

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form.

The fireman was killed, and another trainman injured by a collision of two fast freight trains near Langtry, Tex.

The Yreka stage was robbed near Yreka, Cal., by a lone highwayman. The passengers were not molested, and the express box which was broken open by the highwayman, contained only \$50.

The members of the Washington state board of horticulture which met in Tacoma recently say that the reports of damage to fruit trees by the severe cold weather last winter are greatly exaggerated. An abundant yield is now predicted.

Answering a question regarding the prospects of a government conference on invitations for a bimetallic conference, Mr. Balfour reiterated, in the house of commons, that there was nothing in the situation which would lead him to suppose that anything could be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in promoting an international bimetallic conference.

The steamer Edith, chartered by the Alaska Steamship Company to take passengers and freight from the wrecked Willapa to Juneau and Dyea, has returned to Port Townsend. The Willapa is reported as being a total wreck. Her hull broke on the rocks and sank to the bottom of the sea. The loss on the Willapa and cargo is estimated at \$60,000; insurance on the boat, \$38,000.

Representative Tongue of Oregon is making an effort to have anthracite coal placed on the dutiable list, because it comes in competition with the coal produced in Oregon and Washington. He prepared and had circulated a petition to the finance committee of the senate, asking that this be done, and setting forth the reasons. This petition was signed by nearly all the Pacific coast senators.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Greek irregulars, who have begun the invasion of Macedonia at Balkan: "Brothers and Soldiers of Christ and Liberty: We hoist the flag of liberty, the Greek flag. Under its shadows let us unite, with the watchword, 'Liberty or Death.' The justice of our cause is recognized by all free people blessed by God. Let us push onward, brother Greeks; God is with us."

By a collision between two passenger trains at Harrisburg, N. C., three men were killed outright and several others seriously injured.

C. B. Bellinger, United States district judge for Oregon, has been appointed by Governor Lord a member of the board of regents of the state University at Eugene.

The Heldagoblett, the Dutch newspaper of Cape Town, declares that leading officials of the Transvaal speak openly of war with England as inevitable, and say that it will be carried right up to Table bay.

A dispatch from Montevideo states that a serious engagement has occurred between the federal troops under Colonel Cassala and the insurgents near Minas. The federals are said to have been defeated. The insurgents have captured the town of Sarandi del Yi.

Hot winds have taken the snow from the mountains above Pendleton, Or., and the Umatilla river is up to as high a stage as at any time this spring. Part of the railroad bridge above town has gone out, compelling the abandonment of the branch line between there and Walla Walla. The water is still rising, and promises to do more damage.

Fire greatly damaged the dwelling house occupied by James Jackson, a relative of President Andrew Jackson, and inheritor of the relics of the deceased president, at Clifton, O. Among the relics was General Jackson's carriage, the wheels of which were made of timber from the old war frigate Constitution. The carriage was destroyed along with many other relics, valued at \$10,000.

The Turkish ports, in a protest to the powers against Greek invasion, say that the regular Greek army occupied Turkish territory near Grevena and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts. The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as an aggressor in the war.

A Salt Lake paper prints what is claimed to be a confession by J. W. Fetzer, who is under arrest at Dillon, Mont., in which he says he killed Dr. C. H. Nichols, superintendent of the insane asylum at Washington in 1873. He says he has ten or fifteen other victims, but will not plead guilty unless he can get a death sentence. Fetzer was arrested last week in Salt Lake and turned over to Montana authorities, charged with swindling the state.

A cablegram received at the state department in Washington from Consul Viquain, at Panama, announces that yellow fever has made its appearance at that port.

Michael Davitt, M. P., in an interview at Oakland, Cal., expressed the opinion that home rule will soon be won for Ireland. He thinks that the liberals will carry the country at the next general election, and that the Irish party will have the balance of power, thus being in a position to dictate terms to the liberals.

ACCIDENT ON THE YANTIC.

A Gunner Blown to Atoms and Two Others Injured.

