

FRENCH HUSBANDRY

The World's Markets for American Products.

THE CATTLE PROHIBITION ACT

Some Extracts From the Third Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, July 16.—The secretary of agriculture will issue in a few days bulletin No. 3, on the world's markets for American products. The bulletin contains a short statistical introduction on the agricultural condition of France, and the reports of consuls from Cognac, Havre, Nice, Grenoble, Rheims, Limoges and Bordeaux. It also contains a copy of the decree of the minister of agriculture prohibiting importation of American cattle into France; also a statement of the temporary suspension of the export of sheep from the United States, owing to the execution by the French government of a certificate from the United States veterinary inspector to accompany all sheep landed in France from the United States, which shall certify that none of them have been exposed to any contagious diseases for a period of six weeks prior to date of shipment. The bulletin also contains a map, showing the different localities of the several consuls who have made reports to the department, through the state department.

Among the important statements contained in this bulletin is one showing the area, production and trade of wine in France. A comparative statement of the wine produced by the different European countries in 1893 and 1894, as well as by the United States, will also be found, which shows that the production of wine in France for 1894 was 1,081,657,816 gallons, while that of the United States was but 250,000,000.

How few realize that on the western coast of California, which is probably the counterpart of the western coast of Europe, with Great Britain attached to the continent, every condition of soil and climate can be found to produce the wines peculiar to European countries. The bulletin also contains an important statement in regard to the total trade of France, exclusive of the precious metals, as compared with the trade of the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. This statement shows that the United Kingdom has an easy lead over her nearest competitors, and that her commerce is about equal to that of Germany, France and the United States, her two nearest rivals, and that of Germany, France and the United States are not far apart, France taking the fourth rank. In 1890, 1891 and 1894 Germany occupied second place and the United States third, while for 1892 and 1893 this order was reversed with respect to these two countries.

Seven Dead Indians.

Decorah, Neb., July 16.—Two Indian women and one child died last night at Acton pasture, where the Omaha Indian drunk is taking place. The women got drunk on a home-made compound of hard cider, and participated in the dance until completely overcome. This makes the seventh Indian who has died since the celebration began. Captain Beck and fifteen Indian police from the Winnebago agency have arrived on the grounds. A man from Decorah, Ia., was arrested by the police for disorderly conduct. Captain Beck sampled the cider, but found it to be all right. There was no whisky in sight. The police found a two-gallon jug buried.

Murder Suspected.

San Francisco, July 16.—Governor Budd is endeavoring to unravel the mystery connected with the death of Frank F. Goodall, whose body was found floating in the San Joaquin river near Livingston three years ago and consigned to an unmarked grave at the water's edge. Nothing was known about Goodall at the time, Governor Budd has recently been informed that Goodall resided in Virginia, and was superintendent of schools in the town in which he lived. The information was conveyed in a letter from a friend of Goodall, who believes he was murdered and robbed. The governor will investigate the case.

Those Indian Depredations.

Lander, Wyo., July 16.—Word has been sent from Lander to the settlers in Jackson's Hole that, if needed, a party will organize here of fast riders and good shots to assist in enforcing the game laws against the Indians, the same as they are enforced against the whites. There is much indignation here because the Indian agents permit these roving bands to come into the country and wantonly destroy the game, and it is openly said that if this practice is kept up, the settlers will arrest, and if necessary, kill the Indians.

Chile's Cabinet Crisis Ended.

London, July 16.—Advices to the Times from Santiago de Chile are that the cabinet crisis has virtually ended through the union of all branches of the liberal party. The Balmacedistas will not be represented in the ministry, but will support it. The conversion of the currency is proceeding without a hitch. \$1,000,000 having been converted, which is ample reserve to satisfy the demand.

Both Will Die.

Frankfort, Ky., July 16.—Reports received here today of a bloody cutting affray in Shelby County. Isaac H. Huffman and Marshall Garner, two young farmers, had an altercation both using their knives with terrible effect. Both were literally cut to pieces. Garner had lately come to this state from Tennessee. Both will die.

THE EMANUEL CHURCH.

Scene of Durrant's Alleged Crime Again a Place of Worship.

