

A FIGHT IN PRIVATE

The Pugilists May Meet Some Day This Week.

IT WILL OCCUR IN ARKANSAS

Such an Air of Mystery Surrounds the Proceedings, However, It Is Hard to Get Any Information.

Little Rock, Oct. 28.—Constable Allen P. Davis, of Hot Springs, gave out information today, which leads those who talked with him to believe that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will fight in private not far from Hot Springs, one day about the latter part of this week. Last Friday morning Corbett was supplied with newspapers containing information that the meeting was about to quit the state to avoid a meeting with Fitzsimmons. After perusing the papers, it is related that he fractured the adjacent bones with powerful weapons and vowed he would stay in Garland county and make mince meat, metaphorically speaking, of Julian's man. He at once pitched into the work of training, just as if he really was to fight October 31.

The prevailing opinion in Hot Springs sporting circles is that the fight will certainly occur, at some point in or near Garland county. Such an air of mystery surrounds the proceedings that it is hard to obtain reliable information, but that preparations are being made in a quiet way for a fight no one doubts. Many Hot Springs people believe the fight will occur at Whittington Park, the site originally selected, and that the battle will occur as originally agreed upon. They argue the decision of the supreme court affirming the prizefight law leaves the matter exactly where it stood before Corbett was arrested, and that it was virtually a victory for the fighters. The fact that the Hot Springs Athletic Club has engaged a circus tent seems to indicate, however, that some private spot has been selected.

A close friend of Governor Clarke, has been shown letters from Hot Springs which tend to confirm the belief that a fight will occur. One of these letters is said to have come from Attorney Martin, and stated that preparations were being made for a private fight. Governor Clarke, in speaking of this information, is said to have remarked that he did not care how much they fought, so long as it was conducted in private, and without being advertised.

This Is Different.
Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 29.—Governor Clarke received information today from Hot Springs which convinced him beyond a doubt that an effort would be made to pull off the fight at Hot Springs on scheduled time. From what source he received the information, he declined to state. The governor still says he will prevent it. He cares not whether it takes place publicly or privately. He says: "The men shall not fight on Arkansas soil." It is believed Fitzsimmons will be arrested on arrival in the state and placed under heavy peace bonds. Governor Clarke says he has been informed for several days that an effort will be made to pull off the fight in private, which fact will compel him to be absent Arkansas day at the Atlanta exposition.

THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

Serious Defects Discovered Which May Render Her Unseaworthy.

New York, Oct. 29.—This Herald publishes a statement this morning that the new second-class battleship Maine, which is to go to sea tomorrow, draws three feet less water aft than forward, and also that she has a bad list to starboard, her right side being deeper than the left side. A naval expert who looked at the ship when at Brooklyn, thus sums up her defects: "The facts are the Maine draws three feet more forward than she does aft, and she leans over to starboard considerably. Being now ready for starting, having taken aboard her full coal supply of 800 tons, and her complement of men, stores and ammunition, she should float symmetrically if she were properly designed. Her defective flotation lines must be due to radical and permanent causes, and not to a mere temporary misplacing of her weights."

The officers of the ship are reported to be reticent concerning these alleged faults, and it is not known who they are responsible for them, although they may be due merely to careless loading. In all other respects the ship is said to be a model, and her machinery, which was given a dock trial Saturday, worked perfectly.

The Nicaragua Canal.

London, Oct. 29.—The Times this morning has an article on the Nicaragua canal for a correspondent lately there, who says it is clear the project cannot be carried through as a private undertaking, but that it must be under the auspices of some strong government, which, without doubt, must be the United States. He is convinced the cost will be nearer \$20,000,000. It is useless to suppose, he adds, that the government of the United States of Central America will be able to supply the necessary labor. The laborers, he thinks will undoubtedly be negroes, the West Indies negro labor being far superior to the Chinese.

Cuba Day at the Exposition.

Atlanta, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the directors of the cotton states and international exposition many directors, who were not present when a day was set aside for Cuba, brought up the matter again, and insisted that the exposition company should not take part in matters of international concern. After discussion, the day was postponed from November 6 to December 17. This is regarded as practically an indefinite postponement.