New York, April 19.—The Herald publishes the following special correspondence from Montevideo, Uruguay: When the United States steamship Yantic was at stationary target practice at Chico bank, La Plata river, about seventy-five miles southwest from Montevideo, a sickening accident occurred. The required shots had been fired from the 60-pound rifle on the forecastle and the eight-inch rifle forward. Three shots had been fired from the nine-inch smoothbore muzzle-loader, and only one more shot was required from this last gun to complete a very successful target practice.

The nine-inch gun was then loaded. On account of the narrowness of the Yantic and the smallness of the gun ports it is necessary for a man loading the gun to lean out of the port, clasping one arm about the muzzle of the gun and work the sponge and rammer with the other arm, partly exposing his body in front of the muzzle. The bore had been sponged out with the sponge, freshly dampened in the division tub, and the charge of eleven pounds of black powder had been rammed home by P. Murphy, a seaman, assisted by O. Gorman, another seaman, on the other side. C. Hayden, the coxswain, was holding his thumb on the vent in order to prevent the air from reaching any lighted fragments of the previously exploded cartridge that might have remained in the chamber.

Apparently none of the precautions extinguished the burning bits of both, for the cartridge exploded while Murphy was withdrawing the rammer and he was blown off the boat. No trace of him was found, although boats were instantly lowered and search made. Gorman lost an eye and was seriously injured and one arm was broken. Hayden's hand was badly burned, and the upper half of the port was shattered. After the accident the Yantic returned to Montevideo.

GRANT MONUMENT.

Work on the Structure Is Practically Completed.

New York, April 19.—Speculators are actively canvassing the houses along the line of the Grant monument park, endeavoring to secure window privileges. In many cases entire houses have been secured and permits for erecting stands in front of them obtained. It is estimated that the stands to be constructed will seat at least 75,000 persons.

The Grant monument is now completed, the only work remaining to be done being the polishing of the marble and the brushing of the bronze doors. The armored steel case containing General Grant's body will be opened so that the coffin can be taken out. It is officially denied that any of the rivets which fastened the covering of this casing were sold by workmen as souvenirs.

The rivets were not removed, as the workmen simply drilled through the top of them, which was all that was necessary to open the case. The steel case is to be disposed of at the will of Colonel Grant. It will probably be destroyed.

Carelessness Caused a Death.

Chicago, April 16.—Policeman Krafft accidentally shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Lottie E. Jacobs, last night while cleaning a revolver. The bullet entered Miss Jacobs' left arm near the elbow, followed the bone upwards and pierced the heart. The woman fell to the floor dead and Krafft, not waiting to learn the extent of her injuries, rushed from the house in search of a physician. In the meantime the police had been notified, and when Krafft was confronted by Captain Barr, then for the first time he learned that the woman was dead, and it was all that Captain Barr could do to prevent the man from killing himself. The couple were to have been married soon.

Hit by a Spent Bullet.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 19.—Francisco Navarro, 10 years old, is dying at the United States Indian school from a gunshot wound inflicted under extraordinary conditions. Two miles down the valley from the Indian school Deputy Sheriff Alexander Allan and a party were rabbit shooting and a stray bullet from Allan's rifle, after covering all this distance, passed over the three-story school building and fell among sixty school children who were playing on the campus. It struck the boy Navarro below the heart.

A Priest Asphyxiated.

Reading, Penn., April 19.—Father Phillip Bersford, rector of St. Joseph's (Catholic) parish, was found dead in bed in the paragonie adjoining the edifice this morning. Death was due to suffocation from illuminating gas. His age was about 50 years. The gas was discovered pouring from a jet partly turned off. The supposition is that death was the result of an accident.

Gasoline Stove Exploded.

Riverside, Cal., April 19.—Word was received today from Corona that a young child of a family named Francisco burned to death there through the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Ohio Village Destroyed.

Freemont, O., April 19.—The entire business portion of the village of Lindsey was burned this morning. A dozen buildings were burned, entailing a loss of \$15,000; insurance \$10,000.

