THE TIMBER RESERVES

More Protection Needed for Forests of the Country.

PRESENT LAW IS OF NO VALUE

The Coming Congress Expected So to Amend the Law as to Secure Just What Is Desired.

Washington, Oct. 18.—It is expected that the Western members of congress will make an effort during the coming session of congress to secure some amendments to the law regulating the timber reserves. It is generally considered that more protection should be afforded the forests of the country, but just now it is very difficult to protect timber, not only from the depredations of thieves, but fire, the latter being the greatest enemy of American forests. Representative Hermann interested himself in the forestry legislation of the last congress. In his opinion, a bill passed the house which would meet the present exigencies and be a step in the right direction, but in the senate the bill was cut to pieces and so changed that no one could tell what it meant. Perhaps the two houses may come together upon this matter in the next congress.

It is generally conceded that national parks shall be established where the most picturesque spots have been reserved. The great reservation in Oregon, including the Cascade range, Mount Hood and Crater lake, are points which should be preserved in all their native wildness and glory. An effort to create a great national park of the greater part of this reservation should not meet with any amount of opposition. Once it is made a park the government will protect it as it does the Yellowstone Park.

Senator Squires has already made a move to have the Pacific forest reserve turned into a national park, and has already made several speeches in its favor beside interesting the National Geographical Society and kindred organizations in the movement. This reservation includes Mount Rainier, and is said to be worthy being made into a great park.

LIFE FOR THE OLD LINE.

Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway.

New York, Oct. 19.—A synopsis of the plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific railway was announced this afternoon. It places the mileage affected by the reorganization at 1,827 miles of main line. Balances due on outstanding land and town contracts, December 31, 1894 were $6,162,751, and unsold land-grant lands, including those under contract, amounted to 4,324,000 acres, of an estimated value of $13,358,500. The total funded debt is placed at $140,425,862. The fixed charges and deductions from net earnings, including interest on bonds, sinking fund and government requirements, are stated in the pamphlet for a period of five years, the average fixed charges being $6,802,001. This, it will show, is exclusive of the excess of the interest on the debt to the government, oaver the net earnings applicable under the Thurman and other acts: of interest on bonds, held on the main line mortgage trusts, under conversion provisions, and of the obligations of the railway company under tariff guarantees. Including those items, the fixed and other charges prior to the stock of the year 1892, being the year just preceding the receivership, aggregated the sum of $7,881,475, or greater by $881,475 than the amount necessary to pay the annual interest upon the maximum mortgage debt, and full annual dividends on the minimum issue of preferred stock contemplated in the reorganization plan.

The pamphlet shows the annual net earnings for ten years, 1885 to 1894, inclusive, were $7,563,669, or an amount greater by $563,669 than the maximum interest and dividend requirements upon the new bonds and preferred stock provided for by the plan. The lowest net earnings realized were those of the year 1894, when they were $4,315,077 in excess of interest on the maximum amount of the proposed bonds of the new company.

The plan contemplates the issue of $100,000,000 of first mortgage railway and land-grant fifty-year 4 per cent guaranteed bonds; $75,000,000 of 4 per cent preferred stock, and $61,000,000 of common stock. The new bonds are to be secured by a first and only lien upon the main line mileage of the Union Pacific railway, equipment, land-grant lands and land-grant balances, and upon such branch lines of the railway as the committee shall avail itself of through the ownership in mortgage trust of the branch line bonds.

The preferred stock is to be entitled to 4 per cent noncumulative dividends, payable out of net or surplus earnings, before the payment of any dividend on the common stock. The stock of the present company will be assessed $15 per share, the holders receiving new preferred stock, equal at par to their present holdings.

A Series of Billiard Tournaments.

New York, Oct. 18.—Maurice Daly and Frank Ives today announced a series of billiard tournaments, for which they offer prizes aggregating $8,000. Their plan is to afford players of the first, second and third classes an opportunity to show the public their relative ability. No player will be given more than 400 points handicap in an 800-point balk-line game, and 75 points in a 300-point cushion-carom game. All the best players in the country are expected to enter.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Promulgation of the Constitution of the Revolutionary Government.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Herald to day says:

The constitution of the Cuban revolutionary government has been promulgated. The text follows:

"The revolution for the independence and creation in Cuba of a democratic republic, initiated the 24th day of February last, solely declared for the separation of Cuba from the Spanish monarchy.

"The elected delegates of the revolution, in convention assembled, have now formed a compact between the world and Cuba, and pledge themselves to the following articles of the constitution of the new Cuban republic:

"Article 1. The supreme power of the republic has been vested in a council of ministers composed of a president, a vice-president and four secretaries, for the dispatch of business of war, of the interior, of foreign affairs, and of the treasury.

