

VICTIMS OF A WHITE MOB

Negroes Fleeing From the Little River Country.

THE RACE WAR IN ARKANSAS

Many Blacks Left Hanging to Trees—The Country in a State of Intense Excitement—Whites Collecting.

Texarkana, Ark., March 25.—A race war is on in Little River country, and during the last 24 hours an indefinite number of negroes have met their death at the hands of an infuriated white population. Seven are known to have been lynched, shot to death or slain in some manner, and the work is not yet done. The bodies of the victims of the mob's vengeance are hanging to the limbs of trees in various parts of the county, strung up wherever overtaken; while that of another, who was shot to death while trying to escape, was thrown into a creek and left there.

The country is in a state of intense excitement. Whites are collecting in mobs, heavily armed and determined; negroes are fleeing for their lives, and the community is in an uproar.

The exact number of negroes who have been summarily dealt with, or those who may yet fall into the hands of the mob before order is restored, may never be known. Seven bodies have been found, and other victims are being hunted, and will meet a similar fate when run to earth.

Little River county is in the extreme southeast corner of the state, bordered on the west by the Indian territory and on the south by Texas. The negro population is large, and has for a long time proved very troublesome to the whites. Frequent murders have occurred, and thefts and fights have become common affairs.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Terrible Stories From the Volga Provinces—Prompt Aid Necessary.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The newspapers of the city publish pitiable accounts of the condition of the so-called famine districts of Russia, especially Samaria, in the eastern part of European Russia. The efforts of the Red Cross society have staved off the horrors of actual starvation, but the society's funds are almost exhausted, and the dire distress, compelling the consumption of all kinds of garbage, has produced an epidemic of terrible mortality, with typhus, scurvy and other pestilential diseases.

The peasants are compelled to sell everything, and are living in cold, damp and filthy cabins. Weakened by hunger, they fall ready victims to typhus and acute scurvy. Unless the government gives prompt aid, the Volga provinces appear doomed to a repetition of the horrors of 1891 and 1892.

THE BATTLE AT ILO ILO.

The American Loss Was One Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

Manila, March 25.—Details of the fighting at Ilo Ilo on March 16 show that 400 rebel riflemen from Pania were met by seven companies of the Eighteenth regiment, United States infantry, and a battalion of Tennessee volunteers. Supporting these troops were three two-inch Hotchkiss guns under General Miller. North of Jaro, across the river, the Americans were met with a heavy fire. One man was killed and 15 wounded of the Eighteenth regiment, and there were several cases of sunstroke. General Miller estimates that 50 rebels were killed and 100 wounded.

Reinforcements for Otis.

Washington, March 25.—Additional reinforcements reached Manila this morning, as is indicated by the receipt of a dispatch from General Otis, saying that the transport Sherman had arrived with the troops in good condition. The Sherman followed the Grant through the Suez canal, these preceding the transport Sheridan over the same route. The Sheridan is expected to reach Manila in about two weeks.

These three vessels will add about 5,000 fresh regular troops to the military forces in the Philippine islands, and are expected to aid materially in the plans which contemplate the complete subjugation of the insurgents before the opening of the rainy season, about the middle of April. The Solace has reached Manila.

Rebels Use Poisonous Bullets.

New York, March 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Reports received at the war department from the medical officers serving with troops in the Philippines show that Aguinaldo's army is using brass-tipped bullets. Several American soldiers have been wounded by the poisonous projectiles, and in consequence the wounds are more difficult to heal than those caused by the ordinary bullet.

A Walk-Out at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—Six hundred employees of the Fox Pressed Steel Company have quit work because the firm refused to grant an advance of 10 per cent in their wages.

The Harrisburg Scandal.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 25.—The house bribery investigating committee, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the house yesterday, began today a formal examination of all the 204 members in that body. It will take several days to question all the members.

Berlin, March 25.—The German battleship Oldenburg broke her anchor and went aground near Kiel today during a heavy snow storm.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The Smelters' Trust to Advance It Ten Per Cent.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Mr. John T. Graham, of Denver, who owns extensive gold and silver mines in Colorado and New Mexico and copper mines in Utah, passed through Topeka today on his way to his home. Mr. Graham operates smelting plants at his various mines, and he has been in New York in attendance at the meeting of smelter operators which resulted in the perfection of a gigantic trust, with a capital of \$65,000,000.

