

FORTE TO THE POWERS

Sultan's Reply to the Ambassadors Unsatisfactory.

A MEETING IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The Sultan Greatly Disturbed Over the Presence of the British Fleet off Lemnos Island.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—Late today it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. The reply is not satisfactory to the ambassadors. The sultan, in his answer, enumerates the measures taken to preserve order and declared that Mussulmans were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but, on the contrary, the Armenians killed inoffensive Mussulmans. The Turkish government added that as soon as the Armenian refugees leave the churches in which they sought refuge the normal aspect of the city will be restored. It denies ordering that no food be supplied to the refugees in the churches, and urges that the ambassadors assist in restoring order, claiming that Armenian agitators are intriguing to cause fresh disturbances.

The note concludes with the assertion that the government is about to open an inquiry into the recent rioting with the view of discovering the guilty parties.

The six ambassadors met today to consider what shall be done further. It is expected that dragomans of the different embassies will assist the Turkish officials in clearing the vicinity of the Armenian churches of the rioters infesting them and installing the refugees in their homes.

The sultan continues greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the island of Lemnos, and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain to ask for the withdrawal of the British warships. Sir Philip Curzon, it is understood, persists in refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices from Trebizond, Armenia, confirm the report of the massacre of Armenians. A general panic prevails in that city. The number of killed is not known. Nothing definite has yet been heard from Sivas, Van or Bitlis, where disturbances between the Turks and Armenians were reported to have taken place.

A consignment of 5,000 Mauser rifles ordered by the Turkish government arrived here several days ago, but they still remain on the lighters, to which they were transferred, as the bills of manufacturers have not been paid, and the agents of the firm decided not to give up the rifles until money is forthcoming.

Izzet Effendi, a celebrated Turkish lawyer, has been arrested on a charge of being the author of the placards which were posted in the public thoroughfares of Stamboul, exposing the Armenian cause.

LA PAZ DESTROYED.

The Storm in Lower California Caused the Death of Many Persons.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Private dispatches received here say the hurricane at La Paz, Mexico, completely destroyed the palace. The storm was followed by a tidal wave, the waters in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, inundating that part of the city fronting the bay, and carrying out to sea men, animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided. The dispatch announcing the destruction of La Paz was dated Guaymas, and was received by Shipping Agent Renter. The dispatch said the steamer Willamette Valley, of the Pacific Mail line, had been delayed two days at Guaymas by the same storm which devastated La Paz, but that she left Guaymas last night for the north.

Mexicans here say that they have had dispatches about a severe storm which prevailed all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported heavy, but details of the disaster are meager.

La Paz is the capital of Lower California and situated on the bay of the same name. The port is well sheltered and easily defensible against the attack from the sea. The city had a population of 4,000; a cathedral, a government house and a townhouse, and the place was once the abode of luxury, as evidenced by the handsome dwellings of the wealthy class.

La Paz was once the seat of extensive pearl fisheries. Silver mining was extensively engaged in and the commerce of the port was not inconsiderable.

Situation Far From Reassuring.

London, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says the situation is far from reassuring. While the Armenians, and some sections of the Christian population, shows less alarm, the Moslem element is in a state of effervescence, which is causing the greatest anxiety at the palace. Revolutionary placards were posted yesterday at the mosque and in public places clamoring for a constitution and for a meeting of national assemblies. Though great exasperation is felt by the Moslem classes against the Armenians, the young Turkish party is availing itself of the general confusion to excite animosity against the sultan, who it declares to be primarily responsible for the present state of affairs. The principal fear at the palace arises not from the Armenians, but from the revolutionary spirit dissemminated by the Moslems. This fear will be played by the Moslems. This fear will almost certainly bring about Armenian reforms, which there is every reason to hope will be embodied as published before the end of the week.

TO HANG NEXT WEEK.

Preparations for the First Federal Execution in California.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Preparations are already being made for the hanging of St. Clair and Hansen, the Hesper murderers. Nothing is likely to prevent the execution of the would-be pirates, and they will be strung up on Friday, the 18th instant. Warden Hale has conferred with United States Marshal Barry Baldwin, and the two officials had a long talk. Baldwin will have charge of the execution and will read the death warrant, though it is probable that the state hangman, Amos Lunt, will send the men into eternity. Baldwin is rather nervous over his prospective duties, as he has an evident reluctance to depriving two human beings of their lives, though compelled to do so by law.