"Article 2. Every secretary will have a sub-secretary in order to supply a vacancy.

"Article 3. The attributes of the ministerial government will be to dictate all the relative dispositions of the civil and political life of the republic; to receive contributions; to contract public loans; to issue paper money; to raise troops and to maintain them; to declare reprisals with respect to the enemy and to ratify treaties, except the peace with Spain; to approve the law of military organization and ordinances of the military service as drawn up by the commander-in-chief.

"Article 4. The ministerial council only will be able to intervene in taking part in the military operations when, in their judgment, it is absolutely necessary.

"Article 5. It is requisite for the validity of the ministerial council decrees that two-thirds of the members will have concurred in them.

"Article 6. The office of the councilor is incompatible with the others of the republic, and requires any member to be 25 years old or upwards.

"Article 7. The executive will rest with the president, or in default, with the vice-president.

"Article 8. The work of the ministerial council will be sanctioned by the president, who will be able to dissolve it, not to exceed ten days.

"Article 9. The president may enact treaties with the ratification of the ministerial council.

"Article 10. The president will receive ambassadors.

"Article 11. The treaty of peace with Spain, which it is necessary to have to form an absolute basis of independence for the island of Cuba, shall be ratified by the ministerial council and by an assembly of representatives convoked for that end.

"Article 12. The vice-president will act for the president if necessary.

"Article 13. In the case the offices of president and vice-president should be vacant by resignation or by death or other causes, at the same time, an assembly of representatives will be called for an election.

"Article 14. The secretaries are to take part with voice and vote in all deliberations.

"Article 15. It is permitted to the secretaries to arrange for all the employes of their respective departments.

"Article 16. The sub-secretaries will constitute a legal body in cases of vacancy of the secretaries of the state, having their voice in the deliberations.

"Article 17. All outside armament of the republic and the direction of operations of war will be directly under the hand of the commander-in-chief, who will have at his order, as second in command, a lieutenant-general as a substitute in case of necessity.

"Article 18. All functionaries of whatever class who are able, must lend reciprocal help for the better accomplishment of the resolutions of the ministerial government.

"Article 19. All Cubans will be obliged to serve the republic with their persons and interests, according to their power.

"Article 20. The property, of whatever class, appertaining to foreigners, is exempt from paying taxes in favor of the republic, providing their respective governments recognize the belligerency of Cuba.

"Article 21. All debts contracted from the actual initiation of the war will be paid.

"Article 22. The ministerial council has power to reduce any member for just cause in the judgment of two-thirds of the councilors.

"Article 23. The judicial authority will proceed with entire independence of all the others."

Horse Meat in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct 19.—The recent disclosures regarding the sale of horse meat in this market has had the effect of stirring up the health department to a realization of the necessity for throwing ample safeguards around it. Yesterday the department transmitted to Norman Stanwood, chairman of the city council committee on health and county relations, the draft of an ordinance which, if it is passed, will be almost prohibitory in its effect. It is proposed to license the establishments where horses are slaughtered, but it is said that the license fee will be so high and the provisions of the ordinance so exacting that there will be no longer a profit in the business.

A Narrow-Gauge Road for Peru.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 22.—Vice-President Billinghurst advocates the immediate building of a railroad from Oroaya to Perne, a distance of 100 miles, the road to be a narrow-gauge. Eight bridges will have to be built, but the route is without any particular obstacle, and the production of the region is increasing rapidly.

CONTINUED A WEEK.

The Durrant Trial Postponed on Account of Deuprey's Sickness.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The trial of Theodore Durrant was today continued until next Monday, on account of the illness of Attorney Deuprey, leading counsel for the defense. While the prosecution made no objection to the motion to continue, Judge Murphy was reluctant about giving his consent, and announced that the trial would be resumed next Monday, whether Deuprey should have recovered or not. Mr. Deuprey is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which has made it impossible for him to attend the trial for several days, but his physicians believe he will be able to resume his duties next week.

The defense has only a few more witnesses. After disposing of young Lenahan, the rebuttal will be rapidly approached, and the end of the trial can be calculated by days. In anticipation of the speedy announcement of the resting of the defendant's case, District Attorney Barnes and his first assistant, Edgar Peixoto, are putting their rebuttal testimony into shape, and it is so that it can be placed before the jury with even more celerity than their case in chief.