Mixed Up in the Scandal.

Paris, April 19.—Ex-Deputy Plantenois has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the Panama canal scandal.

HARD FIGHTING IN THE EAST

Turks Are Pushing Their Way Into Greece.

BATTLE IN MILOUNA PASS

Greeks Are Stubbornly Resisting the Invasion—The Bombardment of Prevesa—Warships Sifted the Forts.

Foot of Milouna Pass, April 20.—A fierce battle raged in the pass all night long. The Greeks entered and descended toward the valley, encountered four battalions of Turkish troops, who drove them back, and at the point of the bayonet rescued the force garrisoning the Turkish blockhouses, which the Greeks had encircled before entering the pass.

Neshad Pasha, commanding the Fifth division, occupied Mount Harnia, with a great force, while Hatri Pasha, commanding the Sixth division, prepared to enter the Techaiahn pass, and Haida Pasha, with the Fourth division, occupied Milouna pass.

Before dawn, Edhim Pasha rode out to direct the disposition of the divisions. A general engagement ensued. The battle still continues along the entire pass, over 20,000 men being engaged. The combat turned on the possession of the Greek blockhouse, which was most obstinately defended. Several vigorous attacks were made by the Turks, without success, but, finally, about 9 o'clock, by a magnificent dash, they took the blockhouse at the point of the bayonet.

The Greeks are still defending their positions on the summit of the hill. At the present moment, four battalions of Mendukh Pasha's division are advancing to the frontier positions already taken.

The Turks are fighting like demons. The Turkish artillery is doing splendid work under the command of Rizk Pasha. The correspondent says: "I regret to have to announce the death of Hatri Pasha at Milouna. The battle is still undecided, but the Turks, without calling up the reserves, have taken almost the whole pass. It is impossible to give details as to losses. I saw many groups of wounded men, but they were mostly on the heights. Ambulances have been sent to bring them in. I cannot say whether the Turks intend to advance on Larissa."

High Greek Officers Killed.

Athens, April 20.—In the fighting on the frontier, the Turks have occupied Ana and Milouna, but they have not succeeded in taking Karna. The engagement at Milouna pass was of the fiercest character, and the losses were heavy on both sides. The Turkish soldiers destroyed two pieces of Greek artillery. The Greeks captured an entire battery from the Turks. The Greek officers of high rank were killed. A large body of Greek troops is now marching against Menexa, and brick firing is going on along the whole line as far west as Arta.

GREEKS BOMBARD PREVEA.

The Turkish fort had fired on and sunk a Greek steamer.

Athens, April 20.—The Greek commander at Actium, opposite Prevesa, telegraphs that the Greek steamer Macedonia, which was fired upon this morning by the Turkish batteries, while leaving the gulf of Ambracia, did not sink in deep water, but was able to run ashore near the entrance of the gulf. It appears that the bombardment of Prevesa did not begin until 11:30 A. M., whereas the Turkish forces there opened a hot fire upon Actium at 5:30 A. M.

A column was formed at the telegraph station, but the building was converted into a fort and was garrisoned by 500 men. The Turkish fire completely destroyed it, several of the garrison being killed and wounded, although the Turkish aim was often wide.

The Greek commander requested instructions by telegraph, and the minister of war ordered him to bombard Prevesa immediately.

At 10 A. M., the Shafidaki fort fired a few shots on a Greek gunboat, which replied, effectually silencing the Turkish battery. At 11 o'clock the Greeks began to attack the Turkish forts outside the entrance of the gulf, partly to divert the enemy's attention, and partly in order to prevent the massacre of Greeks at Prevesa. The Greek ironclad Speizak has arrived to assist in bombarding Prevesa, and the gunboats continue to bombard from inside the gulf.