San Francisco, July 16.—Emanuel Baptist church, the scene of the gruesome murders that horrified the world, was opened for worship last Sunday for the first time since the bodies of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont were found in it. Nearly all of the old congregation were in attendance at the morning service, which was conducted by the Rev. J. George Gibson, the regular pastor. No strangers were admitted, except by card of invitation. Only the lower part of the church was used, the gallery leading to the belfry, where Blanche Lamont's body was found, being closed. In the afternoon a sort of love feast was held, and many ministers of other churches were present to offer congratulations. There was no reference in any of the prayers, addresses or sermons to the crimes which made the church notorious. A force of police in citizen's clothes was at hand to prevent trouble, but there was no sign of disturbance.

Big Dance and Drunk.

Pender, Neb., July 16.—The big dance and drunk which the Indians in the Omaha reservation have been indulging in for several days has culminated in the killing of an Omaha Indian by a Winnebago policeman. The Indians have been indulging freely in firewater. Agent Beck has been making efforts to put a stop to its sale and to sober up the Indians, several of whom have died from drinking the vile stuff. George Parker, an Omaha Indian, was drunk, and Frank Ewing, a Winnebago policeman, attempted to arrest him. Parker started to run and Ewing fired, killing him instantly. Ewing was arrested and taken to jail. There is great excitement among the Indians, and further trouble may result.

The U. F. Reorganization.

Denver, July 16.—Ex-Governor Evans, through whose effort the separate receivership for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad was secured, after reading the Omaha dispatch stating that the Union Pacific reorganization committee contemplated a move which would again place under one management the Union Pacific road and all its branches, expressed the opinion that there was no reorganization committee, as it was dissolved last year when it failed to submit a plan upon which the various roads could be brought into one combination. He added:

"As matters now stand, congress is the only body that can take any action."

Want an Export Bounty.

New York, July 16.—There will be a meeting of representative builders and owners of American ships in the rooms of the arbitration committee of the New York Produce Exchange, which will be addressed by David Lubin, of Sacramento, on the subject of an export bounty on staple agricultural products. Mr. Lubin is a wealthy wheat-raiser and merchant, and has for some years been advocating the payment of the bounty on exports of agricultural products in order that the producer may be benefited by the protective tariff, which, without the bounty, Mr. Lubin claims, is one-sided in its benefits. The plan has been endorsed by the chamber of commerce of San Francisco and by the governor of California.

A Double Tragedy in Missouri.

Kansas City, July 16.—News of a double tragedy at Bean Lake, Platte county, this state was received here today. Theodore Kirkman was shot and killed by George Marchel and later in the day Marchel committed suicide. Marchel's story was that before getting out of bed Kirkman took down a gun and began fooling with it. Marchel finally wrested the gun from his companion's hand. Not knowing it was loaded he pointed the gun at Kirkman's head and pulled the trigger killing him almost instantly. Late this evening it was learned that Marchel had committed suicide.

The Wreck of the Mexico.

Montreal, July 16.—The steamship Assay, which Father Point today with part of the crew of the wrecked steamer Mexico on board. Private dispatches state that the Mexico, bound from Montreal to Bristol, went ashore on Belle Isle at the extreme north of Newfoundland, July 7, during a dense fog. Captain Daly and eight men remained beside the wreck, the remainder of the crew taking passage on the inward passage of the Assay. The Mexico is in a very exposed position, and will probably prove a total wreck.

Bowers Dredger at Seattle.

Seattle, July 16.—The Bowers' dredger arrived this afternoon from Portland. After repairs, which will occupy about a week, it will begin the excavation of the Lake Washington canal, starting at deep water in Elliott bay. The dredger, Anacostia, which has been under repairs here for about a month, will be ready for operation in three or four days. The two machines together will excavate about 25,000 cubic yards of earth in twenty-four hours.

Sent to Hoffman's Island.

New York, July 16.—The Spanish ship Ciudad Condal arrived at Quarantine today from Mexican ports and Havana, with forty-eight passengers. Health Officer Dooly found twenty-two passengers who were unable to produce certificates of acclimatization from Dr. Burgess the United States medical inspector at Havana and they were sent to Hoffman's island where they will be detained. Among them are fourteen young women, members of the Louisville Caldon dramatic company, who were stranded at Havana.

Worshipping Him as a God.

