacific Coast-Would Be a Powerful Aid in Western Development.

The Nicaragua canal is a subject very much discussed just at this time on the Pacific coast.

From statistics carefully gleaned by the most authentic authorities, it is shown that from the different nations of the world and the islands of the sea there would pass through the canal a possible annual traffic of 14,000,000 tons, a probable traffic of 10,000,000 tons, or a certain traffic of 8,000,000 tons, on which, if a toll of \$2.50 a ton was imposed, an annual revenue of \$20,000,000 would be obtained, or over \$19,000,000 over and above operating expenses. A saving of \$2.50 per ton on wheat would amount to, say, 7 cents per bushel, and on lumber to \$5 per 1,000 feet. A careful examination made by the Maritime Canal Company show that a possible one-half of the 8,000,000 tons traffic, which is claimed will pass through the canal, is American commerce, either coastwise or exports and imports. It seems to be fully determined that if the canal is built at all it must be built and operated as the property of the United States government-built with the people's money. It should be open and free and without tonnage charge to all American commerce, coastwise, exports and imports; and to compensate ourselves for our outlay we should lay a toll of at least \$3 per ton on all traffic passing through between foreign nations. It is estimated that it will require

not to eexeed \$100,000,000 to construct the canal, although it is claimed, in a recent statement made by Lyman E. Cooley, a celebrated engineer of this country, that, by reason of certain discoveries on the part of the commission, sent by President McKinley to investigate the feasibility of the project, we cost of the canal will be reduced much below the figure of \$100,000,000, on account of favorable dredging in the lower end of Lake Nicaragua, non-existence of rock in the San Juan river to Toro Rapids, good foundation for immense dam at Ochoa, favorable conditions for embankments at San Francisco basin, and a new site for a dam at Tambro Granada.

The farmers of California, Washington, Oregen and Idaho, now further from the world's markets than any other agriculturists, would not only be placed as near Liverpool as their competitors in India, Chile and the Argentine, but they would also have an advantage over their competitors of \$3 per ton, or 6 cents a bushel; for the wheat from India must bear \$2 per ton toll at the Suez canal, and we would have the Pacific South American states pay \$2 per ton on the Nicaragua canal.

Then, too, our Atlantic and Gulf ports would have this \$2 per ton advantage over all their British and European rivals in the great markets of Japan. Korea. Australia and the Pacific islands, as their rivals would be compelled to pay the \$2 per ton toll, whether they went to market via the Suez canal or the Nicaragua canal.

Still Short of Water.

The drought in California this year has not yet been relieved by fall rains, and on November 1 the South Yubs Water Company served notice on all the mines which are operated by its power that no more water could be furnished until after the rainy season had fully set in, as the company could not count on more than enough to fill their contract to furnish Nevada City and Grass Vallley with water for mu-nicipal purposes. This will hang up nearly a thousand stamps in the district

End of the Salmon Season. The salmon packing season is at an end, there being no more vessels due to

arrive from the north, and according to the best authorities, says the San Francisco Call, all the canneries on the coast are 1,000,000 cases, or about 33 per cent short of the 1897 pack. The Alaska Packers' Association is some 43,000 cases short, or less than 6 per cent of last year's pack. About 19,000 barrels of salt salmon were shipped from Alaska during the season of 1898.

Shipment of Lead to China.

The Puget Sound Reduction Company, of Everett, Wash., made a shipment of 60 tons of lead last week to the American Trading Company in Shanghai, China. Arrangements have been made for weekly shipments to China and Japan by way of the Canadian Pacific steamship line.

A new brickyard will soon be started at Port Orchard, Wash. The machinery has been ready for some time and last week a consignment of small tools

was received at the point. Northwest Jottings.

Baker City is to have an extensive candy manufactory. It is estimated that \$30,000 net was received by Ashland peachgrowers this

Over 120,000 sacks of grain have been received for shipment at Almota, Wash., this season.

A large portion of the Klamath Indians are buying flour and other supplies in Goose Lake this fall. Many Indian wagons are going and returning from Pine Creek mills each day.

