

ARMENIANS' DANGER

THEY ARE NOW THREATENED WITH A FAMINE.

Armenians estimate the losses at Anatolia alone at fifty millions and the number of victims at forty thousand.—The Fleets Gathering.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Nov. 28.—Now that matters seem to be quieting down here and in the Asiatic provinces, people are beginning to form estimates of the amount of damage done and the number of lives lost during the recent disturbances. Well informed Armenians estimate the losses through the events which have just taken place at Anatolia alone at \$50,000,000, and the number of victims at 40,000. Of these are Armenian estimates, and there seems good reason for believing that the property destroyed, the number of lives sacrificed and the terrible outrages committed are far beyond anything hitherto estimated or described.

But this is not all. People competent to pronounce an opinion upon the subject say that, with the coming of winter, there will be many more deaths from exposure and famine, and that even the prompt collection of relief funds, food and clothing cannot avert much loss of life and great suffering. Famine is threatened in a number of districts, and there seems to be no way of preventing it.

The powers instead of ordering their fleets away from Turkish waters, as the sultan earnestly requested, seem to be determined upon keeping them in the vicinity for an indefinite period. A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet, will soon leave Salonica bay for Smyrna, where the powers are mustering their fighting ships. The warships of Great Britain, expected to rendezvous at Smyrna this week, will consist of nine battleships, four cruisers and four smaller boats. The rest of the Salonica bay fleet will, it is expected, remain off that port for the present, ready for any emergency.

France has already at Smyrna one battleship, two cruisers and two smaller ships. Italy's flag floats from smaller ships. In addition to a powerful fleet cruising in the Western portion of the Black sea, the United States has been represented at Smyrna by two cruisers, and Germany has one small gunboat there, but it is rumored that two German battleships are on their way. Austria has off Smyrna one battleship, two cruisers and two small gunboats. Of course, this is not a "naval demonstration." It is simply a concentration of the foreign fleets at a point agreed upon apparently by the powers.

Senator Hill's Lecture.
Milwaukee, Nov. 28.—Senator Hill was greeted by an audience of 400 people at his first appearance as a public lecturer in this city tonight. The prices of admission to the theater were too high, and that is given as the explanation of the small audience. The audience consisted mainly of old-line Democrats, who entertained the senator during the day. The lecture was on the subject of "Liberty," its underlying idea being that the safest road of liberty and government was that which did not interfere with individual liberty, and did not attempt to legislate in matters of personal customs and habits. It was an elaboration upon a former speech he delivered in New York, explaining why he was a Democrat and why every true lover of liberty ought to be a Democrat. He spoke at length of the Monroe doctrine, of which he showed himself to be a strong adherent, and proclaimed his sympathy with the Cubans in their present struggle for independence.

The Yacht Corona to Go to Japan.
New York, Nov. 30.—The schooner yacht Corona, owned by D. Willis James and his son, Arthur Curtis James, which defeated the schooner yacht Dauntless in a midwinter race across the Atlantic in 1886, and which has since sailed around the world, is being fitted out at South Brooklyn for a scientific expedition to the coast of Japan. On the afternoon of August 9, next, at 3 o'clock, there will be a total eclipse of the sun which will not be visible in this part of the globe, and it is for the purpose of observing this phenomenon that the expedition is fitted out. The chief observer of the expedition will be Professor David B. Todd, the eminent astronomer of Amherst college.

The Christian Endeavorers.
Boston, Nov. 28.—The completion of all business relating to the great Christian Endeavor convention, held here in July, was celebrated tonight by a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick, at which the now famous committee of thirteen sat down with President Francis E. Clark, D. D., and Secretary John Willis Baer. The committee subcommittee and treasurer read their reports. The latter was of great interest. The total receipts were \$22,782, with contributions in labor and material of nearly \$1,000 more. The expenditures were \$22,286, leaving a balance of \$496.

Dr. Rice in Bad Shape.
St. Paul, Nov. 28.—Dr. Rice, winner of the Brooklyn handicap in 1894, will in all probability never face the starter again. Recently his attendants attempted to fire him to see if he would stand training sufficiently in England. Dr. Rice in attempting to throw his back in was hurt. Every care has been given him since, but it is very doubtful if he will ever be able to race.

