

AN ANARCHIST'S WORK

He Intended to Blow Up the Rothschild Bank.

TRIED TO EXPLODE A BOMB

Seeing He Was Observed, He Threw Away the Bomb Before He Could Ignite It.

Paris, Sept. 7.—M. Rothschild's banking house was the scene today of another anarchistic attempt. At 8:30 o'clock, a man entered the bank from the Rue La Fite vestibule. A detective on guard saw the stranger trying to light the fuse of a bomb with a cigarette. The ashes on the cigarette prevented the ready ignition of the fuse, and the man, seeing he was observed, threw the bomb upon the carpeted floor. The weapon did not explode. The man was arrested. At the police office he boldly avowed himself an anarchist.

According to another account, when the man was arrested, he was ascending the first staircase leading to the banking office, and had lighted a match. When he saw he had been detected, he threw the bomb to the ground and ran out into the street, pursued by the bank detective. He made a desperate attempt to use a razor before he was overpowered by the detective and a policeman who had come to his assistance.

Police officers believe, from the appearance of the culprit, that he is a brother of Pawels, who perpetrated the Madeline outrage. He is about 33 years of age, wears a short mustache, has a sullen stare and is very pale. He has a way of frequently clenching his fists. When taken to the prefecture, he refused to give his name or occupation. He was dressed in dark clothes, and wore a shirt with red stripes. The bomb was made of a half-pound cocoa tin, tied with a string and wound about with wire. A round hole, a quarter of an inch in size, was in the side of the box, and from this fell a whitish powder.

At the police office the man was examined by Inspector Carnette, acting in the absence of Commissioner Guerin. He obstinately refused to talk, and was taken to the central prison. There he became more communicative, and openly professed anarchistic theories, declaring he intended the bomb as an anarchistic demonstration.

The recent explosive letter received at the bank, which cost Alphonse de Rothschild's confidential clerk an eye, the man said, was only a prelude to today's attempt, and he expected it to have a salutary effect. The man told Commissioner Guerin he made the bomb himself. He expressed regret that he had not taken enough precautions to ensure the explosion. He had tried to light the fuse with a cigarette, but the ashes upon the latter interfered. The arrival of the detective had compelled him to throw the bomb hastily, and by that act he had not expected to explode it. He said the bomb contained chloride of potassium. He added:

"However, you are welcome to open it and satisfy yourself on that point."

He spoke clearly and in a decided tone. He will be examined in detail tomorrow. The man was arrested by a policeman named Roger. The bomb has been taken to the laboratory to be examined.

The culprit was miserably dressed, and a razor and brush were found upon him, so it is supposed he is a barber's assistant. He refused to give any pretext for the attempted outrage. His family lived a long time at Montmartre, where active inquiries are proceeding.

Upon being further examined, he said the bomb was composed of chloride of potassium and blasting powder, and contained no projectile. His act, he said, was a protest against the proceedings of the bankers. He had traveled throughout France, never remaining long in the same place, in order not to awaken suspicion. He professes a contempt for work, since everyone lives at the expense of society.

The news of the outrage spread rapidly in Paris, and many fear that it portends a renewal of an active anarchistic campaign.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS.

United States of Colombia Refuse to Recognize Cubans as Belligerents.

Colon, Sept. 10.—Geronimo Ossa, a member of the municipality of Panama, made a proposition that an address be sent to all the municipalities of the republic, asking them to join the supreme government to recognize as belligerents the Cubans now fighting for their political emancipation. The author and Santos Juguile approved the proposition and the rest voted against it.

Panama advises state active preparations are being made at La Boca, the Pacific end of the canal, preparing machinery, etc., and this work will soon be resumed. It is rumored that an employe has been sent to Kingston, Jamaica, for laborers, but this cannot be believed, as the company can get all the hands required at \$1.20 per day without the expense.

The government of the Antiqua has ordered that the \$500 voted by the assembly to be expended in independence day feast be handed to the charity institutions of the city of Medellin. A project is on foot in Bogota to spend the money usually voted by the departmental treasurers to bullfighting, music, fireworks, etc., on independence day in constructing an exhibition and in defraying expenses of an annual exhibition.