The largest piece of coal that was ever brought to Spokane is now on exconstruction programme for 1899 in- hibtition there. It weighe 1,400 pounds, and it took seven men to unload it from the car and place it in its protection; two cruisers of 4,000 tons present position. It was taken out of each; two large torpedo-boat destroyers the mine owned by the railroad company, at Roslyn.

The Columbia River Logging Comtion of the state was visited by the pany, of Golden, B. C., is preparing to heaviest snow of the season last night do a big business this winter and the 150 bush men to work in the woods.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets. Tomatoes, 50@85c per box. Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz. Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$10@12. Beets, per sack, \$90c. Turnips, per sack, 60@65c. Carrots, per sack, 60c. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2@3c. Green corn, \$1.25@1.50 per sack. Cauliflower, 75c per doz. Celery, 40@50c.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, 50c@65c per box. Pears, 75c@\$1 per box. Prunes, 50c per box.

Peaches, 75c. Plums, 50c. Butter-Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@20c per pound.

Eggs, 30c.

Cheese-Native, 12@1216c. Poultry-Old hens, 15c per pound; spring chickens, 15c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats-Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 61/4 @7c; cows, prime, 6 1/2 c; mutton, 7 1/2 c; pork, 7 @ 8c; veal,

Wheat-Feed wheat, \$21. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$22@23. Hay-Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@ 10; choice Eastern Washington tim-

othy, \$12. Corn-Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24@25; whole, \$22. Flour-Patent, per barrel, \$3.60; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham,

per barrel, \$8.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4. Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed-Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market. Wheat-Walla Walla, 59@60c; Vallev and Bluestem, 63c per bushel.

Flour-Best grades, \$3.45; graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats-Choice white, 39@40c; choice

gray, 37@38c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$21@22; brewing, \$28 per ton. Millstuffs--Bran, \$15.50 per ton; mid-

dlings, \$21; shorts, \$16; chop, \$15.50 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7 @8; Oregon wild hay, \$8 per ton.

Butter-Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 85@40c store, Cheese-Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 121/40; new cheese,

10c per pound. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.50; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old. \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@ 5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 121/2

121/2c per pound. Potatoes-50@60c per sack; sweets,

2c per pound. Vegetables-Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflewer, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per

box; peas, 3@31/c per pound. Onions-Oregon, 75c@\$1 per sack. 10@17c; 1897 crop, 4@6c. Wool-Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 316c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 716c per lb. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed,

\$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, 3.50@\$8.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@61/2c per pound. Veal-Large, 51/2 @6c; small, 61/4 @

71/2c per pound. San Francisco Market.

Wool-Spring-Nevada, 10@14c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley. 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c. Millstuffs-Middlings, \$19@21.00;

bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton. Onions-Yellow, 30@45c per sack. Butter - Fancy creamery, 24c; do seconds, 22@c23; fancy dairy, 21@ 22c; do seconds, 20@24c per pound.

Citrus Fruit-Oranges, Valencia, \$2 @2.50; Mexican limes, \$8 @ 6.50; Cali. fornia lemons, \$2.00@.800; do choice-\$3.50@4.50; per box.

Eggs - Store, 18@22c; fancy ranch,

Cyrano on the Curb.

Cyrano has reached the street fakirs, says the New York Sun. The latest curbetone attraction upon an uptown side street is a man selling a false face with an enormous inflatable nose, which collapses and then reinflates—but altogether in a style strictly Cyranoseque. Another novelty among the venders is a manikin labeled "The Rubber Neck," and justly, for that section of anatomy between his chin and shoulders conists of a piece of tiny rubber pipe, which, under air pressure from a bulb in the back, jumps back and forward in the true rubber-neck fashion.

James T. Buchanan, a Pittsburg lawyer, was charged more for a beefsteak in a restaurant than the price put down in the bill of fare. He refused to pay for it, had a row, was arrested, locked up and held over night. He brought suit and was awarded \$4,000 damages.

It is understood that assurances have been given the administration by the German government that the visit of Emperor William, of Germany, to Spain, is entirely devoid of official character or significance; that the official trip of the imperial party ended when they left Palestine, and that the proposed stop at Cadiz and Cartagena is merely a health precaution in behalf of the empress, as the sea trip would be stops at the Spanish ports.