Wichita, Kan., July 16.—In the Caddo Indian district it has been raining steadily for a week. The rain coming as it does after the predictions of Squirrel, an aged and decrepit Indian who claims that the Great Spirit has given the power to make rain, has driven the Caddo Indians into a frenzy. They have gone so wild over the magic art which Squirrel claims to possess that they are worshipping him as a God.

MIDSUMMER ACTIVITY

It Is Unusual for This Season of the Year.

FROSTS AND FREIGHTS HAVE GONE

Speculation Is Now the Only Thing Which Will Prevent Much Money Coming to This Country.

New York, July 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says: A business flood so strong and rapid that conservatives fear it may do harm to the country in July. But the seasons of this year lay over and crowd each other. May, June and July, it is now evident, kept back much business that would have been finished before midsummer, and the delayed accumulation of one season gets in the way of efforts to begin another on time. But the volume of business it may be assured, is remarkably large for the month, even in a good year. The exaggerated fears about crops have passed, the syndicate is believed to be both able and determined to protect the treasury, and the time draws near when the marketing of the new crops will turn much money this way, if speculation does not hinder. The week has been notable for a sensational fall in wheat at eight cents in two days, followed by a recovery of five cents. The sudden drop in the price was the result of speculation more than commercial influence.

The weekly output of iron was 171,194 tons, having risen 13,970 tons in June, and where furnaces have gone into operation since July, the output rose, and has put into operation many additional works. There is a rush to buy before prices advance higher. Influential manufacturers are sending out warnings that there may easily be another rise, and prices have advanced 6 per cent, but are 10 per cent lower than in October, 1894. The demand for structural iron is enormous, including 1,500 tons for No. 2 Broadway, and as much more here, and as much in Chicago on smaller orders. Bessemer pig advanced to \$14.50 at Pittsburgh, and wire nails are \$1.55 higher than in October, 1894. Gray forge advanced to \$11.25; structural beams, to \$1.50. Copper is stiff at \$1.80, and lead at \$3.37, but tin is slightly lower at 14 cents.

Wool is still advancing with enormous sales, 12,714,000 for the week, and in two weeks of July, 36,497,614 pounds, as against 11,996,350 in the same week of 1893. As the sales are about four times the weekly consumption, it is expected that the market is speculative, but the rise abroad has set the country ablaze, so that Western holders are asking even higher prices than heretofore. But buying by most of the manufacturers is nearly ended, and at the prices now asked for wool, some manufacturers are doubting whether a corresponding value for goods can be realized. Labor contrives in woolen mills have generally rebelled against the workers, although some advances in wages have been obtained, but a strike of carpet-weavers at Philadelphia already affects several thousands and threatens to include a great many more, an advance of 7 1/2 cents being demanded, while the market for goods is so dull and weak that manufacturers naturally rebel.

Cotton goods continue active and strong, with comparatively little difficulty as to labor. Northern mills have taken a little over 100,000 bales in the past three months, since cotton was below 7 cents, but with cotton bought cheap for five months ahead, they are able to do a good business. Failures this week have been 253 in the United States, against 24 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 49 last year.

Bulgarians in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The Bulgarian deportation now in St. Petersburg has received numbers of telegrams from Bulgarian towns and villages announcing that masses for the repose of the soul of the late czar were celebrated in the parish churches at the hour when the wreathe sent by the sobranje was placed by the deputations against the tomb of the deceased monarch. The deportation affirms the existence in Bulgaria of a genuine and national rusophile movement, but at the same time declares it has not been intrusted with the fulfillment of any political mission to St. Petersburg. Its only wish is to enlighten the public in Russia as to the real state of feeling of the Bulgarian nation toward Russia in order to facilitate approachment.

The Portland Lost.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 15.—The steamer Chiloat from Alaska arrived today, and reports the steamer Portland was wrecked last week near Dugan island. The vessel was going from Seattle to Chinook river laden with supplies. Near Dugan island the vessel ran aground and she and her cargo were lost. In that part of Alaska the tides have fallen over thirty feet. In a few hours, the tide was at its lowest, a sharp rock pierced the keel, demolishing the timbers and wholly wrecking the steamer. Every effort was made to save the vessel, without avail, but most of the movable property was taken ashore. The Portland is said to be owned by Captain A. Brotherton and others, of Seattle, and to represent a loss of \$8,000.