CHICAGO'S RAILWAYS.

Metropolitan Elevated Charged With an Infringement of Patents.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—The entire system of operating and equipping the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company is attacked in a bill which has been filed in the United States circuit court. The bill is a brief one, but the charges and the defendants involved give assurance of a big legal battle, long and hard fought. The Siemens-Halske Electric Company, owners of the Ernest Werner von Siemens patents, charges the Metropolitan Company and its president, Robert E. Jenkins, with infringement in making use of the third rail system and peculiar contact device.

The fight is three-cornered, as the General Electric Company, who equipped the Metropolitan, will assume the defense. The General Electric Company has a long experience with contested patents and both it and the Siemens-Halske Company have nearly unlimited wealth with which to back up their claims. As a temporary injunction or restraining order is prayed for, it is probable that the contest will begin before Judge Showalter on his return on Monday. It was hinted that the suit was the outcropping of Charles T. Yerkes' warfare against his powerful West Side rival. The litigation which the Metropolitan Company has been forced to defend by Mr. Yerkes since it began operations in Chicago have been nearly continuous, but until the filing of this suit it was generally believed the rival companies had buried most of their differences.

RIGHT KIND OF A STRIKE.

How Minnesota Indians Intended to Force an Accession.

Deer River, Minn., Sept. 6.—One hundred and fifty Indians, who have been working for Frank Vance, gathering his hay crop, went on a strike today, and, capturing Mr. Vance, they threatened to burn him at the stake unless he acceded to their demands. Moreover, they declared they would scalp him before the torture was begun. Vance, who was badly frightened, got away from the Indians, and remained in hiding until the red men had gone back to their reservation. The Indians were hired by Vance to cut hay at a rate of \$2.50 a ton. This price was satisfactory to them until today, when they learned that the price of hay had advanced, and that Vance would make a good thing out of his crop. The Indians were of the opinion that they should have \$4 for cutting and putting up, and it was when this demand was refused that they became ugly.

A Minister Charged With Murder. Danville, Ind., Sept. 7.—Rev. William Hinshaw was arraigned in the court yesterday charged with the murder of his wife at Belleville on the night of January 12. As the defendant accompanied by his family was brought into court great excitement prevailed and mutterings of "There goes a coward" and kindred expressions of hatred were heard. The defendant's counsel filed a motion to quash the indictment which was overruled by Judge Hadley. He then entered a plea of not guilty. The day was consumed in the attempt to secure a jury.

The Hinshaw homicide was the most sensational in the criminal history of the state. The accused was pastor of the leading M. E. church at Belleville and connected with the wealthiest family in the city and is accused of murdering his wife because of an attachment for Allie Ferre, the wealthiest and prettiest girl in the vicinity. His accuser is Detective Webster, of Indianapolis, who worked for the \$4,000 reward offered for the detection of the murderer.

A Novel Suit.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Another chapter in street railway litigation was begun today. The General Street Railway Company is fighting the principle that street car tracks are private property, and in the furtherance of this contention has brought a peculiar suit. It is directed against the John Spry Lumber Company for pay for the use of the company's rails by the lumber company's wagons in driving along Twenty-Second street. The action is based on the decision of Judge Tuley, of this city, in which he held that the street car tracks are private property. This decision was rendered against the McGann Company in its suit for damages against the Chicago City Railway Company for the detention of one of its cars, when it was drawn on a disputed track.

Refuse to Discuss It.

Washington, Sept. 7.—There is an apparent aversion on the part of the Chinese minister and other members of the Chinese legation to discuss the trouble among members of the Chinese Six Companies. It is admitted at the legation that the ministers kept constantly informed of the progress of the controversy, but no intimation can be obtained as to whether the minister will take any action favorable to either side. He heretofore has indicated that the settlement of difficulties will be left to the consul-general at San Francisco, and there has been no intimation of any purpose to assist that official.

The Railway Postal Clerks.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—At the meeting today of railway postal clerks, San Francisco was chosen for the convention of 1896, to be held in September. Peter P. Warding, of New York, was elected president by acclamation. C. E. Lagrave, of Chicago, was elected secretary. The balloting for the candidates for secretary was spirited.