DECISIONS BY SMITH.

Further Land Controversies Ended by the Secretary.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary Smith has made four decisions reversing the action of the commissioner of the general land office, and awarding tracts of land in each instance to Julius Ordway. The lands are in the Vancouver, Wash., district. The lands in question are within the contested limits of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Central grants. Pending a settlement of that question in the supreme court, the general land office held up or suspended all entries such as were made by Ordway. Ordway was notified to await further directions, but while he was awaiting further directions it appears that the land office, overlooking the fact that it had given such notice, held all his entries for cancellation, on the ground that Ordway had not complied with a previous letter to furnish additional proof and pay \$1.35 additional per acre. Ordway appealed to the interior department, claiming that he was ever ready to make the additional proof and comply with all the requirements in the case, but he was waiting for further notice, which the land office had never sent.

The secretary says his contention is a reasonable one. He takes the charitable ground that the land office apparently overlooked the letter in which he had told Ordway to expect further instructions before he was required to carry out further instructions of the land office. For his reason the decision of the commissioner in each of the four cases is reversed.

PHILADELPHIA ARCH-FIEND.

Now That the Durrant Trial Is Nearing the End, Holmes Begins.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—H. H. Holmes, or Herman Mudgett, whose name or alias, has rung throughout the length and breadth of the continent as the most unscrupulous and skillful murderer of modern times, will be placed on trial for his life tomorrow in the court of oyer and terminer, of this city. The specified charge to which he will be called upon to answer is the murder of Benjamin F. Pitel, and he has already officially declared himself not guilty. The revolting details of the many crimes with which Holmes' name has been directly or indirectly connected have been given much publicity, and the cold, implacable demeanor which has characterized the man throughout has been so frequently commented upon that the trial will probably pass into history as the most celebrated case known to the criminal annals of the Western hemisphere. The commonwealth has already expended thousands of dollars in its efforts to bring the prisoner to summary justice, and there is an indication that if a conviction of murder in the first degree be obtained he will be quickly "railroaded" to the gallows. Witnesses have been brought to this city from Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Irvington, Ind., and almost every city where Holmes is known to have lived at various times. What revelations these witnesses will make has been kept a profound secret by the prosecuting officers, but there is expectation of sensational developments.

TROUBLE AT MULLAN.

Militia Ordered in Readiness and Martial Law May Be Proclaimed.

Wardner, Idaho, Oct. 29.—The men in the Hunter mine refused to join the union and the committee from the Burke and Gem union told them to either join the union before 7:30 tonight or they would run them out of the camp. All the men working in the Hunter went down town last night, and signed an agreement to join the militia as soon as it could be organized. A telegram was sent to Governor McCool, asking for assistance, and a special train went to Wardner for the militia. This makes 120 men ready for duty at Mullan. The following message has been received from the governor, addressed to Captain J. L. Batterton: "Hold the troops in readiness. The Hunter mine at Mullan is threatened. One hundred troops are now at the depot waiting orders to move. Twenty-four stands of arms and 2,400 rounds of ammunition were sent from Wallace. Excitement runs high."

The Bannock Scare.

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 29.—From troops returning from Jackson's Hole, it was learned that the United States marshal for Wyoming is now in Jackson's Hole for the purpose of arresting settlers who comprised the constable's posse that, in July last, killed and wounded several Indians, and precipitated the Bannock scare. It is believed the entire posse, that consisted of Constable Manning and twenty-six deputies, is to be arrested and brought before the United States court, which meets in Cheyenne early in November. The settlers have expressed their willingness to stand trial for killing the Indians who were arrested for violating Wyoming game laws, and it is believed there will be no trouble in effecting their arrest.

For Diplomatic Reasons.

Detroit, Oct. 29.—Regarding the adverse decision by the secretary of the navy on the bid of the Detroit Dry Dock Company for building two of the new gunboats, Don M. Dickinson today said: "I think it is probable that if the secretary of the navy has decided, as the dispatches state, it is not for purely diplomatic reasons, and not upon the merits of the case. The administration does not wish to do anything which might further disturb the diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which are already in an acute condition."

After World's Records.