SAYS CORBETT IS A COWARD

Martin Julian Claims Fitzsimmons Is Champion of the World.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—A letter from Martin Julian, manager for Fitzsimmons, was received in this city tonight. It is dated Houston, Tex. Julian charges Corbett with cowardice, and says John Keenan, of New York, is an enemy of Fitzsimmons. He said: "As regards Fitzsimmons crossing the line and going to Hot Springs, I will say that it was utterly impossible to safely cross anywhere. The entire town was guarded, and we could not have crossed without being killed, as such threats were made to us. In conclusion, I will say that I have already claimed both the middle-weight and heavy-weight championships of the world for Fitzsimmons, who is the only champion; that Fitzsimmons stands ready to defend both titles against the world, and all comers, providing they be white men, for from \$5,000 to \$10,000, first come first served.

"Should Mr. Stewart fail to drag Corbett out of the hole he has cowardly crawled into, then Fitzsimmons will be only too pleased to fight Maher or any other man living. To further show how willing we are for a fight, I will leave the selection of a referee to Stuart and Corbett. I will sign articles blindfolded. If Corbett wants to prove he is not a coward, he will accept Stuart's offer for a fight near El Paso for a purse of \$30,000, which he agrees to divide between the two men should he fail to bring the fight off the day selected, without interference of any kind. That is the fairest proposition ever made, and I do not think Corbett will ever accept it, because he is too faint-hearted to go up against a man of Fitzsimmons' caliber in a fair and square fight, where crookedness and put-up jobs are not tolerated."

LJMAS THE YOUNGER.

Death of the Novelist and Dramatist at Paris.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Alexander Dumas is dead. He died peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this evening, surrounded by his family. While his physicians and friends had become convinced that his case was hopeless and death only a question of time, it was not expected the end would come so soon. A bulletin issued at 6 o'clock stated that the slight improvement in the condition of the patient, which was manifested yesterday, was found to be maintained today. Soon after this Dumas fell asleep and awoke at 6:30. He feebly uttered a few words to those about his bedside, and then sank back and died.

President Faure and ex-Empress Eugenie had made frequent inquiries regarding the condition of the distinguished patient since his serious illness was first made known.

Alexander Dumas was born in Paris, July 28, 1824. He was a son of Alexander Dumas. He began his literary career while a boy of 17, with a book of trivial poems, "Peches de Jeunesse." Abandoning the imaginative romance of his father, he applied himself to the study of society, and sought by verisimilitude to make good his deficiency in dramatic construction. His works treat mostly of the equivocal aspects of French life.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Senator Wilson Will Try to Secure Two Additional Terms.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Senator Wilson is going to try and secure some action by the present congress looking to carrying out the provisions of the law establishing the circuit court of appeals, relative to the establishment of two additional terms in the circuit. It appears that the court has not held any terms in any other state than California, and all the litigation of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as Montana, which is brought in that court, compel the parties interested to travel great distances to attend the courts. The selection of two judges in California could not, of course, have anything to do with this, but there are men who think that perhaps if the judges were distributed haps among the other states, it is probable that the intention of the law might be carried out relative to terms in other states. Senator Wilson will not try to designate where these terms should be held, though personally he would like one to be in Spokane, but he is interested in having terms twice a year in the Pacific Northwest, so that men who have litigation before the court are not compelled to travel great distances to attend to their business. From Helena to San Francisco men have to travel 1,900 miles, and there are yet parts of Montana much further distant.

Margaret Mather's Suit Settled.

Milwaukee, Dec. 8.—Margaret Mather, the wife of Gustav Pabst, it is rumored, has settled the proposed suit with her husband, and has taken \$100,000 of the big beermaker's money with her. Miss Mather, it will be remembered, was a bered horsewhipped her husband on a public street in daylight a few weeks ago.

New York's New Mining Exchange.

Denver, Dec. 3.—L. V. DeForest, of the New York Consolidated Exchange, who has come to Colorado to investigate the methods of the mining exchange, says that no stocks will be changed, and the fullest guarantees of interest, and the fullest guarantees of the stability of all stocks that are listed will be required.

Lord Sholto as Manager.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—A local music hall, to which no admission is charged, announces that Lady Sholto Douglas will soon appear on its stage. She and her husband are said to be today en route to this city from Los Angeles. It is said that hereafter Lord Sholto will act as his wife's manager.

