

INDEPENDENCE ENTERPRISE

BROWN & BAILEY, Publishers.
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON
TOWN AND COUNTY
PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

The Founder of Klamath Falls Dead— How the Waterville Merchants Beat Spokane—New Factories and Water- works—Oregon News.

The big Owyhee ditch in Malheur county, and in Owyhee county, Idaho, is completed. It reclaims a vast amount of land.

J. F. Steffen, of Portland, has been awarded the contract by the government for the construction of a lightship, costing \$69,750, which will be stationed off Umatilla reef.

The stock inspector of Umatilla county reports the sheep in very good condition, although range feed has been scarce. There is an increase of 62,000 head over last year.

Polk county has outstanding un-called-for warrants amounting to, with interest, \$22,472.05. The estimated resources of the county amounting to \$83,004.63.

George Nurse, the founder of the town of Klamath Falls, formerly known as Linkville, is dead. He conducted a store in that town until 1883, when he was appointed register of the land office and moved to Yreka, Cal., where he died.

The citizens of Jacksonville and Medford have a committee to select a site, and estimate the cost of the construction of a fair ground and race track, and to receive subscriptions to stock out and capitalize on a basis of \$10,000, one-half paid up.

State Fish Commissioner McGuire has been asked to extend the open season for salmon. It seems that this year the season has been unusually late and that the fish have just commenced to run. The commissioner has replied that the law is mandatory.

Washington.

The telephone line is to be extended from Granite to Robes.

Denver has received a demand from San Francisco for all of the flour they can manufacture.

Snohomish has started a new industry in the shape of a saw mill with a cash bonus of \$650.

Surveys have recently been made relative to the erection of a large flouring mill at or near the mouth of the Wenatchee river.

The saloon men of Everett have organized for protection and will prosecute those parties who are selling liquor without a license.

It is reported that a flouring mill is to be built at Spokane for the purpose of grinding flour for the China and Japan trade.

The preliminary work for the construction of the new torpedo boat at Seattle is about completed and plates for the construction of the vessel will soon arrive from the East.

The Holland colonists from Dakota and Michigan have arrived, and closed a deal for land near Snohomish. There are ten families, consisting of fifty-six persons. There are many others who will come in the spring.

A tannery is assured for Tacoma, the site having been purchased on the Payalup. Lace leather and belting will be manufactured. The proprietor has been engaged in this business for twenty years at Pittsburg.

The magnitude of the shipments of fish from Seattle during the past season is reported by the fish commissioner as follows: Salmon, fresh, 5,210,000 pounds; smoked, 60,000; barreled, 10,000; halibut, fresh, 1,510,000; smoked, 100,000; small fish, soles, tomcod, smelts, etc., 237,000; trout, 7,000; shell fish, oysters, 4,975 sacks; clams, 2,220; mussels, 240; crabs, 6,560 dozen; shrimps, 2,826 pounds.

Much comment has been made in Spokane over the fact that Waterville, forty miles from a railroad, undersells it in some lines. It is alleged that a special contract has been made by the merchants of Waterville with the Great Northern, for which the Great Northern gives Waterville merchants carload rates to Wenatchee and a free steamer service on the Columbia river to the Waterville landing; in return it is said the Waterville Merchants Association bind themselves to ship exclusively through the Great Northern and to turn wheat shipments to that line.

Idaho.

There has been serious trouble between sheep and cattlemen in Cassia county, and war between the two factions is feared.

Boise is agitating the establishment of a mining bureau for the purpose of procuring investment of capital in the mines in that state.

A company composed of young Indians of the Kamiah settlement are planning to engage in the general merchandise business at that place.

The estimated wheat crop of Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington is far short of the average. It is estimated that it will be 10,000,000 bushels. Last year it was double that amount.

The irrigation of the Lewiston plats seem to be assured for the near future. It is one of the finest tracts of unimproved land in the Northwest, 2,650 acres of land were purchased by Eastern capitalists, and all the preliminaries have been arranged for a big ditch.

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Montana.

Roseman has organized a law and order league.

The new opera house at Billings is to be completed and opened on New Year's night.

A dam has been completed at the reservoir at Nutmeg Flat and work on the canal will be pushed next spring, and the Cove reservoir contract next summer and fall. This improvement will bring a large amount of land into cultivation.

The state board of land has sold the permit to cut a big lot of timber, amounting to 24,500,000 feet from land belonging to the general school fund. The company is to pay \$1.28 1/2 per thousand feet. This will yield the state \$30,000 for common school fund, the company can have three years in which to pay it. Any trees measuring less than twelve feet around the butt will not be cut.

British Columbia.