According to the latest telegrams from Actium, 2,000 Greeks have crossed the gulf of Arta from Vonitza to Salagora, and are now marching on Prevesa. Various reports are current as to the landing of the insurgent bands on the Chalkis peninsula. Bugles are sounding in the various parts of the city; soldiers are hastening to their barracks, and bodies of troops, hurriedly equipped are being dispatched to the front, amid enthusiastic ovations from the crowds that fill the streets. Numerous conferences have taken place today between the king and the cabinet, and as the result of them, the two last classes of 1886 reserves have been called out.

Weather Good for Fighting.

London, April 20.—The latest advices from Arta show that rains have been followed by three days of fine weather, and the Arakphos, which alone separates the progress of the armies, is rapidly shrinking. The hill roads are rapidly improving in condition. It is at this point that the severest and deadliest fighting may be expected. Another question, is whether the Greeks can engineer an uprising in Macedonia.

JUNO SANDOVAL'S MISSION

Cubans Will Take Steps to Frustrate It.

M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

An American Flag Was Destroyed by Spanish Soldiers in Santa Clara—Gen. Weyler's Latest Order.

Philadelphia, April 19.—A private meeting of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers was held in this city today, at which it was decided to take steps to frustrate what the Cubans claim is the real object of Major Luno Sandoval's visit to this city. This is said to be the arrest of the members of the Cuban junta in this country. It has been stated that Major Sandoval came to Philadelphia to purchase munitions of war to be shipped in the general way to General Weyler in Cuba. Leading Cubans, however, assert that it is to gather information that will culminate in the arrest of General Estrada Palma and General Quesada in Washington. The former is the minister of the Cuban republic, and the latter charge d'affaires at the capital. It is asserted that Major Sandoval has been commissioned by General Weyler for this express purpose, and is known to have in his possession documents found on the steamer Laurala on one of her trips to Cuba, showing the parts played by Generals Palma and Quesada in her movements.

Should the arrest of the junta leaders result, and the issue be made in court as to the liability of such a policy, there will be a question of jurisdiction that will not only involve the interstate commerce laws, but also questions of belligerency and the customs duty of nations.

M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

The War Must Be Fought on Civilized Lines.

New York, April 19.—A Tribune dispatch from Washington says: The policy of the administration in reference to Cuba is not likely to be criticized as was that of its predecessor on the score of indifference to the rights of American citizens. Secretary Sherman will see to it that imprisonment of suspects entitled to the protection of the United States for an indefinite period is no longer indulged in by Spanish officials in Cuba. He will even go further and make it plain to the Spanish authorities that they cannot, in the closing of the 19th century, be permitted to carry on a war on principles widely divergent from modern civilization. In short, notice has been served on the Spanish government—informally as yet, but still in unmistakable terms—that this government recognizes a state of civil war on the island of Cuba which demands a treatment of prisoners taken in action by either side somewhat different from that which seems to have been accorded them thus far.

The immediate cause of this notice being served on the Spanish government was, of course, the capture of Cuban General Rivera and the rumor that he would be forthwith tried by drumhead court-martial and shot.

The president, immediately after the news of the fate in store for the prisoner was received, ordered the secretary to draw up a protest against the contemplated action of General Weyler. Upon second consideration, however, the protest was not drawn up, but the president is believed to have directed the Spanish minister in writing, Senor de Lome was sent for by the secretary of state and informed as to the views of the administration in the matter. This protest, it is assumed, was no less explicit than that which Secretary Sherman had previously drafted. At any rate it had its effect, for General Rivera is still living.

TORRE UP AN AMERICAN FLAG.

An Outrage by Spanish Soldiers in Santa Clara.

New York, April 19.—A Herald dispatch from Sagua Grande via Key West says a report has just reached there of an outrage perpetrated near the town of Encircujada, by Spanish troops, who destroyed the property owned by the wife of the British vice-consul, Mr. Harris, of Sagua Grande, and tore up an American flag which the manager of the estate, George Harris, who is an American citizen, had draped over his bed.

The estate of Mrs. Harris, called La Palma, is about two miles from Encircujada. The troops broke open the doors and removed articles of value. Finding the flag in the manager's bedroom, the soldiers carried it out with many epithets and tore it into bits. Being satisfied with their vengeance on the bit of bunting, in the absence of its owner, they departed.