EXTRA GUARD SHIPS

AMBASSADORS AWAITING THE SULTAN'S REPLY.

When It Is Received Another Conference Will Be Held by the Representatives of the Powers and a Joint Note Prepared in Answer.

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—The main question now being discussed between the porte and representatives of the powers is the demand of Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Austria for firming for passage through the Dardanelles of an extra gunboat to be attached to their respective embassies. While admitting that the powers possess the right to have two guard ships each in the Bosphorus, the porte considers that the proposed increase of the number of foreign war vessels there under present conditions, might excite the Mussulmans and produce an effect far from the one desired by the powers. In addition the porte points out that in view of the measures taken to preserve order there, an increase in the number of guard ships attached to the embassies is not required. It can be said upon good authority that this is the substance of the note the porte has sent the representatives of the powers.

As soon as the note shall have been received and considered at the British, Russian, Italian and Austrian embassies a conference of the representatives of those powers will be called and a joint reply may be sent the porte. Turkish representatives at London, St. Petersburg, Rome and Vienna will be instructed to earnestly request the four powers not to insist on their demand.

In political circles the repugnance of the porte to grant the firming applied for contributes to the belief said to exist among the Turkish ministers that to grant the firming would be a sad blow to the dignity of the sultan and a direct proof of the lack of confidence upon the part of the powers in his ability to govern and maintain order. Behind this, it is claimed, the Turks fear the demanded increase in the number of foreign guard ships in the Bosphorus is really only a cloak for the intention of the powers to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters in case of renewed disturbances in Asiatic Turkey.

Ingersoll's Conversion Prayed For.

Cleveland, Nov. 30.—Many fervent prayers were doubtless offered in this city today for the conversion of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic. Last week, at the quarterly meeting of the Christian Endeavor unions of Cleveland, it was suggested that such prayers be offered and the president appointed noon today as the time, and requested that the 3,000 members of the society should engage in prayer at that time. The president of the Epworth League, who was present, said he would make a similar appeal to the members of his organization. The prayers were to be delivered in private, and how many persons complied with the request will probably never be known. Public prayers were offered for Colonel Ingersoll at a mass meeting of the Salvation Army and at an Oliver Congregational church by the pastor.

TO MODIFY SHIPPING LAWS.

The Hold of Foreign Nations on Our Carrying Shipping Trade.

Tacoma, Nov. 27.—Cramp, the Philadelphia ship builder, is engaged in securing reliable data regarding all the steamship lines plying between the United States and foreign countries, and has sent here for information regarding the steamship lines radiating from Puget sound. The firm intends to present to congress reliable information showing what a great hold England and other foreign nations have upon the carrying trade of this country, the object being to secure the passage of more favorable shipping laws, which shall make American ship building more advantageous and profitable. The firm believes that a great commerce is soon to grow up on the Pacific ocean. Charles H. Cramp stated to L. Holmes, of this city, who has just returned from the East, his belief that the marine laws would be modified in the near future.

A Typical English Inn.

The inn was set close to the river, and although the highroad ran a mile farther inland the Angel inn had the air of having seen more stirring times. The little inn sitting room was parlor and taproom in one; its chairs opened friendly arms, bits of old silver gleamed on the mantelshelf, and low settles, cupboards and tables of antique make were suggestive of the dead and gone figures that had peopled the cozy room. In the smile of the genial host there was the welcome which imagination lends to a mine host of the coaching period.—"A Cruise on the Norfolk Broads" in Century.

English Woman Suffragists.

The English woman suffragists have collected and published in the London Echo opinions from many eminent divines, English, Scotch and Irish, in favor of extending full parliamentary suffrage to women. The list includes the bishop of London, the dean of Durham, Dr. James Martineau, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Canon Wilberforce, Dr. Newhall, the bishop of Edinburgh and many others. The Boston Transcript says, "This does not look as if the 200-odd women in Great Britain who all-oddly possess the municipal suffrage had made a very bad use of it."

Food For Thought.

He pressed a mad kiss upon her lips. "How can you?" she exclaimed. "Ah, love is blind," he answered. "And, when, four hours later, he took his departure, she was still thinking."—Detroit Tribune.

TURF TOPICS.

Harvey Ernest has leased the Point Breeze track at Philadelphia.