Pay of Drowned Sailors.

San Francisco, July 15.—United States Shipping Commissioner Gwin paid \$345 in the United States circuit court today in the name of sailors who were drowned in the Colima. The money was the sailors' wages for the fourteen days they were out from San Francisco, ranging in amounts from \$75 to \$6. If the heirs do not claim the money within three years it will be turned into the Marine hospital fund.

Ordered to Sell the Trust's Property.

Indianapolis, July 15.—Judge Baker, of the United States court today made an order directing John McNell, receiver of the whisky trust, to sell the property of the company in Indiana. The property is at Terre Haute.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Depredations by Bannocks in Wyoming Lead to Bloodshed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 15.—United States Marshal McDermott is in receipt of a telegram from Fort Washakie that a fight has occurred between the settlers of the Jackson Hole country and the Bannock Indians, in the northern part of Fremont county, and that one Indian has been killed and fifteen taken prisoners. The fight was the outcome of an attempt on the part of a constable and posse to arrest the Indians for the unlawful killing of game. The constable was held up at the point of a gun. After the constable had sent for reinforcements the citizens took the matter up, with the result that a fight occurred with the above results. The Bannocks are Idaho Indians, and they annually come into Wyoming and slaughter game. The citizens are determined to put a stop to their depredations, and it is thought more trouble will ensue. Governor Rickards, some weeks ago, published a lengthy communication in the local papers, calling attention to the depredations of the Indians and pointing out the danger of a clash between them and the citizens, unless proper measures were taken to prevent them from slaughtering game.

ABOUT THE MINES.

Suits for Damages Growing Out of the Cœur d'Alene Riots.

San Francisco, July 15.—Damage suits against the Helena & Frisco Mining Company, aggregating more than \$350,000, were filed in the United States court today. The plaintiffs are miners and their legal representatives, who seek damages for injuries inflicted upon the non-union miners who went to the rescue of the company during the Cœur d'Alene trouble in 1892.

The plaintiffs are the suits against Adams, Samuel C. Collins, L. H. Condon, Frank West and Sophie Johnson. The complaint recites that the plaintiffs, who were non-union miners, were kept in the mill, without protection from the Winchester of the strikers, and that they were so hedged in that escape was impossible. Finally the union men fired many volleys from Bunker Hill, afterward shut off the water and blew up the mill with dynamite, killing all but those who fled these suits. Their sufferings are set forth in detail, how some were maimed and others paralyzed, and others made blind for life.

Fremont, the Pathfinder.

New York, July 15.—The Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California have issued a call to the late General John C. Fremont's friends for funds to erect a suitable monument over that soldier's grave. The commission having the matter in charge are: Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States navy, retired, president of the society in New York; Francis D. Clark, Stephen B. French, Henry Wilson, Mark D. Wilbur, W. A. Hendenberg, John Gault, John D. Townsend. The general is buried in Rockland cemetery, on the Hudson. The design of the proposed monument has already been settled upon, and is by Clio Hin-ton Haniker of this city. The design shows a heroic-sized figure of the general standing upon a rock. The total height of the monument is twenty-two feet. On the rock is cut a cross, in commemoration of the cross Fremont cut upon the rock at Independence, and the words "Fremont, the Pathfinder."

May Brooklyn's Estate.

San Francisco, July 15.—The public administrator has rendered his final account of the estate of May Brooklyn, an actress who committed suicide in this city a year ago on account of the death of Frederick Lovett, her lover. Besides \$62.50, the estate consists of a gold watch and small box chain, a breastpin containing a miniature, a small paper cutter, a banjo, five shares of the stock of the Thomson Hydraulic Company, of Newark, N. J., of value unknown, and some drafts, books and papers. A draft for \$400, drawn in favor of the deceased, is in the possession of the Crocker-Woolworth bank, and the bankbook of the deceased with the Garfield National bank, of New York, is in possession of the administrator appointed in New York.

The only heirs of the deceased are her brother, V. Crocker, and May Crocker, a niece, both of whom are in Ireland.

Work on the Panama Canal.