The hanging of St. Clair and Hansen will be the first federal execution in this state. While the federal courts are very positive in their dealings with criminals, and a greater per cent of convicts are secured in them than in the state courts, the sentences given out have been always for imprisonment.

Sheriff Lyndon, of Santa Clara county, says that St. Clair and Hansen took the news of the failure to receive a commutation of sentence very hard, especially Hansen, the less guilty of the two. He had hoped for clemency, though he had prepared himself for the worst.

The Durrant Trial the Cause.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Susie Rogers, wife of Philip Rogers, has disappeared. Her husband has been searching for her for three weeks and now believes that he has located his missing wife in Wausau, Wis.

Mr. Rogers is a well-to-do citizen who has many friends in Oakland. He is certain that the Durrant case has something to do with the wreck of his home. Mrs. Rogers was much interested in the case, and could not let a day pass without hearing the testimony. She compelled her husband to sit down every morning and read to her the full report of the trial. Rogers waded through the testimony for days just to please his wife. Sometimes it would take him nearly half a day to complete his task. But with undaunted heroism he struggled on, determined to please his wife even at the expense of his business.

At last his endurance was no longer equal to the task and Rogers deliberately went on a strike and declared that he would not read the stenographic reports any more. He was willing to compromise on an automobile bus and read the introduction to the trial each day, but this did not satisfy Mrs. Rogers. She wanted to hear the whole case or nothing. The husband was firm, however, and would not yield, so there was a disagreement. Then Mrs. Rogers went away.

"I am not going to hunt for her any more," said Mr. Rogers. "I gave her as good a home as is enjoyed by any woman in this city and still she was not satisfied. If she wants to remain in Wausau, where I believe she is, she can do so. It seems hard, though, to lose a wife with whom you have lived eleven years. I pity any husband who is compelled to read the entire Durrant case to his wife. His life is certainly made miserable. I have given notice that I will not be responsible for debts contracted by my wife. If she desires to return home she can do so, but I will not consent to read that Durrant case from beginning to end each day as a compromise. If she wants to come home and spend her time in reading the case she can do so. I have no objections to her reading the case, but I do protest against being made her slave in the matter."

GERMANY'S ADVANTAGE.

Its Position in Europe Is Said to Be Envid by All.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—A person at court who is exceedingly well informed in diplomatic affairs as regards the views of the emperor, made the following statement:

"Our position in Europe becomes more and more enviable, and one would be blind not to see it. France was held in check by Russia's Asiatic policy. Russia's most important and most urgent object is the paralyzing of the new great Asiatic power, namely, Japan, with whom she must sooner or later clash arms. What would become of Russia should she not be friendly with Germany during this engagement for life or death? She is, therefore, absolutely forced to cultivate a good understanding with us. It is a matter of necessity which causes this attitude. As to England, she is also obliged to make us important concessions should she desire our support in any question in which we have interest.

"This situation constitutes a great advantage. From our point of view it enables us to maintain European peace, for this is necessary for our national development. At the same time it gives us opportunity for imparting impulse to our interests outside of Europe."

The Inheritance-Tax Law.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The executors of the Wilmerding estate propose to test the constitutionality of the inheritance-tax law on the ground that the estates under \$5 are exempt from the tax. This is said to be in violation of the provision of the constitution that all legislation in this direction shall have a uniform application. Judge Coffey has upheld the act, and the case will be carried to the supreme court. Wilmerding, who was a wholesale liquor merchant, left an estate valued at \$200,000. If the act is held to be constitutional the Stanford estate will have to pay a tax of \$200,000.

IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Theodore Durrant Placed on the Witness Stand.