The Indians Still Drink.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—The schooner Alexander has just returned from Kodiak island with furs for the North American Commercial Company. Captain Bowen tells a vivid story of life at St. Paul, a village on the island. There is a United States commissioner there who has attempted the task of preventing the natives from drinking "Siwash" beer, which they manufacture from sugar, water and hops. Judge Edwards' remedy is the imposition of $50 for getting drunk. The Indians all worked at gathering sea otter during the season, and as they were paid $1.50 a skin—half as much as they should have been paid, by the way—they all came home with lots of money. There are but 400 souls in the settlement, and the fines have almost gone around by this time, so that the government and the Alaska Commercial Company have collected about all there is in sight. The Indians still drink.

A New Departure.

Tacoma, Oct. 19.—The halibut fishing fleet of schooners sailing out of Tacoma will make a new departure this season. Instead of returning from the Northern banks at intervals of a few weeks, thus losing valuable time, they will go north to remain three or four months at a time, and will ship their fish south from Juneau or North ports in ice by the steamship City of Topeka or Willapa. In this manner it is expected a much larger number of fish can be caught during the season than under the former system. The halibut on its arrival here will, as usual, be forwarded East in refrigerator cars. All the larger schooners are being fitted out for a long season's work in the North. The schooners Caroline and Pilot have already departed. They will be absent at least three months.

Chandler Still Fighting That Pool.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written additional letters to the president and to the interstate commerce commission, urging immediate action to prevent the execution of the newly formed railroad trunk line agreement, by the presidents of nine roads running from the seaboard to the West. He asserts that the agreement is a gigantic trust, and plainly contrary to law. He vigorously attacks Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp for a statement that the matter was not one of which the commission could take cognizance, and says he should be removed. His letter to the president closes by saying a word from him to J. Pierpont Morgan would cause the whole conspiracy to stop.

Defalcation Caused the Failure.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 22.—The state bank of which Charles Stuckey, who fled last week with $15,000 was the cashier, has failed. This action was decided upon when the other banks refused to furnish any money, and tomorrow an assignment will be made to C. Davidson, of Little Falls, who owns a majority of the stock. There is considerable county and state money in the bank, and a large amount of individual deposits, but the directors say that every dollar will be paid.

Heliographs were used for the first time in the Coos bay country, Oregon, last week by W. Griswold, of the topographical survey, and County Surveyor Cathcart. The former was stationed on the Gould trail, on the west fork of North Coos river, and the latter had a position on Yoakam hill, back of Newport. The distance, twenty miles being too far to permit of the signal flags being seen with telescopes, heliographs were resorted to, and, by the aid of the sun flashes, the points were "fixed."

A Sheep Quarantine.

Denver, Oct. 19.—Governor McIntyre has issued a proclamation declaring a quarantine against the states of Texas and Wyoming and the territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma. Sheep from these regions can be admitted within the state only on their being found to be free from scab and all other contagious diseases after a thorough inspection. The proclamation does not apply to sheep that are to be transported through the state by rail.

Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition.

Bergen, Norway, Oct. 18. — The steam yacht Windward, which conveyed the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition to Franz Josef land, has arrived here with all on board well.

CLARKE IS EMPHATIC

Declares the Fight Will Not Take Place in Arkansas.

MILITIA MAY BE CALLED UPON

The Governor Says He Will Not Allow The Pugilists to Meet Even to Shake Hands.

Little Rock, Oct. 17. — Governor Clarke's determination to stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest was emphasized today in the presence of General Taylor, brigadier-general of the Arkansas state guards, who was summoned here by telegraph to confer with the governor, in regard to the strength of the state militia. General Taylor was in conference with Governor Clarke, for an hour this morning, and when seen by a reporter was preparing to take the train for Hot Springs. General Taylor said the fight would not occur. His purpose in going to Hot Springs, he said, was to warn the people there against the danger to which they would subject themselves, should an attempt be made to have the contest. The state guard, he said, was in good condition and amply sufficient to cope with the case in hand. He could, he said, with a few hours notice, land 350 well-drilled and fully-equipped men in Hot Springs. General Taylor will return here tomorrow and advise Governor Clarke as to the situation in Hot Springs, and the result of his visit there.

Governor Clarke, when questioned in reference to his consultation with General Taylor, was not disposed to talk. Asked if he had confidence in the ability of the state guard to carry out his plans, he said the militia was a matter of secondary consideration; that he could get all the force necessary outside of the militia. He reiterated his former declaration that the fight would not be permitted to take place and said he could make no distinction between a prizefight and a glove contest.

"Suppose, Governor Clarke," suggested the reporter, "Corbett and Fitzsimmons should desire to give an exhibition of physical culture in Hot Springs, October 31, in which large soft gloves were to be used, would that also be stopped by military force?"