Westboro, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Humboldt record team, headed by P. J. Berio, with his famous quintuple, under William B. Troy, left last night to try for the world's record at all distances from a quarter to the hour. The party comprises ten of the best riders in America. It is the intention to keep the party out until January, following points where the best tracks are to be found and the best weather prevails. It is expected they will pass December at San Jose.

SIGNS ARE FAVORABLE

Adjustment of Prices to Real Conditions.

WHEAT ADVANCED A FEW CENTS

Exports of Gold Are Put Off for the Time, and Seasonable Weather Benefits Retail Trade.

New York, Oct. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Ten days ago gold exports seemed very near, but the break in cotton, which began, ripened Monday into a collapse sufficient to justify hope of a free movement. Hides have also decreased sharply, leather is weaker, and the adjustment of prices to real instead of imaginary conditions progresses rapidly. Money markets cause remarkably little trouble. Cooler weather has generally helped retail trade, and with increased consumption by the millions, the way will be clear for better business. Already, payments through the clearing-houses closely approach for October those of the best year in history, although reflecting in part past transactions, and new orders are still much needed by the great industries."

"Cotton exports improve but little, because foreign stocks are so large, and the lower price gives more incentive to mills which feared to purchase and manufacture as expected."

"Wheat has risen 3 cents, although Western receipts, which are 7,977,000 bushels for the week, against 5,059,800 last year, continue usually large, and Atlantic exports, including flour, are 1,176,000 for the week, against 1,857,000 last year, and for the four weeks 5,784,572, against 9,195,055 bushels last year. This shows plainly a slack demand from abroad. Nobody can give a reason for the higher price of corn. Pork declined 25 cents, lard 1-16 of a cent, and hogs 10 cents per 100."

"Bosmer pig-iron advanced, but finished products, on the whole declined as much. Other pig-iron is not rising. Whether tin-plate works will take 300,000,000 pounds of steel this year, as the latest official reports indicate, will depend on prices and sales of coke below the latest established price."

"Failures this week are 281 in the United States, against 281 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 52 last year."

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

Enlistments Under the Old Are Not Invalidated.

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 28.—In answer to the question as to whether enlistments under the old military law of 1895, which repealed former militia laws, Assistant Attorney-General Haight says:

"I am of the opinion that the repealing clause does not have the effect of abolishing the companies organized and existing under the law in force prior to the passage of the military code of 1895. The code everywhere implies that the existence of the National Guard is continuous, and that enlistments made under the old law continue in force under the new."

Cartridges Shipped in Baby Dolls.

New York, Oct. 28.—It is learned that representatives of the Spanish government in this country have discovered what is said to be a new plot on the part of sympathizers with the Cuban revolution to ship ammunition from the United States to their compatriots in Cuba. These Spanish government representatives heard of the scheme some time ago and employed a detective agency in this city to investigate it. Detectives have been watching the operations of the insurgents' friends for three weeks and have reported to their employers that they have obtained sufficient facts to substantiate the original theory.

The friends of the insurgents, according to the story, have sent large consignments of arms to Havana. These consist mostly of large and small arms, and many of them are of the latest and most reliable make. The weight is accounted for by the fact that each of the boxes contained a dozen rifle cartridges. The last consignment of dolls sent from this city to Cuba is reported to have contained 400 cartridges.

Canada, Hawaii and Cuba.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 26.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll addressed the annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of McLean county, here this afternoon. In the course of his remarks he advocated strongly the annexation of Canada, Hawaii and Cuba. He said the stars and stripes should wave over all the country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean. He also emphatically favored recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. His sentiments were received with thundering applause.

A Night Train to the Sound.

Seattle, Oct. 28.—It is learned on good authority that the Northern Pacific in a few weeks will put on a night train between this city and Portland, and that it is in early contemplation also to inaugurate a train service between Seattle and Tacoma which will reduce the time to one hour. The first train will be well patronized by the traveling public, and the reduction of time will force the competing steamers to do their utmost.

ALL-COME TO THE FAIR.

Three Great Excursion Trains Arrive in Portland.