IOWA'S ARMOR PLATE

Satisfactory Tests Made at Indian Head.

ACTUAL STRAIN TO A BATTLESHIP

The Iowa Will Be Able to Withstand the Projectiles of the Best 12-Inch Gun Afloat.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The new battleship Iowa will withstand the projectiles of the best 12-inch gun afloat. This was the conclusion drawn today from one of the most important tests ever made at the government proving grounds at Indian Head. Since the equipment of modern battleships with heavy armor there has been in certain quarters a question as to whether the framework of ships so armored could resist the crushing force of a blow from one of the big guns, even though the armor itself was capable of keeping the projectiles out. Hitherto all tests of armor have been made against unyielding wooden butts. Today, the United States for the first time since the use of modern guns and armor began, experimented to determine the actual strain and injury to which a battleship would be subjected if struck by a projectile. For this purpose a side armor plate of the battleship Iowa, now building at the Cramps yards in Philadelphia, was fitted upon an actual reproduction of a section of the ship. It consisted of the inner and outer bottoms of 5-8-inch steel, forming compartments with lateral steel bulkheads four feet apart. Outside the outer bottom was a skin of five-eighths steel, and between this and the 14-inch armor-plate were 10 inches of solid oak backing. Above was the projection deck, and below the main deck, the whole being backed above and below by oak of the estimated strength of the projection and main decks. The plate itself was 167 1/2 feet, 14 inches thick at the top, and sloping toward the bottom to a thickness of 7 inches.

The character of the test was such that Secretary Herbert went down the river to witness it, and there was more than the usual number of officials present from the ordnance and construction bureaus. The shots were at 250 yards, at right angles to the plate, to secure the normal impact. The first shot was a 500-pound Carpenter projectile from a 10-inch gun, driven by 140 pounds of Dupont's brown prismatic powder. It struck the plate with a velocity of 1,482 feet per second, or with an energy of 741,000 pounds. The projectile was driven into the plate about six inches and not a single injury to the backing was discovered after careful examination, save the sheering of nine bolts connecting the projection deck with the armor. This was not considered serious. The second shot was also from a 10-inch gun, but the powder charge was increased to 210 pounds, which increased the velocity to 1,862 feet per second, so that it struck with an energy of 981,000 pounds. The shot also spent itself on the plate without creating a sign of a crack or injury or straining the framework. There is not a bulge in the plate or frame of the vessel. A single bolt, however, was driven out.

On the whole, the result of the test with the plates and framework was considered remarkable. The plate withstood the government test for a 16-inch plate splendidly, and constructively the test of a 17-inch plate. The resistance of the frame really astonished all. Secretary Herbert was greatly rejoiced at the result, and Captain Sampson, chief of the ordnance bureau, said the injury both to the plate and framework was the very minimum. He added: "The framework withstood the shock better than we hoped."

Mrs. Beecher Back East.

New York, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has returned from her trip to Port Townsend, greatly refreshed and invigorated. She said: "I was gone just four weeks and three days, and enjoyed every minute of my trip. Unfortunately the climate conditions were unfavorable, and I did not see the sun, moon or stars until two days before I left. The women out there are extremely well educated, and I am glad to say that the new woman fever has not afflicted many of them. I wisely refrained from any discussion on that subject, for it seemed to me that those who had been stricken with this disease were extremely ill-informed in the matter. I feel that women are not to be considered as equal to men—they are one with them and must work in harmony. All this talk about influencing the men in politics must be disgusting."

They Are to Play in Atlanta.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 6.—The Empress of China brought as passengers a company of Chinese actors and actresses, numbering 207, on the way to the Atlanta exposition. There are thirty-four women in the company. After playing at Atlanta, they will visit other American cities. It is the largest company that ever left China. The Yang brothers, Americanized Chinese, are managers.

Plug Tobacco Men Meet.

New York, Sept. 6.—Much interest was manifested in the meeting at the Holland house today of the plug tobacco manufacturers. The plug tobacco manufacturers are at odds with the American Tobacco Company, and assert that company encroached on their territory by the manufacture of plug tobacco. One threat of the plug tobacco manufacturers is that they will manufacture cigarettes and give them away with purchases of plug tobacco.