The matter was reported to Mr. Harris on his return, and he promptly laid it before the British and American consular officials in Sagua, who will cause a thorough investigation.

It is said the Spanish assert that they had seen insurgents leaving the estate, but this is denied by the manager. The American consul at Sagua, his friends say, will make a full report on the flag incident. He is Mr. Barker, one of the most vigorous American representatives on the island.

War of Devastation.

Havana, April 19.—In view of the approach of the rainy season, Captain-General Weyler has ordered the erection of an infirmary on the trocha and the extension of the military hospitals. New hospitals will be constructed at Trinidad, Casilda, Isabella and Sagua.

The captain-general has ordered the demolition of all houses inside the cultivated zone. This is on the theory that the peasants will remain at night in the blockhouses and remove their families to the towns.

INVADERS CHECKED.

Greek Irregulars Defeated by the Turks at Krania.

Larissa, April 19.—Severe fighting has occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and the Turkish forces. A column of irregulars sent to the right from Pigravitzo, after having attacked and captured Stovon, continued its advance toward Kritades on Friday. The place was defended by two companies of Turks. After a severe fight, during which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 1,100 rifles and a quantity of cartridges.

The insurgents, however, have suffered a severe check in another direction. A strong force of Turkish troops from Macovon, with a number of mountain guns, advanced on Krania, which had recently been captured by the Greeks, and attacked 400 irregulars of Greece, who occupied an entrenched position. It is reported the fighting was ferocious on both sides. The insurgents eventually were compelled to retreat north to the mountains. Some, however, succeeded in breaking through the Turkish lines and escaped to Balingo, just across the frontier in Macedonia, first captured by the Greek irregulars and used by them as a depot for provisions and ammunition.

Accounts given by refugees of Turkish losses are believed to be exaggerated. They say 265 Turks were killed, while the irregulars only had eight men killed and seventeen wounded. The leader of the Greeks operating in that direction, Chief Milonas, was among the wounded, and returned into Greek territory with a number of refugees. One of the latter says a portion of the Turkish force is composed of irregulars whose dress resembles that of the Greek insurgents. This, it appears, enabled the Turkish force to execute a flank movement unheeded by the leaders of the Greeks. The refugees referred to blame the Greek leaders for badly handling the men. All the refugees bore traces of having experienced great fatigue, and it is reported that Ethnika Hetairia, or the national league, has ordered the Greek irregulars to retreat into Greek territory, regarding further bloodshed as useless, unless the regular army of Greece supports the irregulars.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Columbia River Fishermen Will Take Four Cents a Pound.

Astoria, Or., April 19.—It is now settled that the Columbia river packers will not get their fish this season at less than 4 cents, as was anticipated. At a conference between a committee of the union, appointed for that purpose, and the packers, this afternoon, it was determined by the former that no fish would be delivered to any cannery for less than the 4-cent price.

It now remains to be seen whether the packers will pay the union rate or shut down. The probabilities are, however, that it will be decided to go ahead with the season's pack, but an effort will be made by the Cannermen's Association to stiffen Eastern prices so as to justify the 4-cent price for fish.

A prominent packer is authority for the statement that no more fish will be offered under first-class labels after today at a price that will not leave a fair margin of profit at 4 cents for raw material. It could not be learned what action the association has determined to take, but it is generally reported that its members have agreed to render such assistance to one another as will enable the entire spring pack to be carried over until the desired improvement takes place in the market.

When it became generally known tonight that the impending strike had been averted, there was great rejoicing. When the season opened, business experienced a sudden improvement, but fell off again as the agitation continued. Great uneasiness was felt. The situation, as it now stands, is all that could be desired, and indications are bright for a prosperous year. The only disagreeable feature of the situation is that the Chinese have secured an advantage over white labor. This condition has caused a great deal of unfavorable discussion, and is condemned on all sides.