While in this city Mr. Graham made the important statement that the first step made by the new trust would be to advance the price of silver 10 per cent.

"This is a trust that will prove beneficial instead of oppressive," said Mr. Graham. "All the smelter operators who entered into the combine signed a contract agreeing not to raise the price on treatment of ore for 10 years. The advance in silver will be made within a very short time, just as soon as the combine can be perfected."

TORTURED BY FILIPINOS.

Terrible Experience of Photographer A. R. Peters.

San Francisco, March 25.—A letter from Captain McQueten, surgeon of the Twenty-eighth regulars, now at Manila, tells of the release of A. R. Peters, a photographer, who was captured and tortured by the Filipinos.

Peters was made prisoner while taking pictures outside the lines. He was thrust into a filthy jail, where he was visited by a native captain, who tested his sword on his body and promised to kill him. The rebel chief then called in a number of naked savages, all armed, who executed a war dance and wound him in the arm. The next morning he was taken to Malolos, where he found eight Americans, two Englishmen and a Spaniard. From here he finally secured his release through the intervention of American officials.

"The savages who attacked Peters," continues Captain McQueten, "were of the tribe known as headhunters and cannibals. They live in the interior of the island, and will not show any mercy after this to any unfortunate white man who may fall into their hands."

Leprosy Settlement at Molokai.

San Francisco, March 25.—Rev. W. H. Tubb will soon visit the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, as the agent of a local improvement club, and with the indorsement of Senator Dwyer, the author of the concurrent resolution adopted by the recent legislature to convert Molokai into a national leper settlement. He will remain among the lepers for four months, and will work in connection with a committee to be appointed by President McKinley to investigate the matter.

There are a number of lepers in the San Francisco pesthouse and the citizens are anxious to have them removed to Molokai.

Leland Well Secured.

New York, March 25.—The Herald says: Warren W. Leland will receive each day until his new hotel is completed a sum said to be \$150 on "use and occupancy" policies, which he fortunately held. This will be entirely apart from the insurance he will receive on furniture. The "use and occupancy" policies provide for the payments to the insured for each day his business is not in operation.

President May Come to the Coast.

Washington, March 25.—It is now believed that President McKinley will take an extended vacation this summer if public business will permit. Last spring he wanted to make a trip through the West, visiting Yellowstone Park, and going as far as the Pacific coast, and he may see his way clear to take that trip this summer.

To Replace State Arms.

Washington, March 25.—The Ordnance bureau of the war department has sent a circular to the governor of each state of the Union, stating that the arms and ordnance stores furnished the volunteers during the Spanish war will be returned to the state in kind.

To Parole the Youngers.

St. Paul, March 25.—A bill which will permit the parole of the Younger boys, which was defeated in the senate yesterday, was reconsidered and passed today. The former bandits can be paroled with the approval of the board of pardons if the measure becomes a law.

An Electric Vehicle Company.

Trenton, N. J., March 25.—Articles of incorporation were filed today with the secretary of state of the New England Electric Vehicle & Transportation Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000. The company is authorized to manufacture appliances for operating vehicles and to manufacture and operate the vehicles themselves.

Buffalo Returns From Manila.

Washington, March 25.—The Buffalo sailed today from Manila for New York. She comes by way of the Suez canal, and will now ply regularly on that route between New York and Manila, making two round trips per year, at least, bringing invalids home and carrying out supplies for the American fleet in the Philippines.

Suicide on the Stage.

London, March 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that the popular actress, Lolo Balzolla, exclaiming "It is love that kills," shot herself with a revolver on the stage in full sight of the audience during a performance at Cilli, Styria, and was removed in a dying condition.

Paris, March 25.—Paris is suffering from the scourge of influenza. The deaths during the last seven days have been 238 above the average.

REBEL FORCES CUT IN TWO

Filipinos Defeated in a Most Decisive Battle.

AMERICAN LOSSES SLIGHT

Many of the Enemy Killed and Captured—Town of Polo Taken by General Otis' Troops.

Manila, March 27.—The movement of the American troops today swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of La Loloa, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough, open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep, and furnish a good head cover.