Idaho Mining Operator in Trouble.

New York, Sept. 7.—Siegfried Nagel, a mining operator of Gibbonsville, Idaho, was arrested here today charged with obtaining \$10,000 by false pretenses. It is alleged that Nagel obtained a number of promissory notes from John N. Schiller, of Chicago, on worthless warehouse receipts for goods in bond. The notes were dated October 13, 1893. On this specific charge, Nagel was indicted, although it was said there are several other charges against him.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

War Still Fiercely Waged Against the Sam Yups.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Chinatown is in a turmoil and a boycott war is raging. The Chinese Six Companies, which for so many years controlled matters in the Chinese quarter, no longer work in harmony and will probably never again be united. The quarrel has spread all over the country among Chinese from here to New York.

The trouble originated in the murder of Chang Wai, a member of the Sam Yup Company. Mok Tai, a See Yup man, was arrested for the murder, but his company believed him innocent and asked the Sam Yups to call off the prosecution. They refused and the Chinese consul sided with the Sam Yups. Then a boycott was declared against the Sam Yups by the See Yups. The Sam Yups comprise the wealthier classes of Chinese who do a big business as butchers, while the See Yups are composed of the laboring classes, mainly customers of the Sam Yups. The See Yups have started rival shops and a strict boycott is waged against the Sam Yups, greatly to their discomfiture and financial loss.

Three of the companies have sided with the See Yups against the Sam Yups, but the fifth, the Yeong Wo Company, composed of the better class of merchants, holds aloof from the fray. They, too, are threatened with war if they do not come over into the camp of the enemies of the hated Sam Yups. Jaw Men Sang, president of the Yeong Wo, tried to be diplomatic and not become involved in the quarrel and, as a result, he has lost his position and has been succeeded by Bow Yee, a recent arrival from China.

The Chinese consul here, generally a man of great influence among his countrymen, is now treated with contempt by all except the Sam Yups, and he will probably lose his position if the wishes of the majority of the Chinese count for anything. No matter what decision may be arrived at the Sam Yups are ruined, for enemies have been engendered that can never be settled except by their financial ruin.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

This Government's Investigation of the Ku Cheng Massacre.

Washington, Sept. 9.—It has been authoritatively announced that the United States government has decided to enter forthwith upon an independent investigation of the Ku Cheng riots. As first arranged, the inquiry was to have been made in co-operation with England.

The change is occasioned partly by the fact that the British consul at Chung King, who is to conduct the investigation on behalf of his government, has been detained at his post and will not be able to begin the inquiry for a month or more.

China is expected to lend her support to the American inquiry to the extent of supplying an escort. She will probably furnish an official to co-operate with the American investigator, as in the Cheng Tu investigation. The investigation is expected to be made by some of the officials now on the Chinese coast. It will probably take a month to reach Ku Cheng, the capital of the interior province of Se Chuen some 1,500 miles from the nearest ocean port.

BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR.

Gompers and McGuire at the Trades Union Congress.

Cardiff, Sept. 7.—Messrs. Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire, who represent the United States in the trades union congress, were given a hearty reception at this afternoon's session. President Jenkins, in welcoming the American delegates, said, although geographically divided, the workers of America, Great Britain and Ireland are united on all important questions pertaining to the elevation of their class.

Mr. Gompers, in replying to the address of President Jenkins spoke of the solidarity of feeling and the sympathy that existed among the trades unions of countries represented in this congress who he said were of one blood and had a common heritage. He looked forward to the day when all workers speaking the English language would unite with the workers of all countries struggling onward to the attainment of that end for which the whole past had been a perpetual endeavor with an intensity of purpose that would insure the accomplishment of great results. Gompers said he believed the British trades union congress and the American Federation of Labor would compare favorably with the British parliament or the American congress.

Suit Against the Gumby Estate.

Denver, Sept. 7.—Suit was begun in the United States district court by Joseph Munat, who was seriously injured in the Gumby hotel boiler explosion, against the International Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Peter Gumby, for \$15,000 damages and \$1,000 for doctors' bills and other expenses. The complaint alleges that the biller was unsafe, and the engineer incompetent.