"Corbett and Fitzsimmons shall not meet in Hot Springs in any kind of a contest," said Governor Clarke, emphatically. "If they ever meet, they will fight, and they shall not fight in Arkansas. They shall not meet in Hot Springs, either in or out of a ring. They shall not even shake hands."

When asked if Cobrett would be arrested upon his arrival at Hot Springs, Governor Clarke said that a good general never discloses his plans to the enemy. Information came from a private source today that the Florida Athletic Club is considering a plan by which it hopes to overcome the obstacles placed before it by Governor Clarke. The scheme is to turn the whole affair over to the Hot Springs Association. That association was incorporated by William Babcock, John C. Lonsdale and Charles H. Weaver, all of Hot Springs. According to its charter, the association was organized to "carry on the business of maintaining a park or place of recreation in or near the city of Hot Springs, where races, athletic sports and games could be practiced and exhibited, and means of entertainment furnished either to the public or to such persons or associations as may be admitted thereto."

Under the charter the people interested believe they can conduct a boxing match limited to a specific number of rounds, with soft gloves, without violating any state law. When informed of this scheme, Governor Clarke stated that the state chartered corporations and associations for legal purposes only, and that no violation of the law would be tolerated under the guise of amusement. He was not prepared, however, to state just what legal effect the proposed change would have.

Minnesota to Have an Exposition.

Minneapolis, Oct. 21. — Governor Clough will, today, issue a formal invitation to the governors of ten states and to the mayors of the principal cities therein to send representatitves to a convention to be held in Minneapolis November 4. The object of the convention is to take the first steps toward holding a great exposition between Minneapolis and St. Paul in 1898. The states invited are Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

Board of Foreign Missions.

Brooklyn, Oct 18.—At today's session of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, committees were elected on home department, foreign department, foreign missions, to select preachers, place of next meeting, nominations and the treasurer's report. Several hours were occupied in the reading of reports from Southern and Western states. A committee of nine was appointed to adopt some means for the relief of the financial condition of the board.

Satolli Not to Visit Rome.

Washington, Oct. 18.—It is authoritatively stated today that recent reports of Monsignore Satolli's purpose to go to Rome to attend the pope's jubilee in January next were untrue. Dr. Rooker, secretary to the delegate, says Monsignore Satolli has determined not to go to Rome at that time or at any future time, nor has he even considered such a trip.

RIOTOUS TURKS.

Another Slaughter of Defenseless Armenians Is Reported.

London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says:

Reliable news has been received that fifty Armenians were killed, and a number wounded at Althissar, in the vilayet of Adin, on the Anslolian railway, by a Moslem mob.

The slaughter occurred on October 9, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages. Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised on all sides the cry, "Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?" A mob of Turks, armed with revolvers, then looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into wells. It is stated that the mudir was responsible for the attack. No women or children were injured, probably on account of the maimaikan, from the village of Gleve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts at the risk of his own life to save the Christians. Otherwise the slaughter would have been complete. The panic is reviving in Constantinople, on account of this attack, and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the safe-conduct cards given to the Armenians by the foreign embassies, and they insult and maltreat the holders of them.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard blames the Armenian revolutionary party for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to maintain the appearance of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business.

"I visited the prison," said the correspondent, "and questioned the prisoners, and found there was no serious complaints against the police. The inspecting commission sent a list of fifty-six prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the deadlock."

SUCCESS OF THE COMMISSION

Secured the Execution of Seventeen Chinese Criminals.

Washington, Oct. 17. — Minister Denby and the British minister of China have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which have threatened to make the Ku Cheng commission a failure as far as it was intended to secure the punishment of the Chinese who participated in the riots at Ku Cheng. At each stage the commission has been hindered by local Chinese officials and the viceroy of the province of Se Chuen himself, who stood in the way of the punishment of the guilty parties. Finally an appeal was made to the tsung li yamen directly and it has acceded to the demands of the ministers, as evidenced by the following cablegram, received at the state department today, from Mr. Denby:

"Peking, Oct. 11.—Seventeen criminals were executed at Ku Cheng. The yamen agrees that all leaders in the rioting shall be executed; all participants sentenced and all implicated shall be tried. The commission will probably be adjourned. An imperial decree has been issued which refers all of the Se Chuen officials implicated to the board for punishment."

It is supposed the commission has concluded its work.

EXTERMINATION OF SEALS.

Annual Report of Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, to the Secretary.