Several hundred boats went out tonight, the decision of the union setting all doubts at rest. The run of salmon continues light, but the fish is of excellent quality. It is predicted by fish experts that the run this year will be without precedent in the past ten seasons.

Scarcity of Funds in Land Office.

Washington, April 19.—The exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the general land office is largely crippling the work in the field, and further retrenchment on the salary rolls was made today. The fourteen examiners of the office who have been investigating the Chippewa Indian lands at \$6 per day each, and twelve mineral land commissioners in Idaho and Montana, drawing \$2,500 per annum each, were ordered \$700 from the rolls. The action takes effect the 20th inst.

Judge Storrow Dead.

Washington, April 19.—Judge Jas. A. Storrow, a lawyer of Boston, dropped dead while at the congressional library today. Judge Storrow took an important part in the proceedings incident to the arbitration treaty between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

The Common Mushroom Attains its Greatest Size in Less than Twenty-four Hours.

The common mushroom attains its greatest size in less than twenty-four hours.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a good trade and active market in wheat during the past week, fluctuations covering 7 1/2 range. Operations were somewhat enlarged, and towards the end of the week orders from the country more numerous. The feeling developed was stronger and higher prices ruled, all of which was maintained, and the close shows an advance of 7 1/2 cts, with final trades in May at 73 1/2 cts and July 78 1/2 cts. The holiday on Friday had a tendency to curtail operations during the middle of the week, but commencing with the first lap of the bell on Saturday there was a good general trade and the largest gain for a single day in the week was scored on that day, May advancing from 69 3/8 cts at the opening, to 73 cts at the close. Heavy short traders were the principal buyers, but they were first goaded into action by some energetic buying for long and foreign accounts. In the midst of rejoicings over their recent series of brilliant victories, the buyers must not forget their experience of only two years ago. On April 9 of that year, May wheat sold at 54 cts, but then began to climb, and the market scarcely halted until 85 3/8 cts was reached on May 29 the same year. A great many brains were hurt in that 30 5/8 cts rise. The visible supply was in that year, on March 1, 78,762,000; April 1, 74,308,000 bushels against 37,706,000 bushels at present. Chicago stocks April 1, 1895, were 26,454,000 bushels against present stocks of 10,000,000 bushels. Nor was there at that time any shortage in the wheat crops of other countries, and no one was reading a column a day about "the war in Crete." The 30c rise came "just the same." We are not called upon to state whether or not such an advance will occur during the same period this year. We do know, however, that it has been many years since domestic supply has been so low as at present, and about as long since the world's supply has been down before where it is now.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 20, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.40; superior, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74 1/2 cts; Valley, 74c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38 1/2 cts per bushel; choice gray, 37 1/2 cts.

Hay—Timothy, \$14.00 @ 15.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50 @ 12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00 @ 11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50 per ton; brewing, \$18 @ 19.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 35c; dairy, 25 @ 27 cts; store, 17 1/2 @ 30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 55 @ 65c; Gannet Chilies, 65 @ 75c; Early Rose, 50 @ 55c per sack; sweets, \$2 7/8 per cwt for Merced; new potatoes, 30c per pound.

Onions—\$2.50 @ 3.00 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75 @ 3.25; geese, \$4.00 @ 5.00; turkeys, live, 11 @ 12c; ducks, \$6.00 @ 7.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 10c; Young America, 12 1/2 cts per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6 @ 8c.

Hops—9 @ 10c per pound.

Beef—Choice, top steers, \$2.00 @ 3.50; cows, \$2.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 4 @ 6c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50 @ 3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00 @ 4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50 @ 3.00; dressed \$4.50 @ 5.25 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5 @ 5 1/2 cts; small, 6 @ 6 1/2 cts per pound.

Seattle, Wash., April 20, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23 @ 24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$20 @ 21; feed meal, \$19 @ 20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$30.

Hay—Foguet sound, per ton, \$11.00; Eastern Washington, \$15.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 22c; select, 22c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15 @ 17.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16.50 @ 18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40 @ 50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$3.25.