Live Stock Items.

Beets are unquestionably a fine food for swine, and the sweeter they are, the better.

The brood sow does not require fattening food. Muscle forming foods are what she needs.

The Essex swine stands high among the smaller breeds. They mature early and fatten quickly.

The sow that is suckling pigs is expensive. She must have the very best of food and plenty of it.

The growing pigs will be benefited by giving them easily digested food, which would bar out whole corn.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

THE BEST TIME TO BUY HORSES

There is No Economy in Saving Money on the Farm When It Should Be Spent for Better Equipment.

In the management of a farm there is no economy in saving money when money should be spent for better equipments. An inferior, slow walking, half starved team is an expensive feature on any farm. If it requires twice the time to go over a field with a team than a better team could do the work, the cost of cultivating a crop is just 50 per cent more than is necessary, and at the present prices for horses that sort of extravagance is inexcusable. There ought not to be a poor team on any farm in this country today. Horses are too cheap to warrant a farm in keeping a pokey pair of horses; and as to breeding horses the man who this year has used a scrub stallion has committed a crime against himself. It would require but a few dollars, from each farmer in a neighborhood to buy a thoroughbred stallion. Every community should have one, and the scrub horse should be tabooed. Horses are coming to the front again. The lament over the "permanent ruin" of the horse market is idle. The prices for horses are simply temporarily depressed, as all other prices are depressed. There is a good future for the horse, and there is no better time for the farmer to lay a foundation for future horse breeding than now. Without making a great expenditure he can breed good colts and by the time the horse market has revived he can have excellent stock.

Another bad leak on the farm is often inferior and worn-out tools and implements. It is economy to have the best. It is economy to throw away a tool or machine when it is worn out. When half the time is required to mend a machine or implement that is constantly out of order, the cost of production is greatly increased. Often hired help are compelled to wait and waste time while an old machine is being tightened up. The only way to farm is to have everything in good order and have it sufficiently new to stand the wear and tear of the season's work; and we hardly need say that one important way to keep tools and machinery in such condition is to house them just as soon as their work is done. Do not leave them exposed to the weather a single day.—Farmer's Voice.

An Indispensible Hen.

Our real American bird is the turkey, and a lordly fellow he is when arrayed in all his pride. But, though he has not lacked advocates he is not likely to take the place of the eagle in our national devices. But the Southern Live Stock Journal thinks that when it comes to merit of the highest order, the first of all birds beyond comparison is the hen. It adds to the wealth of the country every year in eggs alone \$185,000,000 or about the combined value of our output of iron and wool. The hen in England is a great institution, and yet that country imported \$22,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry last year. Nobody ever complains of an over-production of eggs, and they are a cash article. But no political economist has ever thought the hen worthy of his scientific consideration. The world could easily survive the loss of all the political economists, but what a stir there would be if the hen should be threatened with extermination!—Farmer's Voice.

Poultry Points.

A fence for ducks need not be over two feet high.

Wheat and oats are a preventive of soft shell eggs.

If the hen persists in booming too fat, kill her. She is of no use for laying.

A poultry house need not be expensive, but it should be comfortable and convenient.

Alfalfa is highly praised for a chicken ration. Chicks are very fond of the young sprouts.

The cleaner the food the better flavored the meat. Good meat can not be made from filthy food.

We wonder that more of the boys on the farms do not breed pigeons. It would be both interesting and profitable.

When marketing dressed poultry, it must be made to look well, to find a good market. Torn skin and bruised flesh are death to profits.

We do wish we could impress upon somebody the necessity of feeding crushed or ground raw bone. It should always be pure and sweet.

Whenever you find about as many roosters as hens in a flock, you can conclude that the owner does not think that the poultry business pays.

Live Stock Items.

Beets are unquestionably a fine food for swine, and the sweeter they are, the better.

The brood sow does not require fattening food. Muscle forming foods are what she needs.

The Essex swine stands high among the smaller breeds. They mature early and fatten quickly.

The sow that is suckling pigs is expensive. She must have the very best of food and plenty of it.