A large corporation is being formed in the East to open the marble quarries in Chicagog island next season.

It is reported that the Kaslo & Slokan Railway have bought the Sliverton town site and have decided to extend the road to that point.

The Fraser River Industrial Society has decided to secure a site as near the mouth of the river as possible for cannery purposes, and to accept one of the three lots offered by the city of Westminster for wharfage, fish house, office, etc.

A new sealing company has just been incorporated under imperial charter as the Victoria Sealing and Trading Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The stockholders are all Victorians. Already a fleet of seven schooners has been secured.

The scheme to build an all-rail route through British Columbia into Alaska is again being discussed; this time it is to go by way of Kamloops, the North Thompson and Bakerville, through the heart of Cariboo. The distance to Bakerville from Kamloops is about 350 miles. Such a line would be of great advantage in opening up and developing the gold fields of Cariboo, in which section of the country, it is believed, there still is to be found more wealth than has yet been produced. But if such a road is to be built it will be by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the construction of which line a charter is already held by parties in this city, but who are supposed to be acting for the Canadian Pacific Railway people in the East.

EDITORIAL OPINION.

Topics of the Day Discussed by the
Leading Papers.
[New York Herald.]

Without Mr. Cleveland the Democrats cannot win; with him they may win. It was his great popularity, firmness, and wisdom that wrested the presidency from the Republicans four years ago, and had Democratic leaders heeded his warnings and followed his counsel there would not have been a Republican tidal wave this year. His strength with the masses saved the party from defeat in 1892, and it is the only thing that can save it from defeat in 1896.

Cleveland Ably Supported.

The greatest and most influential Democratic newspapers of the country today are outspoken in favor of the president's renomination. One need only mention the New York Herald, the New York Times, the New York Evening Post, the St. Louis Republic, and there are others by the score, not omitting the Pittsburg Post.

The President's Strength.

It is patent that notwithstanding the popular prejudice against third terms, Mr. Cleveland is still the strongest Democrat who is at the present juncture could be put forward for nomination. Supposing that he is willing to accept the honor, it is well within the lines of probability that the Democracy may pick upon him—not perhaps, because of a positive preference, but because of the force of a logical necessity.

Grand Old Hater.

Nobody who reads John Sherman's book will ever after call him cold. He is a grand old hater, and his hate is red hot from the furnace. The difference between him and his brother, the general, is the politician is politic and the soldier was impolitic.

No Possibility of Winning.

As for the Democracy, judging by the elections of 1894 and 1895, it is capable of getting beaten as badly as any reasonable man could ask, without any third term tied around its neck.

In An Equivocal Condition.

It may be true, as General Alger says, that he did not use any money in the convention of 1888; but if so, then there is no reasonable way to account for the votes that he received, and thus he is still left in an equivocal condition.

Would Savor of Mexico.

There is no written constitutional barrier against President Cleveland remaining president of the United States for as many terms as he can manage to get and keep the office. Secretary Morton is right. Yet it must also be true that the people of the United States are not disposed or prepared to Mexicanize the presidency of the United States, with or without law, no matter how able an official the president may be.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY- FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions
Introduced in the Senate and House
—Make-up of the Various Committees—Senate.

Washington, Dec. 7.—There was a good attendance when the senate met at noon today.

The first bill introduced was one by Senator Mills, of Texas, for the coinage of the silver in the treasury.

The bill introduced by Chandler of New Hampshire, for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, the bill to become operative when England, Germany and France pass similar laws, was listened to with great attention by members of the senate.

Petitions from Florida for the recognition of Cuba and from the legislature of Montana against the further issuance of bonds, were presented.

The resolution offered by Call of Florida was adopted, calling upon the secretary of state to send to the senate the correspondence relating to the case of General Sanguilly, an American citizen, sentenced to life imprisonment for alleged complicity in the Cuban revolution, and directing him to procure a copy of the record of the case, if it is not on file at the department.

Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a resolution declaring it as the sense of the senate that it was unwise and inexpedient to retire greenbacks.

Mitchell of Oregon introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate why the construction of the public building at Portland, Or., for which an appropriation was made by the last congress, was not proceeded with.

Call of Florida addressed the senate in advocacy of his resolution for the recognition of the belligerent Cuban insurgents, and for the strict neutrality by the United States in the war. He drew a graphic picture of the ruin, misgovernment and barbarous cruelty against which the Cubans were contending and their long struggle for freedom. He considered it an outrage that the United States should not hold out an encouraging hand to those struggling for independence. Instead of speeding Cubans on their course, he insisted that this government was actually retarding the revolution, in fact, furnishing aid to Spanish tyranny.

At 1:20 the senate went into executive session, and at 1:35 P. M. adjourned.

