FOR THE LADIES.

BY NELLIE BLY.

FASHION NOTES.

A Watteau plait was never intended for anything but soft materials.

Is anyone going to throw all shape and taste to the winds and wear those lose backed jackets? Not while those rich shapes can be found.

Sheer white linen handkerchiefs have initials embroidered in silk upon their centers or corners. Tiny script letters are used.

This hot weather the trained skirt is losing all its charms. It is hot and requires extra exertion in the duty of holding it up. It makes a lining a necessity and a pretty petticoat an actual want, and this is a climate where an extra thread makes one perspire. Shot moire petticoats made on the same principle as the skirts themselves with stripes of color on them, are the latest thing to wear under these trained skirts.

The newest skirts and blouses are made of French batiste, Madras muslin and some of percale, colored or white, and have a broad turned down collar reaching almost to the shoulder. Beneath this is tied a small edition of the "Windsor" tie.

Belts are a necessity with the skirts, and there are many pretty ones to select from. Some are made of Russia leather, others in suede, and have leather buckles. There is also the Swiss belt which is laced in front. And one can also wear a girdle made of the same material as the skirt that is worn.

And now a word about the little things, or "threads" as one wise woman has called them. A delicate perfume is always perferable to one that is coarse and strong; the one most used at present is the white lilac. It is lasting as well as fine and elegant. But the sachet powders have a more subtle fragrance and little scented bags can be sewed into facings of dresses and also the hems of silk skirts.

Colongue sprays are just now in favor. The novelty of this line is a tiny silver watering pot, perfect in every detail, spout and spray, attachment and all.

Then the odd little jewel box especially designed for the sailor-made girl, is made of card board, covered with silk and bolting cloth. It is shaped like a small anchor, of unusual thickness. Inside it is lined with tufted silk, while on the outside is painted a small portrait of the owner.

Talent Items.

[From the News.]

Headers are running and harvesting is in full blast.

Henry Hansen and wife, of Medford, spent Sunday on the Creek visiting relatives.

H. H. Goddard is building a new barn for W. J. Dean, 20x20x40 feet is the dimensions.

James Garvin Sr., Earnest Purves, Harry Lynch and James Garvin Jr., have gone to Pokagama in search of employment.

J. B. Dyer has manufactured a wood sawing machine of his own invention and moved to John Holtan's place to put railroad wood.

We learn on good authority that B. C. Goddard and M. H. Coleman were drinking heavily on the 4th,—of soda water at Colmstein's.

Grant Rawlins will teach the first term of school in the newly created Anderson Creek district. The school will commence in a few days.

Mrs. Augusta Boswick, daughter of Louis Schneider of Anderson Creek, was in from her home in Josephine county to spend the 4th with her parents.

Irene Carlyle, youngest daughter of B. Carlyle of Talent, fell from a horse on the 8th inst., resulting in a double fracture of her left arm above the elbow.

E. E. Jones, of Iowa, is visiting his brother-in-law, John Abbott, of Wagner Creek. Mr. Jones intends to spend several months in the valley and if he continues as well pleased with the country as he is thus far, will make his permanent home here.

Mrs. Orin Robinson, of Cottage Grove, Ore., and her six year old son returned home last Saturday after spending several weeks visiting relatives and friends in this valley. Mrs. Robinson, nee Mary Barneberg, formerly lived several years in the family of John Holtan and attended school in this district.

Unanimously Passed.

HALL OF MISSOURI FLAT ALLIANCE, No. 211, July 9, 1892.

Whereas, A co-operative store has been urged upon the F. A. & I. U. of Josephine county: and

Whereas, The Dean Bros., of Grants Pass., proprietors of the Red Star store, have in all instances identified themselves with our movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this alliance that Bros. Dean are doing better for us than we can do for ourselves in the same capacity, and that as far as practicable, we hereby pledge our patronage to them, and ask every alliance brother and sister trading in Grants Pass to give the firm their patronage.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bros. Dean and another to the SOUTHERN OREGON MAIL.

C. H. BASYE, Pres.
J. T. WISNER, Sec'y.

SHASTA SCENERY.

Coaches Now Running Over the Scenic Route of Mount Shasta.

A Sacramento paper states that travelers over the Shasta scenic route of the Southern Pacific company have been provided with two elegant observation cars, to be attacted to the regular passenger trains running between Redding and Sission.

The scenery along that stretch of the California & Oregon branch of the Southern Pacific's lines is admitted by all who have traveled over the road to be the grandest most picturesque on the Coast. That portion of the route between the Sacramento valley and Oregon is traversed by daylight, and, while it is a grand ride under ordinary conditions, still it has been determined that tourists shall be enable to enjoy it under the most favorable circumstances.

A few weeks ago an order was received by H. J. Small, superintendent of motive power and machinery, Sacramento, for the construction of two comfortable observation cars, to be attached to the trains over the Shasta div s on. In the construction of these cars neatness and the comfort of passengers have been considered more than mere elegance. The finish is plain, and there is no upholstry of any description employed. Each car is 50 feet long, and has five openings on each side These openings are about eight feet long, so that every passengor in the car will have an unobstructed view of the beautiful scenery along the route.

Shasta and Siskiyou counties are becoming favorite points of travel among tourists, while the many summer resorts in that region of natural grandeur are attracting great numbers of health-seekers and others. The new tavern of Castle Crag, at Lower Soda Springs, on the bank of the Sacramento river, which was opened to guests only a few weeks since, is crowded to its utmost capacity.