RETAINED HIS USUAL COOLNESS

He Tells of His Doings on the Day That Blanche Lamont Was Murdered in Emanuel Church.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was placed on the witnessstand today for the purpose of convincing the jury selected to try him that he did not murder Blanche Lamont in the belfry of the church April 3 last. With the same coolness that has characterized his conduct since his arrest he denied the principal allegations that have been made against him by the important witnesses for the prosecution. His answers were always brief and to the point, and by many were interpreted to mean that he had studied his part well before taking the stand. Only once before during the course of direct examination did he show any nervousness or hesitancy. When Attorney Dickinson asked him if he took notes at Dr. Cheney's lecture April 3 he cast his eyes to the floor and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes; but that they were very brief. The hesitancy of the prisoner may be understood when it is explained that Gilbert F. Graham, one of Durrant's most intimate friends testified that Durrant asked to borrow his notes of the lecture. When the request was made Durrant explained that he only needed the notes to complete a good alibi. Graham refused the request. Taken altogether, Durrant's direct testimony, which ended at 3 o'clock, had a tendency to strengthen his case. His demeanor while on the witnessstand was certainly intended to impress the jury with the opinion that he was telling the truth. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression upon a guilty man were answered by Durrant with the utmost composure. Even when Attorney Denprey asked him if on April 3, or at any other time, he murdered or participated in murdering Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

A significant feature of the testimony was the fact that while Durrant was telling of several incidents that took place at a prayer meeting held the evening of April 3, Mrs. C. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, shook her head several times, as if to indicate that the statements made by the prisoner, of whom she had positive knowledge, were not correct. Durrant did not look at Mrs. Noble while he was testifying.

The purpose of the defense to curtail the cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District Attorney Barnes asked the first question. Durrant was asked if he was not born at Toronto, Canada, April 24, 1871. Attorney Denprey objected to the question. He said Durrant could have no positive knowledge on the subject, and any belief that he might have would be based on hearsay. The court overruled, and the prisoner gave an affirmative answer. Several other equally unimportant questions were objected to by the defense. The objections in most cases were overruled.

It was the original intention of the defense to recall Lenahan this morning, and have him tell about the occasion upon which he tried to pawn a ring at Oppenheim's shop. Lenahan contradicted himself so many times yesterday that doubt was cast upon his testimony, and this morning he did not respond to his name when called in court. An attachment was made out for Lenahan, and when he was found an hour later he was placed in the charge of the sheriff, in order that he might be found when needed. In the meantime, however, Durrant was called to the stand.

The examination of Durrant began with questions relative to his age and his early life in this city. Coming down to the day upon which Blanche Lamont was murdered, the prisoner was asked to relate his movements from the time he left his home in the morning until he retired at night. He said he met Miss Lamont on her way to school and rode with her on a street car until he reached the Cooper medical college. He said he remained at the college until 10 o'clock, when he and another student named Ross went for a walk. When he returned, an hour later, he went to the library, where he was engaged in his studies until noon. Then he went to luncheon with a student named Diggins, and returned at 1 o'clock. After luncheon Durrant remained in the library until 3:30 o'clock, when he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture. He said he was present at the roll-call at the close of the lecture, and answered to his own name.

At the close of the lecture he said he boarded a street car and rode to Emanuel church to repair the sunburners. He denied that he was accompanied by Blanche Lamont or anybody else. Upon entering the church, he said, he left his coat and vest in the library, obtained the necessary tools and ascended to the gallery. A blackboard was provided, and Durrant drew a rude sketch of the church and its tall spire to illustrate the manner in which he made the repairs. He said to make the repairs it was necessary for him to lie at full length on a plank, with his head much lower than his feet. While in this position he said, he inhaled so much gas that he was made ill. To illustrate the manner in which the gas escaped, Durrant took a burner, and descending to the jury box, explained the construction of the burner to the jury.

After repairing the burner, Durrant said he descended to the auditorium, where he found George King playing on the organ. King remarked that Durrant looked pale, and Durrant replied that King would be in the same condition if he had been nearly overcome by escaping gas. At Durrant's request King bought some bromo seltzer, which the prisoner drank. The medicine made him feel better, and at 6 o'clock Durrant left the church in company with King. He went out of his way two blocks to converse with King, after which they separated and Durrant went home to his dinner.

Durrant said he still felt ill, and ate but little. In the evening he went to prayer meeting at Emanuel church. He saw Mrs. Noble and asked her if Blanche was coming to the prayer meeting. Mrs. Noble replied that she did not believe her notes would be present. He related of other minor incidents in connection with his conversation with Mrs. Noble, who evidently did not indorse his statements, from the fact that she shook her head several times. At the close of the service, Durrant said he went home and retired.