The American troops advanced on the double quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volley. The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position, and then broke and ran for the woods. About 30 of them were killed in the outskirts and 70 of them on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front, for a distance of three miles to the north, had been cleared. General Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a north-westerly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novaliches, the artillery advancing along a good road from Loloma to Novaliches, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos. The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

The Pennsylvania troops took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabebe tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

General MacArthur's division, consisting of the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis, General Hale and General Hall, supplemented by General Wheaton's brigade, advanced at daylight and cut the enemy's forces in two. They captured the towns of Polo and Novaliches on the left, and San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Calocan. They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills at Singalon, 20 miles apart.

The troops engaged were the Third artillery, Oregon, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota volunteers; the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twenty-second regulars, the Utah artillery battalion and Twenty-third regiments. The American casualties were slight.

American River on the Rampage.

Sacramento, March 27.—The American river is on the rampage, especially in the neighborhood of Folsom. Word was received today that water was pouring over the great stone dam at the Folsom prison last night to a depth of 15 feet, and at last accounts was rising rapidly. A great log boom, which was held together with cables, has collapsed. About 15,000 logs came down the stream, representing over 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The Sacramento river is slowly rising.

No Escape for Filipinos.

Washington, March 27.—It is understood here that General Otis has so far matured his plans of campaign that within a week or ten days he will be able to begin a movement which is expected to mark the destruction of Aguinaldo's army. Although stragglers and fugitives may infest the island of Luzon for some time it is believed that after General Otis has delivered his next blow, the insurgent army, as an organization, will have ceased to exist.

A Sweeping Victory.

New York, March 27.—The World prints the following Manila cable under date of March 27: A sweeping victory over Aguinaldo's forces has just been won by the United States troops.

The total American loss is estimated at about 100, including both killed and wounded. The Filipinos loss is between 300 and 400.

Hunter Off for Honduras.

Washington, March 27.—Dr. Hunter, United States minister to Honduras, is about to leave for his post. The minister will demand reparation for the killing of an American named Pears during the revolutionary disturbances in Honduras. Pears was shot by a Honduran sentry.

Regulars Ordered for Cuba.

Washington, March 27.—The second United States infantry is under orders to go from Anniston, Ala., to Cuba. Before sailing eight companies and headquarters will go to Savannah, and four companies to Augusta.

Li Hung Chang Again in Favor.

Peking, March 27.—It is learned on good authority that Li Hung Chang is again upon the point of returning to power, and that he has been restored to favor with the Chinese government.

"CHINA'S SORROW."

Two Million People Are Starving on the Yellow River.

Washington, March 27.—Citizens of the United States residing in Chefoo, China, have made an earnest appeal, through Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, to the charitable in America and elsewhere on behalf of the sufferers from the appalling Yellow river floods of this year. These floods have been described by the natives as "China's sorrow," and the petitioners state that never before was the distress so great and heart-rending as now. The most conservative estimate place the number of starving at 2,000,000, and time will undoubtedly augment the distress.

The petitioners say that they are daily, almost hourly, in receipt of reports from their countrymen in the interior depicting the condition of the famine refugees; hundreds of villages are submerged, cities surrounded by water, homes, furniture, clothing, in fact, everything, is under water or destroyed; the natives themselves are living in straw huts; many have absolutely no shelter from the winter's cold and snow, are subsisting on bark, willow twigs, roots, etc. The summer's crops have been a failure, the seed for next spring's sowing is gone, and there is nothing for the starving millions to hope for in the future.

TOSSED HIGH IN THE AIR.

Six Men Injured by a Boiler Explosion in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., March 27.—A boiler exploded in the basement of a combination lodging house and saloon on the corner of Washington and South Second streets, tonight, injuring six men. Three were fatally injured.

The boiler was located under a sidewalk, and all the injured were passing by when the explosion occurred. Two men were almost over the boiler and were thrown about 50 feet in the air. Besides having their bones broken, they were severely cut by broken glass. The force of the explosion was sufficient to throw pieces of the boiler 100 feet in the air. All the windows in the adjacent buildings were broken. It is thought that the explosion was due to the carelessness of the engineer, who allowed the boiler to run dry.

Almost Wiped Off the Map.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—The little town of Liberty, in Dekalb county, is almost wiped off the map. A furious cyclone swept over it last night, wrenching trees from their roots and felling houses in all directions. The Christian church, a handsome brick structure, was blown to pieces in the outset, and people were panic-stricken. The damage to property in the storm's path is enormous, but no fatalities are reported.