New York, July 15.—Captain George Alfred Cunningham, a civil engineer of Colon, Central America, had something to say about the Panama canal at the Imperial. The captain arrived in this city on the Alliance in company with E. Le Comtee, the resident director of the canal. The captain said that things are being made ready for work on the canal to begin as soon as the dry season sets in. One dredge is now at work. The canal, he says, is at present forty-five miles long and twelve miles wide on the Pacific coast five miles are finished, with the work now in perfect condition to be pushed rapidly.

Mail Boxes Robbed.

Marion, Ind., July 15.—Much excitement was caused here today when it was discovered that a number of mail boxes throughout the city had been pried open and rifled. The loss will not be known, but one firm, the Osborne Paper Company, reports a loss of \$98 in money and drafts. The boxes were all on business corners, and the loss, it is thought, will be heavy. The department at Washington was notified.

Tired of Insurance Wars.

San Francisco, July 15.—The head officers of the local insurance agencies are becoming tired of rate wars. Brown, Craig & Co., one of the leading firms here, today issued a circular to agents of Phoenix, American and Pennsylvania, ordering them to stop cutting rates, and to come taking the policies of other companies for the purpose of rewriting them at reduced rates.

NO FATALITIES AS YET

Details of the Catastrophe at Atlantic City.

INVESTIGATION WILL FOLLOW

The Accident Was Caused by the Collapse of the Second Floor Over a Refreshment Saloon.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 13.—No deaths have as yet resulted from the disaster last night at the Baltic-avenue casino, although, in other respects, the details of the occurrence have not been exaggerated. A conservative estimate places the number of wounded close to 200. Of these only one is in immediate danger, Frederick Clapthor, of Jennings' band, Camden. The report that both Clapthor and Miss Jeanne Rockwell, of Philadelphia, were dead, is untrue. The accident was caused by the collapse of the second floor of the building, over the refreshment pavilion. Just previous to the crash, Jennings' band began to play for the Elks, and the majority of the people were thus attracted to the upper floor. But for this there would have been a great loss of life. A party of New York delegates were below, but heard the alarming crash of timbers and escaped to the board walk outside not a second too soon. The great weight of the crowd was the primary cause of the accident, but there is talk of fixing the responsibility, it having been generally thought that the structure was old and dilapidated.

The Casino building fronts the ocean from the board walk at the head of Baltic avenue. It is a frame, two-story structure, built about two years ago by the Casino Amusement Company. It has been unoccupied for the past two seasons.

When the pillars supporting the upper floor gave way, the floor collapsed into a funnel-shaped gap, forming a "V," open at the apex to the lower floor. Those sitting in the middle of the room were at the bottom of the heap of humanity, which filled the space. Cries of women and shouts of the men added to the confusion. As soon as possible willing hands assisted in the work of rescue, and the injured were conveyed to the hospitals, residences and hotels.

Every house was thrown open for the reception of the injured, and every available conveyance was pressed into service to carry them to their hotels. Meanwhile the physicians were on the scene, and doing all in their power to aid the unfortunate who had been caught in the crash. The excitement amid the assembled crowds was great. Those sitting in the immediate neighborhood of the wrecked building. The people injured were those who were unfortunate as to fall underneath the mass. The scene of the casualty is being visited by thousands today. The injured, who are scattered all over the island in cottages, hotels and hospitals, are doing well as far as heard from.

It is understood that the authorities will begin an investigation with a view of ascertaining the cause, and also to provide against the possibility of a recurrence of such a catastrophe.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Ransom Stokes, of Sunnydale, Near Seattle, the Victim.

Seattle, July 15.—Sunnydale, a sparsely settled community about eight miles from this city, has been the scene of a fiendish and mysterious murder. Ransom Stokes, the victim, was a middle-aged man, well-educated and able to live without labor on money he received from property in the East. Of late he has been advertising for a wife, and on that account was at the post-office frequently. Yesterday it was discovered that he had not been for his mail for ten days, so a search was made. His house was locked, but on looking through the window it was noticed that things were in confusion. The people, knowing that he was in the habit of bathing every morning in a little creek that runs through the woods some distance from the house, went there. Nothing was found, but an odor was noticed coming from the woods. A search resulted in the discovery, about 100 yards from the house in the dense brush, of a large pile of logs, roots, etc. Under one side were the remains of a fire, which had burned into the pile some distance. The stench from this heap was terrible, but one of the men got down on his knees, looked through the hole and discovered the remains of a human being. The coroner was immediately sent for, and returned there this afternoon. He found that the fire which had been set to the pile was intended to burn up the remains of Ransom Stokes. The face, hands and neck were scorched, but nothing more. On taking the body from its place, it was found that the back had been fired into the man's back, piercing the heart and lungs. Suspicion rests on Fred Kindling, and Charles Kindling, two ex-convicts, who were neighbors of Stokes, and whom Stokes said he had ordered off his place. The two men were under arrest, but deny knowledge of the case.