The story of Durrant's movements April 3 told, Attorney Denprey called the attention of the witness to the extra lock on the library door, to which only Durrant and King had keys. Durrant said he placed the lock on the door to protect the library, as the other lock was defective. He said he never knew until after his arrest that there was a box of tools in Pastor Gibson's study. When showed the hatchet found in the belfry beside Blanche Lamont's body, he said he had never seen it before. In refutation of the statements of several witnesses that Durrant wore an overcoat April 3, the prisoner said he did not wear an overcoat during the month of April.

The next move on the part of the defense was to show that Durrant did not enter Pawnbroker Oppenheim's shop for the purpose of pawning Blanche Lamont's ring. Oppenheim testified that Durrant came into his shop between 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon of some day between April 3 and April 11. The defense endeavored to establish an alibi covering the whole period. Durrant told where he was each day, and in three instances produced notes of lectures which he said he attended at Cooper medical college. Durrant denied that on the afternoon of April 3 he was at the corner of Powell and Clay streets, as testified to by Mrs. Vogel. He also denied the statement of the three schoolgirls, who testified that Durrant and Blanche Lamont boarded a Powell street car at Clay street and rode toward Market street. He said he did not ride on a west-bound Valencia street car with Blanche Lamont, as testified by Mrs. Crossett. He said he never was in Oppenheim's pawnshop.

"Did you, upon April 3, in San Francisco, or elsewhere," asked Attorney Denprey, "inflict any violence upon Blanche Lamont, or did you kill or participate in killing her?"

Durrant replied that he did not, and the direct examination was at an end. The cross-examination, which lasted only an hour before the court took a recess until tomorrow, was confined to questions relative to the life of Durrant prior to April 3. The prisoner told at length of the important part he had taken in the affairs of Emanuel Baptist church. He said he had attended the church three times every Sunday and twice during the week for years. A year ago he was chosen assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

Belva Lockwood in Court.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—A special to a local paper from Washington says: Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the noted Washington attorney, will be brought into the district police court this morning on a charge of criminal libel. Robert White, an attorney, who had an office in Mrs. Lockwood's building, will swear to the complaint. He stated his case before the assistant district attorney last evening, and that officer ordered a warrant for Mrs. Lockwood's arrest to be issued. Mr. White and Mrs. Lockwood had a dispute about the payment of rent. Mrs. Lockwood declares that White is indebted to her for office rent and White claims he has paid in full. Their argument went from one word to another till Mrs. Lockwood's temper got the best of her and she called Mr. White a bad name.

Fruitgrowing in British Columbia.

London, Oct. 12.—The Standard today, commenting on a letter published in its columns, giving a dreary picture of fruitgrowing in British Columbia, says:

"If the fruitgrower of California, with his vast market and great centers of population, immense facilities of distribution and superb climate, finds difficulty in disposing of his crop, it is clear that, although orchards may pay at present in British Columbia, fruitgrowing there on an extensive scale will be a failure."

To Instruct the Insurgents.

Cleveland, Oct. 15.—Sylvester Seovel, son of the Rev. Dr. Seovel, president of the Wooster university, and for some time manager of the Cleveland Athletic Club, left yesterday for Cuba, where he goes under contract with the revolutionists, to act as instructor in cavalry drill, at a handsome salary. Mr. Seovel was a member of troop A, the crack cavalry company of Ohio, and is an expert horseman and swordsman, as well as an all-around athlete.

Amelia Rivers Chanler Divorced.

New York, Oct. 11.—W. G. Maxwell, of the law firm of Chanler, Maxwell & Phillips, is authority for the statement that a decree of divorce on the ground of incompatibility has been granted to Amelia Rivers Chanler. It is stated there was no opposition to the decree, and nothing in the proceeding reflecting on either of the parties. Maxwell declined further information.

THE ITALIAN FETES

A Letter From Pope Leo to the Papal Secretary of State.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PAPACY

Nothing Will Ever Confer This So Long as It Does Not Have Temporal Jurisdiction.

Rome, Oct. 11.—The letter of his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, to Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, on the recent fetes in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was published this evening. It is as follows:

"The sentiment of humanity, which even minds dominated by passion retain, seemed to permit of the hope of some consideration in our old age, but this has been brutally ignored. We have been reduced to become almost immediate witnesses of the apotheosis of the Italian revolution and the spoliation of the holy see. That which most afflicted us is the design to perpetuate rather than to terminate the conflict of which no one can measure the disastrous effects.

