ROSE'S WITHDRAWAL

His Challenge for the America's Cup Recalled.

ENGLISH PRESS CENSURED HIM

Created a General Impression That His Challenge Was an Opinon on the Result of the Last Race.

New York, Oct. 25.—The following cablegrams were posted on the bulletin board of the New York Yacht Club today:

"Newmarket, Oct. 25.—Secretary of the New York Yacht Club: Owing to a general impression that my challenge might be construed as an expession of opinion on the result of the last race, I much regret having to ask you to withdraw the same. Charles D. Rose."

"Ryde, Oct. 25.— Secretary New York Yacht Club: I have received a letter from Rose, withdrawing his challenge for the America's cup. Have called the committee, and will mail you officially. Thelluson."

The receipt of the above cable dispatches did not cause as much surprise as will be generally expected. The attacks made upon Mr. Rose by the English press are enough to discourage anybody, and it is now believed the question of a challenge for races in 1896 will be left in the hands of Lord Dunraven and the Royal Yacht Squadron, as it is not thought likely any other club will take up the challenge, in view of the attitude in which the Royal Victoria Yacht Club has been put by Mr. Rose's action. However, the challenge of Herbert Moier, the well-known colonial yachtsman, who raised $100,000 in a short time to build a yacht to be named West Australia, for 1897, may now do for 1896. Then again, Sir George Newnes may issue a challenge, as he announced himself as being ready to do so soon after Lord Dunraven's yacht was defeated.

Percy Thelluson, secretary of the Royal Yacht Club, replying to a question to him by the Associated Press this evening, said the Royal Victoria had no challenge for the cup.

MILLER AND LUX ESTATE.

It Is as Far From Distribution as When the Millionaire Died.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.— Charles Lux has been dead nearly nine years, and left to his heirs, executors and administrators a half interest in an estate conservatively valued at $16,000,000. By this will Mr. Lux divided the property belonging to him equally between his wife, Miranda W. Lux, and his brothers and sisters, who are known as the "German heirs." As executors of his estate, he named the woman who shared his name and her son, Jesse Sheldon Potter. Mrs. Lux died a year ago and requested by her will that her share of the kingdom belonging to Miller & Lux be devoted to various charities and relatives. During the life of her son, Potter, the income from her heritage was to be his.

Charles Lux died in 1887, and today not a dollar has been passed in the distribution of his estate. The heirs have not received a penny of the fortune which some day will be theirs. Mrs. Miranda Lux, his widow, was left $4,000,000 by his will, yet she died in comparative poverty. Lawsuit after lawsuit has been instituted to obtain a distribution; expert accountants and bookkeepers have given the results of their examinations of the books of the millionaire; attorney after attorney has acquired wealth by advice and counsel in these proceedings, but today the gigantic estate of Lux is as far away from distribution, figuratively speaking, as the day he died.

A STUDENT OF CUBAN HISTORY.

Don M. Dickinson Says the Law of Humanity Is Higher Than Neutrality.

Detroit, Oct. 25.—The News today prints an extended interview with the Hon. Don M. Dickinson on the Cuban question. Mr. Dickinson's expressions show him to have been a close student of Cuban history and Spain's oppressions, and his conclusions are regarded to be, to some degree, indicative of the sentiments of the national administration. In the course of the interview Mr. Dickinson says:

"While we must maintain the law of neutrality, yet the law of humanity is higher, and whether or not the United States recognizes the belligerency of the independence of Cuba, this country should certainly intervene in the interest of civilization to restrain the atrocities upon persons and property daily perpetrated on the island. This is what the Cubans are hoping and praying for. No law can restrain the expression of our natural feeling of sympathy, nor should it restrain, in my opinion, such an expression from this country.

"Cuba is at our doors in the highway of commerce—so near that as the murders are done we can hear the shrieks of women and children and can see the horrors in Cuba that were practiced by Alva in the Netherlands. We can send our sympathies to Greece, to Poland, to Hungary, but here at home, at our very doors, shall this struggling people.

"Toss their fettered arms on high
And groan for freedom's gift in vain!"

Armenians Take the Initiative.

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

MR. ADAMS GETS OFF.

The Whipping Schoolmaster Is Found Not Guilty.

Portland, Or., Oct. 26.—The jury in the case of Professor Gilbert A. Adams, charged with assaulting Carl Wolff, returned a verdict of not guilty shortly before 8 o'clock last night, after deliberation lasting about four hours, excepting a recess taken for supper. Adams was warmly congratulated by his friends and the schoolteachers present before he left the courtroom.