The senate in executive session confirmed Matt W. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

House.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Speaker Reed has begun, for the first time, definitely to outline his list of committees on paper. After receiving members of the house all day yesterday, he sat down at 9 o'clock and worked until a late hour putting on paper the assignments he had decided upon up to that time. Today he gave more interviews, to members and listened to the presentation of their claims. No information has leaked from the speaker's room, except remarks made by Reed to the friends of a member who asked for the chairmanship of the committee on labor, which seemed to indicate that he had decided to give the place to Phillips of Pennsylvania, whose name had been proposed by the labor organizations.

The labor unions are taking an interest in the committee on immigration, as well as the labor committee, and are endeavoring to bring about the selection of a committeeman who will favor Senator Lodge's bill, which, among other things, would bar illiterate foreigners from entry. It is estimated that not less than 20 per cent of the foreigners admitted under existing laws would be excluded by a system requiring the ability to read and write their own language, and this is what the labor organizations wish to secure.

Probably the strongest pressure being brought to bear upon the speaker comes from various candidates for the committees on ways and means. The Republicans will be entitled to eleven places in this body, if the party proportion of the last congress is maintained, and seven of the eleven will be new men. The influence of business interests of every class and section has been invoked, and many letters and petitions are pouring in. Next to the ways and means in their desirability from the standpoint of the members are the committees on appropriations and rivers and harbors, the two bodies which have charge of the distribution of the largest sums of money.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The new congress up to this time has been an unusually conservative one in the matter of proposing new legislation. Fewer bills than usual have been introduced, and most of those were for projects which failed to pass the last congress. Plans for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood have again made their appearance, the first being presented by General Wheeler, who was chairman of the committee on territories in the last congress, and the other two by the new delegates of the respective territories, Murphy and Catron.

The first bill introduced by McClellan of New York, who is one of the young Democrats and a son of General McClellan, was one to authorize the senate to confirm military nominations made by President Lincoln, which have never been acted upon, and the issue of commissions to the nominees, stating that they were nominated to the rank conferred by Lincoln. Other

of the more important bills introduced were:

By Hicks of Pennsylvania—For the relief of persons who served ninety days or more in the various construction corps attached to the army or railroads operated by the military authorities during the war; also, a bill granting medals to those who responded to and enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops.

By Overstreet of Indiana—To authorize the suspension of pensions obtained by fraud.

By Meikeljohn—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, framed to meet the decision of Judge Bellinger, of Oregon, as to the sale of liquor to Indians who have become citizens of the United States.

By Wheeler of Alabama—To increase the pensions of the soldiers of the Florida war; also, providing an additional United States judge for Alabama.

By Harris of Ohio—Levying a duty on wools as follows: Wools and hair of the first class, 11 cents per pound; second class, 12 cents per pound; third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty is to be 32 per cent ad valorem. Wools on the skin are to pay the same rate as other wools.

By Barnham of California—To amend the act incorporating the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. One feature of the bill authorizes the issuance of bonds not exceeding \$150,000,000, with interest at 3 per cent, to secure the means to construct and complete the canal. All sums expended for materials and supplies necessary to the construction are to be purchased in the United States, except such as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica, and no Asiatic labor is to be employed.

By Flynn of Oklahoma—Providing for free homesteads upon public lands in Oklahoma; also, for the opening of Indian territory under the homestead laws.

By Morse of Massachusetts—To repeal the interstate commerce law.

By Bowers of California—Prohibiting the appointment of aliens to office under the government.

By Southard of Ohio—To enclose and improve the sites of certain forts, battlefields, and graves of American soldiers and marines in Maumee valley.

By Flynn of Oklahoma—A resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information why the Wichita Indian lands in Oklahoma have not been allotted.

By Hainer—Amending the acts for the inspection of live cattle, etc., by giving the secretary of agriculture authority to have all carcasses condemned as unfit for food under the act of March 3, 1891, so disposed of as shall effectively prevent their use as human food; also a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors confined in Confederate prisons.

House.

Washington, Dec. 9.—When the house met today Terry, Dem., of Arkansas, and Boatner, Dem., of Louisiana, belated members, were formally sworn in, and a motion for a committee to pass on the members' mileage accounts was passed.

Baker of New Hampshire asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to report whether he had expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made by the last congress for the distribution of farmers' bulletins. McMillin of Tennessee objected.

Walker of Massachusetts offered a petition in form of a resolution, from the naturalized Armenians of the United States, nine-tenths of whom, he said, lived in his district, and requested it to be printed in the Record. After reciting the alleged oppression and outrages of the Turkish government, it concluded:

"Resolved, That the people of the United States, through their representatives in congress assembled, hereby express their deepest abhorrence and condemnation of the outrages thus committed on their Armenian fellow-citizens as well as the Christian subjects of Turkey.