Canadian horses must in future be registered with the government. The Concord (N. H.) people are going to build a good mile track in place of the present half mile ring now used by them.

It is charged that the sale of Saladin, 2:05 1/2, recently was not genuine, and that he did not change ownership at the bid of \$4,400.

Deacon Joe Duggan, who, together with his horse Foam, was ruled off during the spring meeting at Detroit, has been reinstated.

Fly Wheel, a grandly bred one by Onward, out of Nancy Lee, the dam of Nancy Hanks, was killed in a railroad accident in Rhode Island recently.

The Massachusetts track managers post notices prohibiting horses from appearing on the track during the pendency of a race unless they are starters.

J. E. Seagram, the millionaire sportsman of Canada, won \$25,560 with his stable this season, his best winners being Saragossa and Morpheus, which won \$7,850 and \$2,750 respectively.

Miss Rita, the 3-year-old champion pacing filly, is exceptionally pure gaited. She wears no boots whatever, and her shoes are as light as can be made, all four of them not weighing over nine ounces.

Leslie Wilkes, 2:09, is one of the fastest of Guy Wilkes' get, and is gifted with the racing instinct could probably trot in 2:07 against other horses. As it is, she is probably the only trotter in the 2:10 list that has never won a race.—Horseman.

THE JEWELER'S ART.

Linked sleeve buttons are popular with both sexes.

Popular styles of decoration in silver are beading, scroll work and fluting.

In silver tableware the tendency is more and more toward the bright finish. Spoons and forks have taken unto themselves the old English forms and colonial styles of finish.

In tableware a pleasing design is in octagon shape, and has bright finish with beadwork decoration.

The newest silver tableware, variously termed old English and colonial, consists in modified copies of the ware used by colonial dames.

Old fashioned sateboats, teapots and cream jugs christened colonial afford a decided contrast to the equally fashionable modern pierced dishes and bright centered trays with borders in high relief.—Jewelers' Circular.

From a French Point of View.

The Marquis de Castellane's article, "Fifteen Days in the United States," occupies 24 pages of the Revue de Paris. Here is an extract: "This concentration of the American brain on two ideas—the wish to be free and the seeking of a fortune by work—has not failed to impress upon the race certain physical characteristics. Without being of exceptional beauty, the race is vigorous. One feels that it is young.

"The women are neither painted nor covered with rice powder, nor are they anemic. All, or almost all, of them have superb complexions. They are tall, and very few appear in ill health. But in vain one seeks upon their faces the expression of their sensibilities or sentiments. Certainly, and perhaps happily for them, they have not been initiated into the refinement of sensibility, into artistic enthusiasms. Their souls, too, have only gravitated since their childhood around the two ideas that have animated their fathers and which will animate their husbands—the passion of independence and the passion of work. The characteristics of American beauty are pride and curiosity, as those of the French beauty are grace and submission."

Mrs. E. J. Nicholson.

The women of the south are becoming more active in literary work. Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, the owner of the New Orleans Picayune and its editorial chief, combines in a remarkable way the qualities of a genuine poet and of a successful business woman. She was Miss Eliza Poitevent, the daughter of an old Huguenot family, and her childhood was spent on the Pearl river, from which she has taken the rather romantic pseudonym of "Pearl Rivers." While still a young girl, she joined the staff of The Picayune as literary editor, shortly afterward marrying the owner, Colonel Holbrook. Finding herself at his death in possession of a political paper heavily burdened with debt, she has succeeded in bringing it to a firm place among the newspapers of the country. Her marriage to Mr. Nicholson, who is the business manager of The Picayune, has given her leisure for literary work and for brilliant social life.—Munsey's Magazine.

Resourceful.

There is really nothing the American girl can't do when she tries. For instance, a couple of clever Washington girls have actually made themselves a piano lamp. They have wit, they have the best of breeding, but they haven't money. A ready-made piano lamp was beyond them, so they set to work to manufacture one. First they took three broomsticks and tied them together tripod fashion. These they wrapped lightly with coarse cord and fastened a flowerpot at the top. The whole was covered with innumerable coats of black enamel paint, and when an old brass lamp was fitted into the pot, with an overgrown shade to top off with, you'd have said the lamp was the latest thing in wrought iron. It sounds like a story out of a woman's magazine, but it isn't. It's true.—Washington Post.