The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, on the first ballot, and then changed to ten for acquittal and two for conviction, and voted that way without change for two hours.

It has been learned that while the jury men were of the opinion that the punishment administered by Professor Adams to Carl Wolff was too severe, they decided that it was best to find a verdict of acquittal. Two of the jurors stated afterward that they found Adams not guilty because they thought that his conviction would injure discipline in the public schools, and probably stop corporal punishment entirely. They feared that in future, when a teacher considered a pupil deserving of chastisement, the teacher, not knowing how far it would be safe to proceed, would hesitate about inflicting punishment at all, and it would result in a spare-the-rod and spoil-the-child system. They also thought that pupils might, when rebuked and threatened with a whipping, hold up the Adams case to the teachers. This reasoning was not in consonance with the instructions of Judge Stephens, but followed in the link of the opening and closing arguments of Attorney Pipes, counsel for Professor Adams. Attorney Pipes also argued that there was no malice, and no intent upon the part of Professor Adams to exceed the limit of proper punishment.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Washington, Oct. 25. — Attorney-General Harmon made his initial appearance before the U. S. supreme court today, making the opening argument in the "G" county case, involving the question of the boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma. The court assigned four hours to the argument of the case on each side. Ex-Attorney-General Garland is one of the attorneys in the interest of the state.

Special agents of the United States government have been investigating alleged depedations of timber thieves in the Sierras. The agents state as a result of the investigation that the saw mills of Pine Ridge have been making inroads on government timber, over 1,000,000 feet of which has been seized by the government. The offenders will be vigorously prosecuted.

The following pensions have been granted to residents of Oregon and Washington: Oregon — Original, Thomas Johnson, of Cottage Grove, Lane county. Washington—Original, Samuel W. Hansley, of Arlington, Snohomish county. Renewal, John S. Stevens, of Tekoa, Whitman county.

The appeal in the famous Southern Pacific railroad case, recently decided by the United States court of appeals, in favor of Mrs. Stanford, reached the supreme court today and was docketed. The transcript covers 1,280 pages.

The supreme court today dismissed the case of the Flournoy Livestock Company against Captain Beck, agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, for want of a printed record.

RECRUITS FROM THE SOUTH.

Twelve Hundred Spaniards Anxious to Fight for Spain.

Washington, Oct. 25.—A letter received at the navy department from the commander of the United States ship Yantic, at Montevideo, states that September 16 last, the steamship San Francisco carried from that port over 11,200 Spaniards who had volunteered to join the Spanish army in Cuba. Eleven hundred of these were from Uruguay and the remainder were deserters from the Spanish army who had volunteered to return for service in Cuba. A great proportion of the total number were mere boys. They were taken charge of on the San Francisco by a guard of Spanish soldiers and not allowed to leave. The ship had no Spanish flag or insignia of nationality. No formal enlistment took place ashore, but each man, on boarding the vessel, presented a paper proffering his service to Spain.

In Secretary Price's Hands.

Olympia, Oct. 24.—While it has not been officially announced, it is well understood that the resignation of A. T. McCarger, deputy insurance commissioner, is in the hands of Secretary of State Price. His successor has already been determined upon, but no announcement will be made or change occur in the secretary's office before the first of next month.

Our Ships Abroad.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Marblehead has arrived at Mersina, in the Gulf of Alexandretta, under orders from the navy department to look after the welfare of American missionaries. The Petrel, which was sent to Chemulpo to reinforce the Yorktown in protecting American interests there during the exciting times following the assassination of the queen, has returned to Chee Foo.

Liberal Movement Spreading.

Vienna, Oct. 26.—Advices from Constantinople say the liberal movement among the Turks is spreading. Seditious placards have been posted, and the disappearance is reported of several softas and other notabilities. The government is making military preparations.

JACK DEMPSEY DYING

Consumption About to Claim Him as a Victim.

HAS BUT A FEW DAYS TO LIVE

The Hero of More Than Three-Score and Ten Battles Fighting His Last Fight.

Portland, Or., Oct. 24.—Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil, from whom Fitzsimmons won his title to the middleweight championship of the world, is dying at his home, in this city, 389 Grand avenue. The dread disease fastened itself upon him during his last Eastern tour, which commenced about eighteen months ago, and when he returned home last July, his physician, Dr. Harry Lane, pronounced his case hopeless. Other physicians of note were consulted, but all agreed with Dr. Lane that the noted ring general might live a few months, but his case would terminate fatally.