The growing pigs will be benefited by giving them easily digested food, which would bar out whole corn.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The weather has almost put a sudden stop to the demand for fruit. Receipts continue quite large, and unless warm weather come, prices may take a tumble. Melons are weak and lower. Other quotations are still maintained. Country produce is in good supply. Poultry is steady. Eggs are weak and there is some shading. The hay market is overstocked. Oats are dull. Other lines are as last quoted.

Wheat Market.

Wheat prices in the local market are weak and depressed. Trading is rather slow. Exporters quote the following as extreme values: Walla Walla, 45c; Valley, 48c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Casco and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.75 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.85; Snowflake, \$2.75; Benton county, \$2.75; Graham, \$2.35; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak at 22@23c; milling, 23@30c; gray, 20@21c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$5.00@5.25; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$9@9.50 per ton; chest, \$5.50@6.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$11@11.25 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILKSTUFFS—Cream, \$10.50; shorts, \$13.50; middlings, \$15@16; rye, 75@80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 20c; fancy dairy, 17 1/2c; fair to good, 12 1/2@15c; common, 10c per pound; Tillamook creamery, 30c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 35@40c per sack.

ONIONS—Oregon, 85@91c per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$3@3.50 per dozen; young, \$1.50@2.50 per dozen; ducks, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c per pound; dressed, no demand.

Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 15c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon fall cream, 10@11c per pound; half cream, 7@8c; skin, 4@6c; Young America, 1@1 1/4c higher.

CABBAGE—Vancouver, \$1.50 per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; Oregon wax beans, 2@3 1/2c; cucumbers, 75c@1 per dozen; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 60@65c per box; corn, 5c per doz.

BERRIES—Blackberries, 2@3c per pound; raspberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$4.00@4.50; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, \$3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$2.50@3.00; pineapples, \$4@5 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 6@8c per pound; new potatoes, 90c@1 string beans, 2@3c per pound; summer squash, \$1.25@1.50 per box; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, \$1 per box; prunes, 40@50c; peaches, 50@60c per box; Bartlett pears, \$1@1.25; watermelons, \$1.00@1.50 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.50 per dozen; grapes, \$1 per box; \$1.25 per crate.

Wool—Valley, 10@11c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c.

Hops—Nominal at 2c per pound.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12 1/2@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12 1/2c; standard walnuts, 10 1/2@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12 1/2@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazil, 12 1/2@13c; filberts, 14@16c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11 1/2@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 9 1/2@9c; breakfast bacon 11 1/2@12c; short clear sides, 8 1/2@9c; dry salt sides, 7 1/2@8c; dried beef, 12 1/2@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7 1/2@8c; lard, pure, in tins, 9 1/2@10c; pig's feet, 8c; \$3.50; pig's head, 40c, \$3.50; hick, \$1.50. Oregon smoked hams, 11 1/2c per pound; pickled hams, 8 1/2c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 8c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 9 1/2c; 10a, 9 1/2c; 50a, 9c; tierces, 8 1/2c.

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, \$1.90@2.25.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/4c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 5 1/2c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 3/4c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 22@23 1/2c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21 1/2c; Mocha, 26 1/2@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arabuck's Mokka and Lion, \$22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.80 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steamy; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$3.50@11.00.

BAKERS—Small white, No. 1, 3 1/2c per pound; butter, 3 1/2c; bayon, 3c; Lima, 5 1/2c.

CORDBAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 10c, and 3/4-inch, 6c per pound.

BAGS—Calcutta, 4 1/2c.

RICE—Island, \$5@5.25 per sack; Japan, \$4.50@4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.35@3.45 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.15@3.25; superfine, \$2.35@2.60.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 57 1/2c; choice, 58 1/2c; brewing, 67 1/2@70c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 82 1/2c per cwt; choice, 93 1/2c; milling, \$1.00@1.02 1/2.

OATS—Milling, 95c@1.00; surprise, \$1.00@1.10; fancy feed, 97 1/2c@1.00; good to choice, 85@90c; poor to fair, 82 1/2@72 1/2c; black, nominal; gray, 75@82 1/2c.

Hops—Quotable at 4@6c per pound.

POTATOES—Sweets, 75c@1.25; Burbanks, 35@40c.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 60@75c.