His Real Grievance.

"I haven't had any breakfast yet," grumbled Mr. Juggway next morning. "And that isn't the worst of it, I don't want any."—Chicago Tribune.

PRUNES TO THE FRONT

THEY HAVE BROUGHT GOOD RETURNS THIS YEAR.

New Methods in Canning—Some Recent Sales of Prunes—A Horticultural Survey—Orchard Renting Condensed—Disappearance of the Woolly Aphis.

The horticultural year of 1895 is past. Our product has been gathered, and offered to the markets of the country. For the first time we have been able to offer our fruits in such quantities as to attract wide attention; our prune product has taken the lead by far, and that it is in this commodity we are for the present most interested.

The results, says Charles L. Daily in the Salem Statesman, are not all that could be desired, still they are precisely what was to be expected. It has been the first year for many in curing their crop and experience is usually "dearly bought." The trees grew and bore splendid fruit. Nature did her part and did it well, but in curing the product many failed, utterly failed. Buyers have come among us, selected the choice lots, and the balance is left to be consigned to Eastern markets and slaughtered as second grade. The lesson is a plain one, we must study more carefully the drying problem; be less negligent in handling, and aim to handle nothing but first class goods. One car of burned and cooked prunes will do more to injure our markets than thirty cars of choice goods can build up.

Prunes Pay.

The Washington Italian prune has proved this season the best paying fruit product on the market. From Clarke county alone there have already been shipped forty car loads, of an average value of \$1,200 a car. This represents about half of this year's product. Eastern dealers who have speculated in a single car load or less have invariably duplicated their orders, showing that wherever they have been introduced they have given satisfaction. The shipments to this date are double those of last year, with a lively demand. The average price has been about 5 cents on ordinary goods, and 5 1/2 to six cents for fancy, which are good prices for a season of general depression.

Some Recent Sales.

The owner of a thirty acre prune orchard at Riddle, Or., sold at 3 1/2 cents a pound, receiving about \$3,000, giving him a clean profit of \$2,000.

Norris Humphrey has shipped 8,000 pounds of dried fruit from Irving. He has 40,000 pounds more to ship.

The Oregon Fruit & Produce Company, of Salem, has just shipped two carloads of dried prunes to New York and one to Milwaukee.

A Horticultural Survey.

In addition to the survey of fruit orchards made by Mr. A. H. Carson for the experiment station, says the Dallas Times, Mr. E. L. Smith has been in the field at Hood River, Mr. Shannon in the vicinity of The Dalles, and Professor P. U. Hedrick has examined the territory about Rouge river. Reports from the various surveyors have been received at the station, and Professor Hedrick is making up a report based on the information gleaned from these reports, and it is to be printed and distributed among fruit growers. It is expected that this report will contain much that will be of interest and value to orchardists. Professor Hedrick's inspection of the various orchards convince him that in adaptability of soil and climate for fruit growing, Oregon, compared with the best states in the East, is far in the lead. Some of the finest orchards he has ever seen were found in Oregon, and one that is mentioned is the Corvallis Prune Company's big orchard.

New Methods in Canning.

A new vacuum process of canning fruits in glass has lately been introduced from Europe among the packers of the Pacific coast, and according to Charles H. Shinn, writing in the American Agriculturist, the tin can appears to be doomed. All the deleterious gasses generated in cooking the fruit, and even the air, are extracted under this new process, so that fermentation is reduced to a minimum. No solder is used, and each jar is opened by making a puncture with a penknife, after which the cover can be lifted off entire. The fruit is solid-packed—that is, a can contains 90 per cent of fruit and 10 per cent of syrup, instead of being two-thirds fruit and one-third syrup, as was formerly the case with tin cans. In this way there is saving of freight charges, while the superior attractiveness and healthfulness of fruits packed in glass is evident. Formerly the use of resin, acid, solder, and hot iron scorched the top of the tin cans and when the fruit was often crushed and cut when being placed in the cans, the syrup was for this reason cloudy. By the new method the syrup will be clean and clear, and cheaper grades of fruit will be almost as good as the higher ones, especially where the difference is only in the size of the fruit.

Not Due the Ladybug.