Last night the Nonpareil's condition was considered critical, so critical, in fact, that a rumor was current on the streets that the end had come. A reporter on calling at the house at a late hour, found no confirmation for this rumor, but ascertained that the ex-champion was sinking rapidly, and the end might come any time.

Dr. Harry Lane, who has been a personal friend and medical adviser of Dempsey since he first came to Portland, ten years ago, said last night that Mrs. Dempsey had been cognizant of her husband's true condition for many weeks, and, like a true wife, had kept back her grief, that his last days migt be peaceful.

"I never had the heart to tell poor Jack," said the doctor. "He would not have believed me had I told him, for he never did take much stock in the opinions of medical men. He has been planning what he would do when he got well, and we have planned with him. It has been his ambition to witness the coming mill between Fitzsimmons and Corbett, and with me and others of his friends he has spent hours discussing the matter, after a sick man's fashion. He thinks Corbett will win if he keeps his head, but has an excellent opinion of the Australian's wonderful prowess in the ring. He says that the fight will be a terrible one, and will probably last a long time."

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

England Seeking an Entrance to the Gold Fields of the Yukon.

Seattle, Oct. 25.—The agitation of the Alaskan boundary question has been taken up bodily by the American residents of Juneau, and a move is now being made to form a boundary club at that place, to keep the people and the government fully alive to the danger of losing the invaluable Yukon mines. As already indicated, the war-cry, "Ten marine leagues or fight," is being sounded. The situation is clearly given by G. B. Swinehart, editor of the Alaska Mining Record, at Juneau, who is now in this city. He says:

"If England can effect an entrance to the Yukon country she will be satisfied, and she hopes to accomplish that object by securing Dyea inlet as a port of entry. She will also try to obtain Annette island, but will waive that and all other considerations in order to control the rich mines of the north. She would undoubtedly relinquish all claim to the rest of the territory to gain her end, and, if she succeeds, we might as well give up any claim to Alaska."

F. Otis Smith, editor of the Alaskan, published at Sitka, is also in this city. He says:

"All England wants is a seaport at the entrance to the Yukon country, and she has raised this pretended claim on the southern boundary so that she may figure in the eyes of the world as magnanimous. She will forego this claim, magnanimously, if the United States will admit the claim she is setting up in the Chilkat country and let her have a seaport, giving access to the Yukon. But the boundary has long been established, and I do not see why we should submit anything to arbitration."

Brazil to Retaliate.

New York, Oct. 25.—A special of the Herald from Buenos Ayres says Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that, in the event Brazil should be compelled to pay what her government regards as outrageous demands made by European nations, she will retaliate. Retaliation will take the form of an increased rate of duty upon all goods entered at the custom-house from countries which press their claims. The cabinet has already decided this question.

London's Dance Halls.

London, Oct. 28.—The couty council today granted unconditional licenses to the Empire and Alhambra theaters, and refused the Palace theater a promenade license. There was a great array of lawyers in attendandce at the sessions of the city council. Sir Frank Lockwood appeared for the Empire theater. The vote granting the license to the Empire stood 62 to 45.

Balfour Now on Trial.

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

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

President Cleveland and Party Reach Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24.—For the present, at least, the seat of the government of the United States may be said to have been transferred to Atlanta, for the city harbors tonight the president, vice-president, and six members of the cabinet, not to mention Treasurer Jordan, Governor Coffin, of Connecticut, Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, Governor Stone, of Mississippi, and a long list of other dignitaries of officialdom.

Fifteen minutes after 4 this afternoon, the presidential train rolled into the union depot. In accordance with the wish of the president, and the desire of the exposition officials, the arrival of the party was deprived of anything in the nature of a hippodrome. Ten thousand people had assembled in the vicinity of the station, crowding the streets as closely as the space allowed, and overflowing for blocks in every direction. The roofs, windows, awnings, telegraph poles and every point of vantage in the neighborhood had been utilized by the eager onlookers. The special was stopped outside of the depot, however. The party disembarked and were escorted to carriages by the reception committees and driven to the Hotel Aragon, their destination, before the expectant crowds realized that the distinguished visitors had reached the city. Nevertheless, as the president's carriage, drawn by four white horses, dashed around the corner of the station, the crowd recognized the portly form of the president, and a mighty cheer went up, which grew and developed into a roar as the line of carriages sped rapidly up Pryor street through the mass of enthusiastic humanity.

LAW NOT VIOLATED.

Commissioner Stump Says But Few Japanese Are Coming to This Country.