"Resolved, further, That this house, composed of immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its support to the government in every measure justified by international law and common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens and their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land."

The petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A DIFFERENT REPORT.

Cuban Insurgents Not in Retreat, but Advancing on Santa Clara.

Havana, Dec. 10.—In spite of the reported defeats of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo by General Suarez and General Navarro and General Aldecoa, the last-named being understood to be in pursuit of the insurgents, who were believed to be caught between the columns of troops commanded by these generals and that of General Aldave, it is now stated that Gomez and Maceo have united their forces and, instead of being in flight, in the province of Puerto Principe, are advancing through the province of Santa Clara. General Aldave, as already cabled, was said to be in pursuit of the insurgents after they had turned his flank and crossed the line between Ciego de Avilla and Moron, in the province of Puerto Principe, on their way to Santa Clara. Maceo and Gomez, it is now stated, have already passed the road from Igrera, on the frontier, to Teluasco, a little north of Santa Espirita.

POWERS DETERMINED

THEY WILL INSIST UPON COMPLIANCE WITH DEMANDS.

Explicit Instructions Have Been Issued to the Ambassadors as to the Admission of the Guardships, but Without Change in the Situation.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Dec. 10.—The situation on the question of extra guardships of the powers remains unchanged, and the offer of tribute to the powers for delay and evasion of Oriental diplomacy, as practiced by the Turkish government, continues. Statements are constantly reiterated of the accord of the powers on the subject and their unyielding determination to insist upon a compliance with their demands. Less is heard of the rumors, of frequent occurrence in the early periods after the demand had been presented, that the sultan had at length decided to grant the necessary firmans to permit the passage of the Dardanelles, or even that he had actually issued them. Neither is there such explicit announcement any more of the period which is to elapse before a movement of the warships of the powers is to commence to enforce the demands made upon the sultan. Since the return of H. M. S. Dryad to Salonica bay no word has been heard of any actual or other movement to advance upon the Dardanelles. Opinion continues divided as to whether the delay in taking any action to enforce the demands is due to fear of causing a fatal outbreak against Christians by the Musselman subjects of the sultan, or to a dread of a clash ensuing between the powers themselves.

The reception today by the sultan of M. Neidloff, the Russian ambassador, in private audience, awakens the unanimous speculation as to the true relation of Russia to the situation and the extent of her agreement with the views of the powers.

Explicit instructions were again received today by all the ambassadors to insist on the admission of the guardships, but, as has been stated, without any change in the situation.

THE WEEKLY SHOWING.

Continuation of the Liquidation on Loans the Feature.

New York, Dec. 10.—The New York Financier says:

"The statement of averages of the banks of New York city for the week ended December 7, shows a continuation of the liquidation on loans, which has been a marked feature of this statement for twelve weeks past. The loss in loans since September 14 has been no less than \$33,000,000. The loan item for the week ended December 7 is only \$9,000,000 in excess of the lowest point recorded during the present year, or April 6, last. Deposits, however, on that date were only \$500,000,000, against \$521,000,000 for the week just ended. If the gold exports of Saturday had been figured in the statement, deposits would have shown a decrease, but the heavy movement from the interior is clearly shown in the gain of \$1,905,600 in cash by the banks. This expansion promises to continue for some time to come, if the domestic exchange figures are a criterion. Of the cash balances it might be noted that \$1,230,400 of the total amount was in specie, the total now held by the New York banks aggregating \$67,371,900, or a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 since October 12. The total gold holdings, however, are \$14,000,000 less than reported last February."

DELIVERED TO OLNEY.

England's Reply on the Venezuelan Question in Government's Hands.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The reply of Lord Salisbury to Secretary Olney's note of instructions to Ambassador Bayard, relative to the Venezuelan boundary dispute, was delivered to Secretary Olney at noon today. Sir Julian Pauncefote presented the note in person, reading its contents to Mr. Olney, as is the custom when important documents are presented. For some reason the state department officials took steps to prevent the fact that the note had been delivered gaining publicity, but without avail. At the British embassy there was the same disposition to give any publicity to the proceedings.

All inquiry as to the nature of the note failed to secure a response from any official, and it probably will be preserved as an official secret, as far as the Washington authorities are concerned, until the president, upon his return, has had an opportunity to consider it and send it to congress. It is known the note is on the general lines indicated in the Associated Press dispatches this week.

President of Honduras to Resign.