The disappearance of the woolly aphis from the orchards of Oregon, Washington and California has been attributed to the ladybug, but Professor Woodworth, of the university of California, says it is due to a fungus disease revealed by microscopic examination. Though the disease that is destroying the woolly aphis has been too rapid in its work to be closely studied, a confirmation of its existence is found in the quick destruction of the pest and the fact that the ladybug is not found in the orchards.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The markets are a little more active. There was a good demand for all kinds of produce, and prices are easily maintained. Poultry receipts show an increase. In dairy produce, groceries and merchandise there are no changes.

Wheat Market.
There is no change in the local wheat market. Extreme prices for export are as follows: Walla Walla, 48c; Valley, 52c per bushel.

Produce Market.
FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.50 per barrel; Golddrop, \$2.80; snowflake, \$2.70; Benton county, \$2.60; Graham, \$2.70; superfine, \$2.60.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 23c; milling, 28c@30c; gray, 19c@21c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.25.

HAY—Timothy, \$8.00 per ton; chest, \$5.50; clover, \$5.00; oat, \$4.00@6; wheat, \$5.00@6.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$14.50 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$12.00; shorts, \$13.00; middlings, \$16@18; rye, 75c@80c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22c; fancy dairy, 17c; fair to good, 16c; common, 10c per pound.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25@35c per sack.

ONIONS—Oregon, 50@75c per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$2.75@3 per dozen; young, \$2.00@2.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$4.50@7.00; turkeys, live, 9c per pound; dressed 10c.

GAME—Pheasants, \$2.50; Chinese, \$3; quail, \$1.25 per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, firm at 25c per dozen; Eastern, 22c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 8c@9c per pound; half cream, 5c@7c; skim, 4c@5c; Young America, 9c@10c.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1 1/2c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; cucumbers, 7c@8c per sack; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 15@25c per box; corn 6@8c per doz.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$5.50@6.50; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; Mexican oranges, \$3.75@4 per box; pineapples, \$6@6.50 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 6@8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 1 1/2c per pound; Merced, 2c; boxes 2c.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, fall, 75c@1.00; cantaloupes, \$1.25 per dozen; grapes, 90c per box; Liwaco cranberries, \$1.00 per barrel; Cape Cod, \$1.00.

WOOL—Valley, 30@31c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 6@6 1/2c per pound; medium, neglected.

HOPS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12 1/2@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12 1/2c; standard walnuts, 10@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12 1/2@14c; pecans, 13@15c; Brazil, 12 1/2@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11 1/2@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8 1/2@9c; breakfast bacon 11 1/2@12c; short clear sides, 8 1/2@9c; dry salt sides, 7 1/2@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7 1/2c; lard, pure, in tins, 9 1/2@10c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 12c per pound; pickled hams, 8 1/2c; boneless hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 8 1/2c; 10s, 8 1/2c; 50s, 8 1/2c; tierces, 8c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calf, 10@11c; culis, 3c less; salted, 60 skin, 10@11c; culis, 50 to 60 lbs, 5c; lbs and over, 6@6 1/2c; 50 to 60 lbs, 5c; 40 to 50 lbs, 4c; kip and veal skins, \$10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, unsalted, 1c to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culis, 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, \$1.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/4c; dry granulated, 5 1/4c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 3/4c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@23 1/2c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21 1/2c; Mocha, 20@31c; Padang Java, 30c, 23@25c; Arabica, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 30c, 23@25c; Rio buckle's Mokaska and Lion, \$2.80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.80 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$4.50@11.00.

BRANS—Small, heavy, No. 1, 2 1/2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 2c; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 9 1/2c, and Sisal, 8c per pound.

BAGS—Guatemala, 4 1/2c.
RICE—Island, \$4.50@5 per sack; Japan, \$4.00@4.50.

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, 63 1/2c; choice, 65c; brewing, 70@75c.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, 97 1/2c per ct; choice, 98 1/2c; milling, 97 1/2c@1.05.

OATS—Milling, 65@72 1/2c; surprise, 85@95; fancy feed, 75@80; good to choice, 65@75c; poor to fair, 57@62 1/2c; gray, 62@72 1/2c.

HOPS—Quotable at 6@8c per pound.

POTATOES—Sweets, 50c@75c; Burbanks, Oregon, 55@80c.

ONIONS—Good to choice California, 50@60c.

WOOL—Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy do, 6@8c. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3@5; good do, 4@6c; Southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c.