Japanese Contract Labor.

San Francisco, July 13.—A new federal grand jury will be formed in about two weeks. Its principal business will be to consider applications for indictments for agents in Honolulu and Japan engaged in sending Japanese contract laborers to this country. Evidence showing the extent of this traffic is being collected.

The Canal Commission.

Colon, July 13.—The United States canal commission has completed its inspection of both the Niagra and Panama canals. It is reported here that the members of the commission in private discussion have expressed a favorable opinion of the canal route.

Will Not Be Hanged.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15.—Word was received today from Ottawa that Pat Kane, sentenced to be hanged the 23d inst. for the murder of a Chinese market gardener, has been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Prices are about the same. Lemons are still scarce and higher. Eggs have declined. Other country produce is unchanged. Wool is firm at the old quotations. Groceries are unchanged, but new prices in a leading staple are expected soon.

Wheat Market.

All wheat markets are demoralized. English markets were dull and easier near the close of the week. Buyers were holding off, expecting lower prices. On a basis of foreign markets Walla Walla wheat is not worth over 47c per bushel in the local market. Valley is nominally worth 50c per bushel here.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.55 per barrel; Goldblond, \$2.65; Snowflake, \$2.55; Benton county, \$2.55; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.25. Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 27¢; milling, 28¢; gray, 25¢. Rolled oats are quoted weak. Eggs 35¢; butter, 12¢; cream, 10¢; milk, 8¢. Hay—Timothy, \$9.50 per ton; chest, 9¢; clover, 8¢; oats, 40¢; wheat, 47¢. Bran—Feed barley, 62¢; 60¢ per cental; brewing, 80¢ per cental, according to quality. Millstuffs—Bran, 11¢; shorts, 12¢; chop feed, 12¢; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 71¢ per cental. Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 12¢; 14¢; fancy dairy, 10¢; 13¢; fair to good, 8¢; 10¢; common, 6¢; 7¢ per pound. Potatoes—New California, 10¢; 11¢ per pound; old, not quotable. Onions—New California, 1.25¢; 1.50¢ per cental. Poultry—Chickens, old, 12¢; 10¢ per dozen; young, 11¢; 10¢ per dozen; ducks, 10¢; 9¢; geese, 4.00¢; 6.00¢; turkeys, live, 10¢ per pound; dressed, 12¢ per pound. Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 12¢; 13¢ per dozen. Chickens—Oregon fall cream, 10¢; 11¢ per pound; half cream, 7¢; skim, 4¢; 6¢; Young America, 1¢; 1½¢ higher. Bacon—Vancouver—Cabbage, 13¢ per lb.; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen bunches; asparagus, 40¢ per dozen; green peas, 1½¢; 2¢ per pound; rhubarb, 1½¢; 2¢; Oregon beans, 7¢; 8¢; cucumbers, 25¢; 75¢ per dozen; cauliflower, 15¢ per dozen. Berries—Strawberries, 2½¢; 3¢ per pound; raspberries, 1.25¢ per crate; gooseberries, 1½¢; 2¢ per pound. Taofair Fruit—California lemons, 4.50¢; 6.00¢; Sicily, 6.00¢; 6.50¢; bananas, Honolulu, 1.75¢; 2.75¢; New Orleans, 2¢; 3.00¢ per bunch; California navel, 3.50¢; 3.75¢ box; blood oranges, 3¢; Mediterranean sweets, 2.50¢; 3.00¢; seedlings, 42¢; 2.25¢; pineapples, 50¢ per dozen. California Vegetables—Garlic, 12¢; 15¢ per pound; new potatoes, 90¢; 81¢ per sack; string beans, 6¢; 7¢ per box; summer squash, 1.25¢; 1.50¢ per box; Florida tomatoes, 20¢; 25¢ per box. Fruits—Apples, good, 2¢ per box; 3¢; 4¢; 5¢; 6¢; 7¢; 8¢; 9¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢; 101¢; 102¢; 103¢; 104¢; 105¢; 106¢; 107¢; 108¢; 109¢; 110¢; 111¢; 112¢; 113¢; 114¢; 115¢; 116¢; 117¢; 118¢; 119¢; 120¢; 121¢; 122¢; 123¢; 124¢; 125¢; 126¢; 127¢; 128¢; 129¢; 130¢; 131¢; 132¢; 133¢; 134¢; 135¢; 136¢; 137¢; 138¢; 139¢; 140¢; 141¢; 142¢; 143¢; 144¢; 145¢; 146¢; 147¢; 148¢; 149¢; 150¢; 151¢; 152¢; 153¢; 154¢; 155¢; 156¢; 157¢; 158¢; 159¢; 160¢; 161¢; 162¢; 163¢; 164¢; 165¢; 166¢; 167¢; 168¢; 169¢; 170¢; 171¢; 172¢; 173¢; 174¢; 175¢; 176¢; 177¢; 178¢; 179¢; 180¢; 181¢; 182¢; 183¢; 184¢; 185¢; 186¢; 187¢; 188¢; 189¢; 190¢; 191¢; 192¢; 193¢; 194¢; 195¢; 196¢; 197¢; 198¢; 199¢; 200¢; 201¢; 202¢; 203¢; 204¢; 205¢; 206¢; 207¢; 208¢; 209¢; 210¢; 211¢; 212¢; 213¢; 214¢; 215¢; 216¢; 217¢; 218¢; 219¢; 220¢; 221¢; 222¢; 223¢; 224¢; 225¢; 226¢; 227¢; 228¢; 229¢; 230¢; 231¢; 232¢; 233¢; 234¢; 235¢; 236¢; 237¢; 238¢; 239¢; 240¢; 241¢; 242¢; 243¢; 244¢; 245¢; 246¢; 247¢; 248¢; 249¢; 250¢; 251¢; 252¢; 253¢; 254¢; 255¢; 256¢; 257¢; 258¢; 259¢; 260¢; 261¢; 262¢; 263¢; 264¢; 265¢; 266¢; 267¢; 268¢; 269¢; 270¢; 271¢; 272¢; 273¢; 274¢; 275¢; 276¢; 277¢; 278¢; 279¢; 280¢; 281¢; 282¢; 283¢; 284¢; 285¢; 286¢; 287¢; 288¢; 289¢; 290¢; 291¢; 292¢; 293¢; 294¢; 295¢; 296¢; 297¢; 298¢; 299¢; 300¢; 301¢; 302¢; 303¢; 304¢; 305¢; 306¢; 307¢; 308¢; 309¢; 310¢; 311¢; 312¢; 313¢; 314¢; 315¢; 316¢; 317¢; 318¢; 319¢; 320¢; 321¢; 322¢; 323¢; 324¢; 325¢; 326¢; 327¢; 328¢; 329¢; 330¢; 331¢; 332¢; 333¢; 334¢; 335¢; 336¢; 337¢; 338¢; 339¢; 340¢; 341¢; 342¢; 343¢; 344¢; 345¢; 346¢; 347¢; 348¢; 349¢; 350¢; 351¢; 352¢; 353¢; 354¢; 355¢; 356¢; 357¢; 358¢; 359¢; 360¢; 361¢; 362¢; 363¢; 364¢; 365¢; 366¢; 367¢; 368¢; 369¢; 370¢; 371¢; 372¢; 373¢; 374¢; 375¢; 376¢; 377¢; 378¢; 379¢; 380¢; 381¢; 382¢; 383¢; 384¢; 385¢; 386¢; 387¢; 388¢; 389¢; 390¢; 391¢; 392¢; 393¢; 394¢; 395¢; 396¢; 397¢; 398¢; 399¢; 400¢; 401¢; 402¢; 403¢; 404¢; 405¢; 406¢; 407¢; 408¢; 409¢; 410¢; 41