Washington, Oct. 17.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says that on the Fourth of July, the cutters Rush, Corwin, Grant and Perry were in the harbor of Unalaska and gave the natives an object lesson as to the proper and patriotic celebration of the day. On the disappearance of the seal the governor says:

"No one at all familiar with the past history of the islands can look upon the deserted rookeries today and not realize with crushing force how great has been the diminution of seal life, especially the reproductive class, the females."

The governor says the claim of the Canadians and British that the excessive killing of seals on land is the cause of the depletion is disapproved by the statistics. He says that on the rookeries now there are many male seals, while females are scarce. The diminution is due directly to the killing at sea, where no discrimination can be made as to the sex of the seals. He says that better protection must be granted them than is afforded by the Paris tribunal, and that the schooners have not been able to make the usual catch this season, the catch of the British vessels being not over 200 per vessel.

DENIED BY BAYARD.

He Says the Alleged Ultimatum Has Not Been Sent to England.

London, Oct. 17.—Ambassador Bayard was interviewed today respecting the report circulated in the United States that he had been instructed by Secretary Olney to submit an ultimatum to Great Britian on the Venezuelan question in the form of a dispatch the substance of which is said to be that the United States would never consent to British occupation of the disputed territory unless the right to it is determined by arbitration. Bayard, after reading the article published in a New York newspaper, dated Washington, October 3, said the facts seemed to have been evolved in the fertile brain of the writer in the same manner the spider finds material for her web, from her own interior. He ridiculed the statement of an ultimatum being drawn up by the United States and said he could not seriously discuss the matter.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The produce movements are only fair. Prices in the main are unchanged. The market is overstocked with Chinese pheasants. Eggs are scarce and very firm at the quotation. A car of California grapes was received, and a lot of Concords also came in. Other lines are without change.

Wheat Market.

The local market is reported quiet but steady. English markets show declines. Quotations here are as follows: Walla Walla, 46c; Valley, 49@49½c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.75 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.85; Snowflake, $2.75; Benton county, $2.75; graham, $2.35; superfine, $2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 22c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 18@19c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $4.25@5.25; barrels, $4.50@7.00; cases, $3.25.

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

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

MILLSTUFFS — Bran, $10.50; shorts, $13.50; middlings, $15@16; rye, 75@80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 20c; fancy dairy, 17½c; fair to good, 15c; common, 10c per pound.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 40@45c per sack.

ONIONS—Oregon, 50@$1 per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $2.50@3 per dozen; young, $1.50@2.00 per dozen; ducks, $3.00@4.50; geese, $6.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 11c.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted 20c per dozen.

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

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@$1 per sack; cauliflower, $1 per dozen; tomatoes, 15@25c per box; corn, 6@8c per doz.

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; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound; Merced, 1¼c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1 per box; prunes, 25@40c; peaches, 25@70c per box; Bartlett pears, $1@1.25; watermelons, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, $1.00@1.25 per dozen; grapes, 65c per box; New York Concords, 50c per basket; Ilwaco cranberries, $10.50 per barrel.

WOOL—Valley, 10@11c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

HOPS — Choice, Oregon 6@6½c per pound.

NUTS — Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chesnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12½@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8½@9c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7¾; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, $3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 12c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 9⅞c; 10s, 9½c; 50s, 9c; tierces, 8½c.

HIDES.—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 13@14c; dry kip and calfskin, 11@13c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 8@8½c; 50 to 60 lbs, 7@7½c; 40 and 50, 6@7c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 5@6c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6@9c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1@2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

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, 4¼c; extra C, 4⅜c; dry granulated, 5¼c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ⅜c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 29@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, $22.80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, $21.80 per 100-pound case.

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

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

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9¼c, and Sisal, 8c per pound.

BAGS.—Calcutta, 4¼c.

RICE—Island, $5@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, 60c; choice, 62½c; brewing, 62½@70c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 95 per ctl; choice, 96¼c; milling, 97½c@$1.00.

OATS — Milling, 80@85c; surprise, 85@90; fancy feed, 75@83; good to choice, 65@72½c; poor to fair, 55@62½c; gray, 65@75c.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@7c per pound.

POTATOES — Sweets, 75@80c; Burbanks, 30@40c.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 35@40c.

WOOL—Spring—6 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6@8c; Northern, good to choice, 12@13½c; do defective, 8@10c; new lambs and fall clips, 5@6½c; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy, 6@8c. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; good do, 4@6c; Southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 22@24c; seconds, 16@18c; fancy dairy, 19@21c; fair to choice, 16@17c.

EGGS—Ranch, 30@35c.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 6@8c; common to good, 3@5c; Young America, 5@8c; Eastern, 11@12c; Western, 10@12½c per pound.