Portland, Oct. 28.—Another big crowd of people arrived in Portland yesterday from different points in Oregon and Washington, to attend the exposition and enjoy the numerous attractions of the city. Three specials in addition to the regular trains, were laden with consignments of living freight, and it is estimated that fully 3,000 persons were landed at the terminal station during the day. Again the hotels are jammed, the streets are overflowing with sight-seers, and the great satisfaction in increased sales, and great crowds through the exposition, which demonstrates beyond question the success of cheap excursions."

The first special train reached the city yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by the O. R. & N. Co., which consisted of eleven coaches filled to the platform. This excursion started at Huntington, and brought delegations from cities all along the line, including Huntington, La Grande, Pendleton and other places. The train was under the personal supervision of General Passenger Agent Hurlburt, who accompanied it from Huntington. Between 600 and 700 people were aboard the train when it arrived at the terminal station.

Two special trains arrived over the Northern Pacific in the afternoon, and each was composed of eleven passenger coaches. The first train, which started from South Bend, Wyo., arrived at 2:40 o'clock P. M. The other, from Gray's harbor, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. More than 1,000 came to the city on the two excursions, from all portions of the Northwestern Washington.

It was a great night at the Oregon Industrial Exposition last night, and the crowd that filled the building, while not as large as on Elks' or Red Men's nights, was large enough to be almost uncomfortable. The officials of the exposition say that it was the third largest crowd that has yet filled the great building, and the estimate of the number of people present falls very little short of 7,000.

The great drawing card for the evening was the programme of fancy and arabesque dances, to be executed by little girls, that Mrs. Foreman had arranged. A platform was built out from music hall stage and canvassed for the dancers, and the whole stage was embowered in evergreens.

WASHINGTON'S CENTENNIAL.

A Great Exposition Proposed to Mark the End of the Century.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The suggestion that a great exposition, marking the close of the present century, be held in Washington in 1900, is meeting with much favor. Besides commemorating the close of a century, such an exposition would mark the centennial anniversary of the founding of the seat of the government in the District of Columbia. In June, 1800, the public offices were transferred to Washington and opened on the 15th of that month. On November 22, 1800, President John Adams, in his speech at the opening of congress, said: "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at the permanent seat of government and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in population and possessing within itself resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

The house of representatives, in answer to the above said: "The establishment of the seat of national government which has now taken place, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of the country. A consideration of those powers, which have been vested in congress over the District of Columbia, will not escape our attention nor will we forget that in exercising these powers, regard must be paid to those events which will necessarily attend the capital of America."

A citizen of Washington suggests to the board of trade that it would be fitting, as this is the capital city, that each state should exhibit a model here, showing its resources as to commerce, transportation, mining, etc. Added to the national exhibit and individual state exhibits of the nations of North, Central and South America.

Fourteen Executed.

London, Oct. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: A threatening placard was posted in the palace recently, addressed to the sultan. An inquiry incriminated fourteen members of the imperial household. All of them were executed the same day within the precincts of the Yildiz. Thus the sultan's mind was relieved of a very great weight. The Daily News publishes a rumor that Lord Dufferin will return to Constantinople as special envoy before his retirement, Sir Philip Currie, the present ambassador at Constantinople, meanwhile taking his place at Paris.

A Dispatch to the Daily News.

The Turkish proclamation summoning everybody to yield their arms is to be enforced against the Armenians but not against the Turks.

Colorado's Game Laws.

Denver, Oct. 28.—Department Commander Weston has promised Governor McIntyre that if any of the Northern Utes, who may be accused of violating the laws of Colorado, are arrested upon their return to their reservations, they will be brought back to Colorado for trial. The intention is to carry the case through all of the courts to the supreme court of the state, and then to the United States supreme court.

Balfour Now on Trial.

London, Oct. 28.—The trial of James B. Balfour, formerly a member of parliament, and now charged with the prime mover in the manipulation which resulted in disaster to the Liberator group of companies, and who was extradited from the Argentine Republic, after much delay, was begun today in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Preparations Being Made for the Expected Struggle.

RUSSIAN FLEET SET IN MOTION

Japan's Reply, in Pacific but Firm Words, Protects Against Russia's Dictation in Korean Affairs.