Lynching in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., March 27.—Three negroes were taken from an officer of the law and lynched by an armed mob near Silver City, in Yazoo county, last Saturday morning. After being shot to death the bodies of the victims were weighted with bundles of cotton-bales and thrown into the Yazoo river. They were the ringleaders of the negroes in the race encounter on the Mid-night plantation early last week.

Koch's Investigation.

Berlin, March 27.—Professor Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, who in 1884, at the head of the German cholera commission, visited Egypt and India and there discovered the so-called "comma" cholera bacillus, will start with an expedition next month for the tropics to continue his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria. The reichstag has made a grant of 60,000 marks in aid of the undertaking.

Rain in California.

San Francisco, March 27.—The rain is still falling in all parts of Northern California without signs of cessation. News from the valley sections shows that the rivers are rising, but there is little danger of flood just at present, unless the rain should become more heavy or the weather warmer, in which case the snow in the mountains would melt more rapidly than the water could be carried off.

Sherman Continues to Improve.

Santiago, March 27.—Mr. Sherman is feeling very much better this evening, and his physicians regard his condition as very much improved. During the afternoon he sat on the deck of the Paris viewing Santiago. The United States cruiser Chicago is expected here by daybreak tomorrow, and Mr. Sherman will be immediately transferred to her.

Lake Steamer Ashore.

Racine, Wis., March 26.—The Goodrich passenger steamer Atlanta is on the beach two miles south of this city. The steamer was caught in the drift ice, which was driven in by the southeast gale. She is reported badly listed. The passengers are still aboard. A life-saving crew has gone to the rescue.

Successor to Alger.

Paris, March 27.—General Porter, United States ambassador, answering an inquiry of a correspondent, said he was unable to discuss rumors to the effect that he may succeed Alger as secretary of war, as all information on the subject ought to come from Washington.

Puebla Takes Six Hundred Men.

San Francisco, March 27.—The transport City of Puebla sailed for Manila tonight with 600 men of the Ninth regiment of infantry. Lieutenant Vitale, military attaché of the Italian legation in Washington, was also a passenger.

Twenty Thousand Men Affected.

Cincinnati, March 27.—Local iron foundrymen have granted a 10 per cent increase in wages to employees. The agreement affects 20,000 men.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

A Budget of General News Gathered in Several Pacific Coast States.

Abandoned by Their Guides.

Francis A. Holterman, who has arrived at Seattle from Copper River, Alaska, tells a story of the fortunate rescue of himself and son by a missionary after they had been abandoned by Indians whom they had employed to guide them to the coast. Holterman, with his son, Bernard, James Morris and Anglo Jenkins, were prospecting on the Altsek river. Their provisions were reduced to a six days' supply, and they arranged with a party of Indians to guide them to Yakutat, about 50 miles down the coast. The Indians compelled them to leave their baggage behind. It was appropriated by the Indians. After taking Holterman and his party down the coast a short distance the Indian guides deserted them in the expectation that they would perish.

Mementos of Manila Bay.

The Spanish battle-flag and pennant presented to Olympia, Wash., by the United States cruiser Olympia have at length arrived at Washington's capital city. The flag is made of heavy bunting, and is 10x7 feet in dimensions. In the center is the coat-of-arms of Spain. It formerly flew from the mast of one of the Spanish vessels sunk in the harbor of Manila, on May 1 last by Admiral Dewey's fleet, and bears a card with the inscription: "Compliments of the gunners of the United States flagship Olympia, May 1, 1898, to G. B. Lane, mayor, from T. P. Toohy." The pennant is 30 feet in length, and varies in width from half an inch to seven inches.

Invalid Warrant Ineffectiveness.

Recently the local city officials and property-owners of Cheney, Wash., were greatly stirred up over threats made by owners of Cheney warrants to ask that a receiver be appointed for the city. Attorney F. C. Robertson, of Spokane, has been engaged to furnish an opinion concerning the validity of the city's obligations. His report was made to the city officials. He contends that the \$10,000 bonded debt and about \$5,000 of the \$34,000 warrant debt is valid. He further asserts that under the constitution of the state the \$29,000 invalid warrant indebtedness cannot be validated at a special election, as it would be beyond the constitutional limit.

Bluestem vs. Fife Wheat.