"The final object of the occupation of Rome was not to complete political unity, but in destroying the walls of the temporal metropolis, to more closely attack the spiritual power of the pope. The object was to change the destinies of Rome, return to paganism and give birth to a third Rome and a third era of civilization. This it was desired to celebrate recently under sanction of the new law, by noisy demonstrations conducted by a sect which is the enemy of God.

"The nation suffers, for not only are the promises of mutual benefit unfulfilled, but, morally, Italy is divided and subversive to factions that menace all civil and social institutions in augmenting numbers and force. Nothing will ever confer veritable independence upon the papacy so long as it does not have temporal jurisdiction. This condition they pretend having guaranteed us, subordinated to the arbitrary will of others, and lately there has been a suggestion of a threat to abrogate even the guarantee itself."

The letter of the pope then vaunts the blessing of the pontifical sovereignty, and invites Italians not to be bound up with sects, and to consider how pernicious it would be to perpetuate the conflict which is profiting the enemies of Christ. It affirms that the head of the church, following with loving vigilance humanity's road, does not refuse to accept the reasonable necessities of the times. It concludes with:

"If Italians, throwing off the Masonic yoke, would listen to us, we could open our heart to the fondest hopes. Otherwise we can but predict new perils and greater disasters."

AT ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

The Liberty Bell Given an Ovation Unprecedented in Its History.

Atlanta, Oct. 11.—The ovation which Atlanta gave the liberty bell on its arrival yesterday, unprecedented in the history of the precious old relic, was followed by another even more imposing, if less spontaneous, this morning, when it was formally received and installed at the grounds. Members of the Philadelphia delegation with the Atlanta committee, were escorted to the fair grounds by the militia. The bell was drawn by six hand-some gray horses. The crowd was so dense that it took the efforts of the entire exposition police to keep the roadway open. Whenever the bell appeared there was a scream of delight from thousands of children.

The bell was formally received by Mayor King, whose address was responded to by Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia. Gilmore's band played "Star Spangled Banner," after which Governor Atkinson welcomed the bell in behalf of the state, followed by President Collier, representing the exposition company. Then Gilmore's band gave "Dixie," and the Atlanta artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns. The school children were then permitted to pass the bell and touch it, which concluded the day's programme.

Very Much Like Annexation.

London, Oct. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the protectorate over Madagascar will be exceedingly like annexation. The premier, the husband of the queen, and all military and principal chiefs of his party, will probably be banished. The native army will be disbanded, and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also the customs and inland taxes.

The Standard says of the Madagascar question:

"While congratulating M. Ribot upon the clearing of the way to the exercise of a protectorate in Madagascar, it is scarcely necessary to add that other parties interested will look to France for a recognition of their legal established rights. Even on selfish grounds, the republic will do well to throw open the vast domain over which they have gained an influence to European and American enterprises. An attempt to exclude the commerce of other nations by prohibitive tariffs will be a clear breach of international obligations."

Dr. Mansfield Permitted to Resign. San Francisco, Oct. 15.—Dr. L. Leroy Mansfield, the physician at San Quentin prison, who confessed to having received \$50 from the friends of a Greek convict, was permitted to resign today. His resignation will go into effect at once.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

A car of grapes and one of sweet potatoes arrived, and a large lot of steamer stuff was unloaded on the street, but it all moved off well at steady prices. Peaches are coming in slowly, and are about done for this season. Eggs are still steady at the quoted price. Other lines are unchanged.

Wheat Market. The local market is moderately active, and quotations are unchanged, as follows: Walla Walla, 45½¢@46¢; V. 1st, 46¢@46½¢ per bushel. During the week five ships have cleared with grain cargoes for this port.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia 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¢; milling, 28¢@30¢; gray, 18¢@19¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags 44.25¢@45.25¢; barrels, 44.50¢@47.00¢; cases, 43.25¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$7.50@8 per ton; cheat, \$5.50.

Barley—Feed barley, \$11 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Millet—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22¢; fancy dairy, 20¢; fair to good, 15¢@17¢; common, 12¢ per pound.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 35¢@40¢ per sack.

Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, old, \$3@3.50 per dozen; young, \$1.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$5.00@6.00; turkeys, live, 11¢ per pound; dressed, 13¢.