London, Oct. 26.—A special from Shanghai says a Russian squadron of fifteen ships has left Vladivostok for Chemulpo and Pu San. The Japanese fleet in Formosan waters, it is also stated, has been recalled, and it is announced on excellent authority that several British warships have been ordered to sail for Korea. It is stated at Shanghai that the Japanese are ready to the demand of Russia that the former evacuate Korea is couched in pacific but firm language, and protests against dictation by Russia in Korean affairs. It is regarded at Shanghai as certain that Russia will permanently occupy Pu San. The Shanghai dispatch also says the situation is most grave, and preparations for the expected struggle are visible on all sides. But it is hoped the solution of the difficulty will be found in Russia and Japan agreeing to divide Korea.

The News in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The cable reports that a Russian fleet of fifteen vessels was on its way to Korea, attracted much attention among the diplomatic representatives of the East to whom it was shown. It was regarded as presenting grave conditions, if the facts are reported as true. The fact that Pu San is one of the points toward which the Russians are heading is pointed out as especially significant.

Pu San is at the southeastern extremity of Korea, and it is the point nearest Japan, being only twelve hours' sail from the Japanese mainland. Further north is Won San, the strategic point in Korea, which the Russians have long sought to secure. It is on Broghton's bay, in the middle of the coast of Korea. The bay is the only useful harbor in the stretch of 600 miles along the east coast of Korea. The harbor is perfectly sheltered and is open the year round. Leading authorities agree that it will ultimately be the terminus of the trans-Siberian railway, which Russia is building. For these reasons, the movement of the Russian fleet toward these points of strategic importance is watched with interest.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

Discusses the Monroe Doctrine and Pays a Compliment to Our Navy.

London, Oct. 26.—W. T. Stead has a long article this afternoon in the Westminster Gazette on "Monroeism," in which he says: "Englishmen will do well to belittle the significance of the ebullition of American sentiment on the question of the Venezuelan frontier. It must be taken with the usual discount, and is no doubt due to the system by which foreign affairs are discussed by brawling journalists rather than by suave diplomats, but it is serious nevertheless. Its gravity consists in two facts, neither of which has anything to do with the merits of the question in dispute. 'In the first place, for the first time since the civil war, America has built a navy of which she has some reason to be proud, and which sooner or later she will use as a body. In the second place, it is really significant that the American press assumes the United States the Monroe doctrine has been informally adopted as a national faith by the American people, and the dispatch sent to the New York World (referring to the report of the Bayard-Salisbury interview) probably has a basis of truth."

"Considering the disreputable character of the Venezuelan government, it seems extraordinary that any civilized people should contemplate such a crime as trusting a peaceful region to the rule or government of Spanish-American adventurers, whose only claim to the sympathy of the United States is that they call their anarchy a republic and fly a flag which does not fly outside the Western hemisphere. 'We do not fear arbitration but before it begins, reparation must be made for the high-handed violation of the territory governed by England.'"

Work on the Canal Suspended.

Princeton, Oct. 28.—Work has been suspended on the entire line of the Hennepin canal with the exception of two forces at the eastern end, and, these will be laid off November 1. This action was taken as appropriations of congress have been stopped, and work cannot be resumed to any great extent until further appropriation. One million two hundred thousand has been voted so far, and with that amount eight miles on the west end have been completed, and on the east end the excavation for twenty miles have been made and seven locks yet available with which land for a number of miles of right of way will be purchased.

London's Dance Halls.

London, Oct. 28.—The county council today granted unconditional licenses to the Empire and Alhambra theaters, and refused the Palace theater a promenade license. There was a great array of lawyers in attendance at the sessions of the city council. Sir Frank Lockwood appeared for the Empire theater. The vote granting the license to the Empire stood 62 to 46.

Armenians Take the Initiative.