Washington, Oct. 24. — Commissioner-General Stump, of the immigration bureau, has reported to the secretary of the treasury the results of an investigation recently made by him in person of the allegation that Japanese were imported into this country under contract in violation of the alien-contract-labor law. The commissioner-general visited all the ports in the Northwest at which Japanese could enter the United States on the Pacific coast, and, after the examination of all the facts, he finds no reason to fear an influx of Japanese, and the statement that numbers of them have been improperly admitted, he says, is untrue and without foundation. He finds that it is not the policy of the Japanese government to encourage emigration, and that Japan causes each person leaving the country to be supplied with a passport, which is only furnished those having ample means to reach their destination. The census of 1890 showed that at that time there were 2,039 Japanese in the country, and it is the opinion of the commissioner that this number has not been materially increased. The arrival of Japanese at all ports in 1894 is stated to have been 1,931, and during the last fiscal year 1,150, a decrease for the year of 781. The number of Japanese who arrived at San Francisco during the last half of the fiscal year is given at 329. At Vancouver, the arrivals for the same period amounted to 384.

FAVOR THE CANAL.

Support Is Promised by Many Members of Congress.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.—The Manufacturers' Record sent to every member of congress a letter asking: "If the special Nicaragua canal committee, appointed by act of congress, makes a favorable report on the feasibility of the canal, will you probably favor government aid looking to its early construction?"

One hundred and eighteen replies have been recevied. In these, ninety-six are strongly in favor of building the canal, either by government aid or government ownership; two are opposed, and twenty are noncommittal.

Among those who favor the measure are Senators Morrill, Palmer, Frye, Sherman, Daniel and Pascoe, and Congressmen Acheson, Underwood, Hicks, Hardy, Catchings, Morse, Stewart and Robinson.

Naval Appropriations Shut Off.

Paris, Oct. 24.—The budget committee today rejected all the credits asked by Admiral Besnard, the minister of marine, on October 16, to carry out the naval programme for 1894, 1895 and 1896, and which involved an annual expenditure of $15,000,000, exclusive of torpedoes, an increase of $2,000,000 annually. The entire programme represents an outlay of $200,000,000 for the next twelve years.

Buried in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Funeral service, with high mass, was celebrated at noon today at the church of St. Ferdinand Desloines, for the repose of the soul of the late John W. Mackay, jr. The remains were then conveyed to a crypt at the church of St. Augustine, where they will remain pending transportation to Havre. The body will be taken to the United States next week.

Sir Robert Peel's Finances.

London, Oct. 28.—Sir Robert Peel has compromised with his creditors at 50 per cent. Mrs. Langtry, who, it was rumored about a month ago, was contemplating marriage with Sir Robert as soon as she obtained a divorce from her husband, was among the persons to whom he was indebted. He owed her about £4,500.

A Plot Against the Sultan.

London, Oct. 26.—A special from Constantinople says a plot has been discovered among the officials of the sultan's palace. Numerous arrests have been made, and the residences of ministers are now guarded by troops.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

SOME METHODS OF IRRIGATING

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

In Utah there are two common systems in vogue. One is the system of covering the ground with water, or simply flooding it, and the other is irrigation by furrows. Everything that can be planted in rows is so planted and furrows plowed between the rows. With the small grains an instrument or machine is run through the field just after planting, leaving the ground in small furrows about a foot apart. When this machine is crudely made, it is called a "go devil," and the practice is called "go deviling." With corn, potatoes, beets, etc., the furrow system of irrigation is practiced. At the Utah station, along with other methods, was tested the merits of these two systems by direct comparison of the yields by the two methods with both wheat and corn. The common flooding system gave an increased yield of more than 23 per cent over that irrigated by the furrow or "go devil" system. The yield of straw was also increased by flooding. This being the work of but one season it may be well to take the results with some caution.

In the corn tests, which covered four years, the furrow irrigation was that commonly in use. The corn was planted in hills and furrows run through one way and the water allowed to run through these furrows between the rows. In flooding the corn was irrigated as is a level field of wheat by simply covering the entire surface with water. Results show that for every year except 1891 there was an increase of yield in corn amounting in 1894 to more than 63 per cent by the method of flooding over the furrow irrigation. The averages for the four years show an increase of more than 15 per cent by flooding. The yield of stover was the same for the first two years by both systems, while for the last two years there was an increase by flooding, making for the average of the four years an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the stover for the flooding over the furrow irrigation. Following is a summary of the tests made:

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

There was an increase in yield of wheat of more than 23 per cent by the common flooding system over the furrow or "go devil" system. Result of duplicate plats for but one year.