Some years ago, says the Walla Walla Statesman, the raising of Fife wheat was all the rage among farmers, and many carloads were imported from Dakota, as No. 1 Fife always held the top price in the market, as it contained a larger percentage of gluten than our wheat. But of late years millers do not care for it, and winter Fife is quoted 1 cent below club or bluestem; still it is a good winter wheat, as there is little danger of its freezing out. Scotch Fife is still used as a mixture for export.

To Receive Baptists.

Tacoma, Wash., Baptists are making preparations to receive the returning delegates to the San Francisco meeting in May. A reception committee has been named and an effort is to be made to induce a large portion of the Eastern delegations to return by way of Tacoma. E. E. Rosling and Rev. William R. Randall, who are named on the reception committee, will go to San Francisco and will endeavor to induce the delegates to come home by way of the Sound. It is believed many of them will do so.

Close Season on the Columbia.

Fish Commissioner McGuire, of Oregon, has received a letter from Commissioner Little, of Washington, stating that he had reconsidered his intention not to aid in enforcing the closed season law on the Columbia river, and would use every possible means to see that the provisions of the law were carried out. This undoubtedly means that he will put a patrol-boat on the river. If not, Mr. McGuire, whose authority under the decisions of the courts extends from shore to shore, will enforce the law on both sides of the river.

A Washington Invention.

L. Harding, of Colfax, Wash., inventor of the Harding differential rolls system, has been successful in interesting the big machinery firm of Edward P. Allis Company in his patent. A 2,000-barrel mill is being manufactured using these rolls, for which a good royalty is paid. The system has had a thorough and successful test in the Colfax mills, of which Mr. Harding is head miller, and the prospects are bright for the success of the process.

Last Note Paid.

The last of many long-standing promissory notes against the First Methodist church of Spokane, has been settled. Within 15 minutes during a Sunday morning service, recently, \$200 was collected with which to meet the obligation. With the exception of the church mortgage and a few trifling current accounts the church is now entirely out of debt.

Klamath Means of Transportation.

Klamath county, Or., has three steamboats and one naphtha launch and no railroad, except a logging road.

Tacoma Registrations.

The Tacoma registration book show a total registration of 4,354, a notable decrease over the total for 1898 and 1897. A year ago there were 5,454 voters registered for the spring election, and at the councilmanic election two years ago the total vote was 4,559.

A mountain lion was killed recently four miles from Prairie City, Grant county, Or., the savage beast measuring 7½ feet from the nose to tip of the tail.

A Woman's Straight Shot.

Washington county boasts of the champion female rifle shot of Oregon. The other day three dogs were harassing the goats belonging to John Heister, of Gales Creek. The owner was absent, but Miss Mary, his 18-year-old daughter, grasped a rifle and went to the scene of the chase. Upon her approach the dogs fled, but she brought one of them down, while it was running at full speed, at a distance of 170 yards.

Enjoying Wheat Land Rents.

Twenty Indians were arrested for drunkenness at Pendleton, Or., recently. The city jail has been crowded, and the force on the chain gang was decorated with gay-colored Indian robes. This was made the occasion for a "time" by the Indians because they had just been receiving their annual rent for wheat lands. It made the saloon-man's opportunity.

Activity at the Le Roi.

The Le Roi, the crack mine of Roseland, B. C., is being put into shape for the shipment of 300 tons per day. At the 600-foot level the ore runs from \$10.50 to \$28.10; at 700 feet, from \$14 to \$17, and the 900-foot level will soon be opened up, while new veins at lesser depths have been cut. Three hundred tons daily, the output proposed, at an average of \$17, would yield a profit of about \$3,000 a day.

Four Fine Horses.

Spanning Bros., who have large contracts for cutting logs for the Oregon City paper mills, purchased of Mrs. Judson, of Independence, recently, four large horses, which weighed, respectively, 1480, 1420, 1390 and 1513 pounds. The horse that weighed 1513 was a 4-year-old. The price was \$450. Their purchasers will use them in their logging camps.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$2.45; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 44@45c; choice gray, 41@43c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22.50; brewing, \$24.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12¢; Young America, 15c; new chese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.

Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack.

Hops—\$1@1.40; 1897 crop, 4c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@81c per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, \$35@38.

Beets, per sack, \$1.

Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.

Carrots, per sack, 40@60c.

Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.

Cauliflower, 90c@1.00 per doz.

Celery, 35@40c.

Cabbage, native and California \$2 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 60c@81c per box.

Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.

Prunes, 50c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@2