Constantinople, Oct. 29.—The governor of Bitlis has telegraphed the portie that armed Armenians attacked mosques when the Muselmans assembled for Friday's prayers. The latter were unarmed and were obliged to defend themselves with stones and sticks. The troops and gendarmes were ordered out to restore order. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade is rather quiet. The steamer brought in a large supply of grapes, lemons, etc. The market is fully supplied with pears. Peaches are quoted at \$2.50 per dozen. Oregon eggs are very scarce at 22¢. Eastern eggs sold better. In other lines there were no changes.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is more active, and quotations firm and higher. Export values were reported as follows: Walla Walla, 47¢; Valley, 50¢@50½¢ per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.70 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.80; Snowflake, \$2.70; Ben-dict, \$2.70; Shawnee, \$2.55; super-fine, \$2.25.
Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 22¢; milling, 28¢@30¢; gray, 19¢@20¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@4.35; barrels, \$4.50@4.60; sacks, \$4.25.
Hay—Timothy, \$8 per ton; cheat, \$6.50.
Barley—Feed barley, \$11.25 per ton; brewing, nominal.
Mustards—Brass, \$10.50; shorts, \$13.50; middlings, \$15@16; rye, 75¢@80¢ per cental.
Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22½¢; fancy dairy, 17½¢; fair to good, 15¢; common, 10¢ per pound.
Potatoes—New Oregon, 35¢@45¢ per sack.
Onions—Oregon, 50¢@60¢ per sack.
Poultry—Chickens, old, \$2.50@3 per dozen; young, 2-3¢@2.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@4.50; turkeys, live, 10¢ per pound; dressed, 12¢.
Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 22½¢ per dozen.
Canned—Oregon fall cream, 8¢@9¢ per pound; half cream, 5¢@7¢; skim, 4¢@5¢; Young America, 9¢@10¢ higher.
Oregon Vegetables—Cabbages, 1½¢ per lb.; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 5¢@6¢ per sack; cauliflower, 41¢ per dozen; tomatoes, 15¢@25¢ per box; corn, 6¢@8¢ per doz.
Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$4.50@5.00; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, \$3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweet, \$2.50@3.00; pineapples, \$4@5 per dozen.
California Vegetables—Garlic, new 6¢@8¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 1½¢ per pound; Merced, 1½¢.
Fruit—Apples, good, 11¢@12¢ per box; prunes, 25¢@40¢; peaches, 25¢@70¢ per box; pears, fall, 50¢@1.00; water-melons, 75¢@1.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.25 per dozen; grapes, 60¢ per bushel; new York Concord, 60¢ per bushel; Illinois cranberries, \$1.50 per barrel.
Wool—Valley, 10¢@11¢, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@8¢.
Hops—Choice, Oregon 60¢@65¢ per pound.
Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 9¢@11¢ per pound; paper shell, 12¢@14¢; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11¢@12¢; standard walnuts, 10¢@11¢; Italian chestnuts, 12¢@13¢; pecans, 13¢@16¢; Brazil, 12¢@13¢; filberts, 14¢@15¢; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5¢@7¢; roasted, 10¢; hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; coconuts, 90¢ per dozen.
Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11¢@12¢ per pound; hams, picnic, 8¢@9¢; breakfast bacon, 11¢@12¢; short clear sides, 8¢@9¢; dry salt sides, 7¢@8¢; dried beef, 12¢@13¢; lard, compound, in tins, 7½¢; lard, pure, in tins, 9¢@10¢; pig's feet, 80¢, \$3.50; pig's head, 48¢, \$3.25; ribs, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 15¢ per pound; pickled hams, 8¢; boneless hams, 10¢; bacon, 8¢; dry salt sides, 8¢; lard, 5-pound pails, 8½¢; 10s, 8½¢; 50s, 8½¢; 100s, 8½¢.
Hides—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 13¢@14¢; dry kip and calf skin, 11¢@13¢; cattle, 3¢ less; salted, 60¢ and over, 58¢@59¢; 50 lbs, 7¢; 7½¢; 40 and 60, 6¢@7¢; kip and veal skin, 10¢ to 30¢; 5¢@6¢; calf skin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6¢@9¢; green, unsalted, 1¢ less; cattle, 1¢@2¢ less; sheepskin, shearing, 10¢@15¢; short wool, 20¢@30¢; medium, 30¢@40¢; long wool, 50¢@70¢.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.10@1.20.
SUGAR—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; dry granulated, 5½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6¢ per pound; ¼¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 5¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22¢@23¢; Rio, 20¢@22¢; Salvador, 21¢@21½¢; Mocha, 29¢@31¢; Padang Java, 30¢; Palembang Java, 28¢@29¢; Lahat Java, 28¢@29¢; Arabica's, 10¢@11¢; Mokka and Lion, \$2.20 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.10 per 100-pound case.
COAL—Steam; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$5.00@11.00.
GRAIN—Small white, No. 1, 3¢ per pound; butter, 3¢; hay, 2½¢; Lima, 5½¢.
CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½¢-1½¢, is quoted at 9½¢ and Sinal, 8¢ per pound.
BAGS—Calcutta, 4½¢.
RICE—Lahat, \$6.25 per sack; Japan, \$4.50@4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.35@3.45 per barrel; extra, \$3.15@3.25; superfine, \$2.35@2.45.
Barley—Feed, fair to good, 60¢; choice, 61¢; shipping, 67¢@70¢.
Wheat—No. 1, milling, 97½¢ per cwt; choice, 98½¢; milling, 97½¢@101.05.
Oats—Milling, 58¢@59¢; surprise, 58¢@60¢; fancy feed, 57¢@58¢; good to choice, 55¢@57¢; poor to fair, 55¢@62¢; rye, 65¢@70¢.
Hops—Quotable at 5¢@7¢ per pound.
Potatoes—Sweets, 75¢@81¢; Burbanks, 60¢@65¢.
Onions—Good to choice California, 25¢@35¢.
Wool—Spring—4 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6¢@8¢; Northern, good to choice, 12¢@13¢; do defective, 8¢@10¢; new lambs and fall clip, 5¢@6¢; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9¢@11¢; heavy, 6¢@8¢. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3¢@6¢; good do, 5¢@6¢; Southern and coast, 4¢@6¢; mountain, light and free, 6¢@7¢; 10¢@11¢.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢@24¢; seconds, 20¢@21¢; fancy dairy, 20¢@21¢; fair to choice, 16¢@17¢.
Eggs—Ranch, 30¢@35¢.
Common to good, 30¢@35¢; Young America, 5¢@8¢; Eastern, 11¢@12¢; Western, 10¢@12½¢ per pound.
Meat Market.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.50@2.60; fair to good steers, \$2.50@2.60; cows, \$2.25@2.35; dressed beef, 4¢@5¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, with heads, \$1.75@2.00; ewes, \$1.75; dressed mutton, 4¢ per pound.
Veal—Dressed, small, 5¢@6¢; large, 3¢@4¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.40@3.50; light and feeders, \$3.00@3.25; dressed, 4¢ per pound.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