With corn there was an increase of more than 15 per cent by flooding over the furrow system. The corn stover increased nearly ten per cent by the flooding system over the furrow system.

Professor Richman at this station found that "irrigating potatoes by flooding gave better results than irrigating between the rows."

As the hilling method of cultivation is found to decrease the yield as compared with level cultivation, it is thought probable that this had as much to do with the results as did the different methods of irrigation.

By flooding fields of corn the same as wheat and cultivating the ground as soon as dry enough we have reached a yield of more than 90 bushels per acre of White Flint corn, the average for five years being 46.72 bushels per acre. When the flooding system is practiced, it is thought that cultivation at just the proper time is very important.

Sweet Cider.

Numbered with popular methods for keeping cider sweet is one explained by Farm, Field and Fireside: Add to the cider after it has begun to ferment as much white sugar as will equal one-fourth to three-fourths pound to each gallon of cider, according to the acidity of the apples. Then let fermentation proceed until it has the taste to suit, then add one-fourth ounce sulphite—not sulphate—of lime to each gallon of cider. The sulphite should first be dissolved in a quart of cider before putting it into the barrel. Agitate briskly, then let the cider settle, and the fermentation will cease at once. Let it stand three days to become clear, then draw off and bottle carefully, or remove the sediment and return to the clean cask.

It is also told that cider may be preserved absolutely sweet by putting it up in airtight cans after the manner of preserving fruit. The cider should be first settled and racked or drawn off from the dregs, and fermentation should not be allowed to commence before canning.

Keeping of Winter Squashes.

The squashes ought to be thoroughly ripened before taken from the vines and gathered before they are nipped by frost. Handle carefully. If intended for winter use, they must not be bruised or the stem broken, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Discard all the soft shelled or unripe ones. Much depends on keeping them from moisture. Dampness and an uneven temperature are fatal to good keeping. If kept in a warm, damp cellar, they will soon rot. The best plan is to place them on a shelf or on the floor in a frostproof garret. If stored in heaps, the under ones will send out the moisture and cause the whole lot to rot in a short time.—American Agriculturist.

The Common Bean.

The common bean was cultivated by the ancient Egyptians, but their priests regarded it as "unclean." The Old Testament mentions the bean twice, and it is certain that the Hebrews knew of its existence at least 1,000 years B. C.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade is rather quiet. The steamer brought in a large supply of grapes, lemons, etc. The market is fully supplied with game. Pheasants are quoted at $2.50 per dozen. Oregon eggs are very scarce at 22½c. Eastern eggs sold better. In other lines there were no changes.

Wheat Market.

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

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at $2.70 per barrel; Golddrop, $2.80; Snowflake, $2.70; Benton county, $2.70; graham, $2.35; superfine, $2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 22c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 19@20c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags $4.25@5.25; barrels, $4.50@7.00; cases, $3.25.

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

BARLEY—Feed barley, $11.25 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 22½c; fancy dairy, 17½c; fair to good, 15c; common, 10c per pound.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 35@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, $2 50@4.00; geese, $6.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed, 12c.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted 22½c per dozen.

CHEESE — Oregon full cream, 8@9c per pound; half cream, 5@7c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 9@10c 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, $4.50@5.00; 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, 1½c per pound; Merced, 1¼c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, $1 per box; prunes, 25@40c, peaches, 25@70c per box; pears, fall, 50c@$1.00; watermelons, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; cantaloupes, $1.00@1.25 per dozen; grapes, 65c per box; New York Concords, 50c per basket; Tiwaco 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, $0c 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, 8¾c; 10s, 8⅝c; 50s, 8¼c; tierces, 8c.

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, ⅛c 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; bayou, 2½c; Lima, 5½c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9¾c, 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, 61¼c; brewing, 67½@70c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 97½c per ctl; choice, 98¾c; milling, 97½c@$1.05.

OATS — Milling, 75@85c; surprise, 85@90; fancy feed, 75@83; good to choice, 65@72½c; poor to fair, 55@62c; gray, 65@75c.

HOPS—Quotable at 5@7c per pound.

POTATOES — Sweets, 75c@$1; Burbanks, 50@65c.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 25@35c.

WOOL—Spring—6 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6@8c; Northern, good to choice, 12@13½c; do defective, 8@10c; new iambs 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, 5@6c; Southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 22@24c; seconds, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 20@21c; fair to choice, 16@17c.

EGGS—Ranch, 30@35c.

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