Eggs—Oregon, are quoted 20¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 8¢@9¢ per pound; half cream, 5¢@7¢; skim, 4¢@5¢; Young America, 1¢@1½¢ higher.

Oregon Vegetables—Cabbage, 1½¢ per lb; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 75¢@81¢ per sack; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 25¢@40¢ per box; corn, 6¢@8¢ per doz.

Berries—Blackberries, 4¢ per pound.

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@6 per dozen.

California Vegetables—Garlic, new 6¢@8¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 1¢@1½¢ per pound; Apples, 1½¢.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, good, \$1 per box; prunes, 25¢@40¢; peaches, 25¢@70¢ per box; Bartlett pears, \$1@1.25; watermelons, 75¢@1.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.25 per dozen; grapes, 65¢ per box; New York Concord, 50¢ per basket; Ilwaco cranberries, \$10.50 per barrel.

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

Hops—Choice, Oregon 6¢@6½¢ 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¢@14¢; pecans, 13¢@16¢; Brazil, 12¢@13¢; filberts, 14¢@15¢; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5¢@7¢; roasted, 10¢; hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; coconuts, 10¢ per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11½¢@12¢ per pound; hams, picnic, 8¢@9¢; breakfast bacon, 11½¢@12¢; short clear sides, 8¢@9¢; dry salt sides, 7½¢@8¢; dried beef hams, 12¢@13¢; lard, compound, in tins, 7½¢@8¢; lard, pure, in tins, 9¢@10¢; pig's feet, 80¢, \$3.50; pig's feet, 40¢, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 11½¢ per pound; pickled hams, 8¢; boneless hams, 10¢; bacon, 9¢; dry salt sides, 8¢; lard, 5-pound pails, 9½¢; 10, 9½¢; 50-lb, tierces, 8½¢.

Hides—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 13¢@14¢; dry kip and calfskin, 11¢@13¢; culs, 3¢ less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 8¢@8½¢; 50 to 60 lbs, 7¢@7½¢; 40 and 50, 6¢@7¢; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 5¢@6¢; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6¢@9¢; green, unsalted, 1¢ less; culs, 1¢@2¢ less; sheepskins, shearings, 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, \$1.90@2.25.

Sugar—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; dry granulated, 5½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6¢ per pound; 3¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 3¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

Coffee—Salvador, 21¢@21½¢; Mocha, 20¢@22¢; Padang Java, 30¢; Palembang Java, 30¢@32¢; Lahat Java, 32¢@35¢; Arabica's Mokaska and Lion, \$2.20 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.10 per 100-pound case.

Coal—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Beans—Small white, No. 1, 3¢ per pound; butter, 3¢; bayon, 2½¢; Lima, 5½¢.

Cordage—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 9½¢, and Sisal, 8¢ per pound.

Bags—Caimita, 4½¢.

Rice—Island, 55¢@5.25 per sack; Japan, \$4.50@4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

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

Barley—Feed, fair to good, 60¢; choice, 62½¢; brewing, 62½¢@70¢.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, 95¢ per ctt; choice, 96½¢; milling, 7½¢@81.02½¢.

Gats—Milling, 75¢@85¢; surprise, 80¢@85¢; fancy feed, 75¢@85¢; good to choice, 70¢@75¢; poor to fair, 62½¢@67¢; gray, 67½¢@75¢.

Hops—Quotable at 5¢@7¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Sweets, \$1.25@1.50; Burbanks, 60¢@55¢.

Onions—Good to choice California, 35¢@40¢.

Wool—Spring—6 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6¢@8¢; Northern, good to choice, 12¢@13¢; do defective, 8¢@10¢; new lambs and fall clips, 5¢@6¢; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9¢@11¢; heavy, 6¢@8¢. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3¢@5¢; good do, 4¢@6¢; Southern and coast, 4¢@6¢; mountain, light and free, 6¢@7¢.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21¢@22½¢; seconds, 18¢@20¢; fancy dairy, 19¢@21¢; fair to choice, 16¢@17¢.

Eggs—Ranch, 30¢@34¢.

Cheese—Fancy, mild, new, 5¢@7¢; common to good, 3¢@5¢; Young America, 5¢@8¢; Eastern, 11¢@12¢; Western, 10¢@12½¢ per pound.