New York, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the World from Tegucigalpa, dated today, says: "President Bonilla will demand leave of absence, it is reported, and start next month for the United States, whence he will send his resignation as president. Congress and the press manifest great bitterness toward Bonilla."

He Will Not Run.

However sincerely we admire Mr. Cleveland's many good and great qualities of backbone, brain and heart, we cannot and should not let that admiration blind us to the fact that he is no longer among the presidential possibilities. His has been a strong administration, you will say, a consistent administration, an administration with a policy and a principle, so far as Mr. Cleveland himself is concerned.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade in all lines is slow, and there is not much encouragement in the produce business. Prices obtained are largely nominal. The last season brought a consignment of grapes, the last of the season. Other markets unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is quiet, but prices are firm, but no higher, exporters quoting Walla Walla at 90c, and Valley at 55c per bushel.

Produce Markets.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.60 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.80; Snowflake, \$2.65; Benton county, \$2.60; Graham, \$2.20; superfine, \$2.00.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, 23c; milling, 26c; 30c; gray, 19c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: No. 1, \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; case, \$3.25.

Hay—Timothy, \$8.00 per ton; clover, \$5.00; oat, \$6.00; wheat, \$5.00@6.00.

Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Milkstuffs—Iran, \$12.00; shorts, \$13.00; middlings, \$16@18; rye, 70c per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22c; fancy dairy, 17c; fair to good, 15c; common, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 25c@30c per sack.

Onions—Oregon, 65c@90c per cental. Potatoes—Chickens, old, \$2.25 per dozen; young, \$2.00@2.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$4; turkeys, live, 90c@1.00 per pound; dressed, 11c@12c.

Games—Pheasants, \$2.50; Chinese, 1/2 quail, \$1.25 per dozen.

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

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

Oregon Vegetables—Cabbage, 1c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; cucumbers, 7c@8c per sack; cauliflower, 1c per dozen; tomatoes, 50c@60c per box; corn, 60c per doz.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$5.50@6.50; bananas, \$2.25@3.00; pineapples, \$10.00@15.00 per dozen.

California Vegetables—Garlic, 8c@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound; Merced, 2c; brooks, 2c; art chokes, 8c per dozen; aprons, \$1.25@1.50; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1 per dozen.

Fresh Fruit—Pears, fall, 75c@1.00; grapes, \$1.25 per box; 11waco cranberries, \$10.50@11 per barrel; apples, \$1.50; common, 60c@75c per box.

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

Horn—Choice, Oregon 4c@5c per pound; medium, neglected.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 9c@11c per pound; paper shell, 12c@14c; pecan, California walnuts, soft shell, 11c@12c; standard walnuts, 10c@11c; Italian chestnuts, 12c@14c; pecans, 13c@16c; Brazil, 12c@13c; hickory, 14c@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 9c@10c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8c@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11c@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 8c@9c; breakfast bacon 11c@12c; short clear sides, 8c@9c; salted, 7c@8c; dried beef hams, 7c@8c; lard, compound, in tins, 7c@8c; lard, pure, in tins, 9c@10c; pig's feet, 80c, \$1.50; pig's feet, 40c, \$1.25; Oregon smoked hams, 12c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; bonnie hams, 10c; bacon, 9c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 8c; fat, 50c, 8c; tallow, 8c. Country meat sell at prices according to grade.

Hides—Dry hides, butcher, 8c@9c per pound, 11c@12c; dry kip and cow skin, 10c@11c; culis, 3c less; salted, 1lb and over, 6c@6c; 5c to 6c, 4c and 5c; kip and veal skin, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, 50c, 10 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, less; culis, 1-2c less; sheepskins, 20c@30c; long wool, 30c@40c; short wool, 50c@70c.

Merchandise Markets.

Salmon—Columbia, river No. 1, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, \$1.00@1.25; fancy, No. 1, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska No. 1, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, \$1.10@1.25.

Sugar—Golden C, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed & powdered, 6c per pound; 5c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash.

Coffee—Costa Rica, 25c@27c; Rio de Janeiro, 25c@27c; Salvador, 21c@23c; Mocha, 29c@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 29c@31c; Lahat Java, 23c@25c; Java's Mookka, and Lion, \$2.80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.80 per 100-pound case.

Coal—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@5.25 per ton; foreign, \$5.00@11.00.

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

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

Bacon—Cactus, 4 1/2c.

Rice—Island, \$4.50@5 per sack; Japan, \$4.00@4.50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Not cash prices; Family extra, \$3.35@3.45 per barrel; bakery's extra, \$3.15@3.25; superfine, \$2.35@2.45; 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.80 per 100-pound case.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, 97 1/2c per cental choice, 98 1/2c; milling, 97 1/