SOME METHODS OF IRRIGATING

Five Plans For Distributing Water Tested at the Utah Station—How to Make Sweet Cider.

In Utah there are two common systems in vogue. One is the system of covering the ground with water, or simply flooding it, and the other is irrigation by furrows. Everything that can be planted in rows is so planted and furrows plowed between the rows. With the small grains an instrument or machine is run through the field just after planting, leaving the ground in small furrows about a foot apart. When this machine is crudely made, it is called a "go devil," and the practice is called "go-deviling." With corn, potatoes, beets, etc., the furrow system of irrigation is practiced. At the Utah station, along with other methods, was tested the merits of these two systems by the direct comparison of the yields by the two methods with both wheat and corn. The common flooding system gave an increased yield of more than 28 per cent over that irrigated by the furrow or "go devil" system. The yield of straw was also increased by flooding. This being the work of but one year it may be well to take the results with some caution.

In the corn tests, which covered four years, the furrow irrigation was that commonly in use. The corn was planted in hills and furrows run through one way and the water allowed to run through these furrows between the rows. In flooding the corn was irrigated as is a level field of wheat by simply covering the entire surface with water. Results show that for every year except 1891 there was an increase in yield in corn amounting in 1894 to more than 68 per cent by the method of flooding over the furrow irrigation. The averages for the four years show an increase of more than 15 per cent by flooding. The yield of straw was the same for the first two years by both systems, while for the last two years there was an increase by flooding, making for the average of the four years an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the straw for the flooding over the furrow irrigation. Following is a summary of the tests made.

Of five different methods of distributing water on grass land distributing by a network of small ditches gave the best results. The methods which distributed the water most evenly