Small Potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10c @ 10 1/2 cts; ducks, \$6 @ 6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13 1/2 cts.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6 1/2 cts; mutton, sheep, 8 1/2 cts per pound; lamb, 6c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4 1/2 @ 6c; salmon, 6 @ 8c; salmon trout, 7 @ 10c; flounders and soles, 3 @ 4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11 1/2 cts; hams, small, 11 1/2 cts; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6 1/2 cts per pound.

San Francisco, April 20, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c @ \$1.10; Early Rose, 65 @ 80c; River Burbanks, 50 @ 70c; sweets, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per cental.

Onions—\$3.25 @ 3.75 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 cts per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18 1/2 cts; do seconds, 12 @ 12 1/2 cts; fancy dairy, 12c; seconds, 10 1/2 @ 11c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6 1/2 @ 7c; fair to good, 5 1/2 @ 6c; Young America, 7 @ 8c; Eastern, 14 @ 14 1/2 cts.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Senators Gave Their Views to Senate Subcommittee.

MEXICO FAVORS DINGLEY BILL

Bill Now Before the Senate Asking for a Commission to Introduce Our Brand Foods into the Orient.

Washington, April 17.—Senator Hansbrough has introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to introduce and popularize the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the Orient. It provides that the commission shall consist of three persons, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and to be known as the bread-foods commission of the United States, and to be under the direction and control of the secretary of agriculture. The commission shall ascertain and from time to time report to the secretary of agriculture the best modes of introducing and popularizing the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of Oriental countries. The salary of the commissioners shall be \$5,000 a year, and the commission is authorized to employ a secretary at a salary of \$2,000, and \$50,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission in the prosecution of its work. Hansbrough says the measure is designed to further the work of extending the trade of the United States with China and Japan, and was suggested by the letter recently sent to him by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, on the subject of trade with the Orient.

TARIFF SUGGESTIONS.

Senators Gave Their Views to the Senate Subcommittee.

Washington, April 17.—The Republican subcommittee of the senate committee on finance held an all-day session at the capitol to afford an opportunity to other senators to make suggestions on the tariff bill. Among the senators who called and had conferences with the committee were Messrs. Quay, Sewall, Elkins, Platt, Wellington, Perkins, Shour, Pritchard, Baker and Harris of Kansas.

Senator Quay urged a rate of duty upon carpets and matting, which would insure protection to the industries of this country against the products of China and Japan.

Senator Perkins was given an extended hearing on the fruit schedule. He presented the committee with samples of both California and foreign currants and raisins, and asked for an increase of the rate on Zante currants, bringing it up to 3 1/2 cents per pound. He also suggested a duty of 1 cent a pound on oranges and lemons, instead of three-fourths of a cent, as fixed by the Dingley bill.

It was suggested to Mr. Perkins by some of the members of the committee that the fruit schedule had already been attacked, and the rates charged to be too high, but the California senator contended for thorough protection.

Mr. Perkins suggested a substitute schedule on beet sugar, providing for a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar testing 70 by the polariscope and increasing to 1 1/2 cents for the 90 per cent test. The committee promised to give this matter due attention, but gave no further indications of the probable result of its deliberations.

A more pronounced favorable reception was given to a suggestion for a drawback duty on imported tin cans, in which fruits and salmon are exported. This suggestion appeared to meet with favor.

Senator Sewall's suggestions pertained to almost the entire list of New Jersey manufactures, and he filed briefs bearing upon all of them. He presented a request of the silk manufacturers for a uniform 50 per cent ad valorem duty.

Senators Baker and Harris asked for a duty of \$2 per ton on gypsum, and for a decrease of the duty proposed on Mexican cattle. They reported that there were immense beds of gypsum in the West, sufficient to supply the wants of the entire country. With reference to cattle importations, they represented that the cattle were needed to consume the grass crop of the West, and that it was more economical to move the cattle than the grass.

Senator Elkins and Senator Wellington appeared in support of the Dingley tariff rate on coal, which there is an effort to have reduced