All through that region are mineral springs, natural wonders and magnificent scenic effects that are not surpassed on the continent; and as the years pass by Mount Shasta will become a point of annual pilgrimage by every man and woman in the state in quest of health, recreation or rest.

General Weaver on Pinkertons.

Gen. J. B. Weaver starts out well on his presidential contest with the following:

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 6.—General Weaver, the nominee of the People's Party for president, reached Des Moines this evening from Omaha. He was visited this evening by a reporter and was asked if he had any statement to make concerning the Homstead riots. He said:

"I regard the situation throughout the country as very grave, and I have believed for some time that we are nearing a serious crisis. If the present strained relations between the corporations and their employes, between wealth owners and wealth producers, continue much longer, they will ripen into frightful disaster. When Rome was near her fall, the wealthy barons had their braves, our corporate barons have their Pinkertons.

They are an armed body of cruel mercenaries and a menace to the peace of society and the lives of the people At their bidding bloodshed follows close upon the heels of corporate tyranny. They must be suppressed and the terrible economic conditions which have spawned this cruel army of thugs upon the country must be changed at once, or the Republic must give away to corporate depotism.

"The frightful condition of affairs in Pennsylvania will strike the whole country like an alarm bell at midnight. Public sympathy will naturally be with the men struggling to exist upon the earth, and for their wives and little ones."

A PIECE OF VILLAINY.

The Dastardly Attempt of Cowards to Injure the People's Cause.

A short time since the press of capitalism, and especially those sheets which are supporters of the Republican party, published a lie sent out from Iowa with the set purpose of damaging the reputation of an honorable man and through him the People's cause. A fair sample of the heading given the article by the editors of the money king's press is "An Alliance Man Arrested for Stealing." The Iowa Farmer's Tribune gives the facts in the case as follows:

One of the lowest, most unprincipled, contemptible acts ever stooped to by mortal man was the arrest of Hon. A. J. Westfall and a few other farmers near Sargeant Bluffs, on the charge of larceny of stuff washed down the Missouri by the recent flood that did such damage to Sioux City. The charge is utterly without foundation, save that Mr. Westfall and his neighbors did all in their power to rescue property that was taking a free trip to the Gulf of Mexico, and were so successful in their efforts as to be able to return many dollars' worth to the owners.

The arrest had its inception in the infinitesmal brains of political opponents, and was made with no other end in view than the publication by every old party paper in the country of the highly colored reports prepared and sent out for the purpose of nullifying Mr. Westfall and the reform movement, and the real facts in the case are as follows:

Walter Strange, a drunken boodler and a rich English landowner of Woodbury county, who is also a protege of the Sioux City Journal, and who was a Republican candidate for mayor of Sioux City last spring, but was defeated by the citizens' candidate through the efforts of the citizens of both parties, was the man chosen by The Journal to arrest Mr. Westfall. But Strange, fearing a big damage suit, got a worthless fellow and employee of his to file the information against Mr. Westfall, and then tried to get Mr. Westfall not to appear in the case; but, fearing that the matter was a species of blackmail, Mr. Westfall appeared and found only The Journal reporter waiting to write up the case in the interest of the villifiers.

A subpœna was sworn out by Mr. Westfall and the arrested farmers for the scapegoat complainant, but he could not be found until the hour for the trial had expired, and the case was dismissed.

The facts in the case are that the recent flood had swept hundreds of dollars worth of property onto the sand bars of the Missouri river south of Sioux City. Mr. Westfall's farm lies four miles south of the city and he and his hired men joined with the neighboring farmers in removing the property to their farms along the banks of the river, where it was identified and claimed by the rightful owners. Mr. Westfall turned over what property he had rescued to the city government, the Sioux City and Northern railroad, and the lumber companies of Sioux City, who were the principal losers in the flood, and are well satisfied with their treatment by Mr. Westfall and the rest of the farmers, and had nothing whatever to do with the arrests, but regard them as an outrage upon the community, for the arrests stopped the work of rescue and the June rise has now come and swept fully one-half of the property down the river, which is a total loss. The whole transaction shows to what depth the old party journals will stoop in the coming contest. The Sioux City Journal is a great newspaper corporation and claims to make $20,000 a year; its editor, George D. Perkins, whom Mr. Westfall came so near defeating for congress, is drawing $5,000 a year now from the government, and yet when a subscription is passed around in Sioux City The Journal subscribes twenty-five dollars and sells, on account of the flood, 2,000 extra copies; yet it has time and the money to spare to destroy the reputation of a private citizen like Mr. Westfall simply because it fears his influence in the coming contest, when Editor Perkins will again be a candidate for congress. But Mr. Westfall will again take the stump and try not to swallow the Missouri flood, but to wipe out the Republican plutocracy of the Eleventh district of Iowa.

Cyrus W. Field Dead.

Cyrus W. Field died at New York a few days ago. His death had been expected for some time.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. Field's patent of nobility was made eternal and irreversible on the 27th of July, 1866, when the first message was flashed across the Atlantic ocean. The laying the Atlantic cable was due to Mr. Field's indomitable pluck. Recent events in Mr. Field's last days are painfully familiar to the general reader. His wife died Nov. 25, 1891, and soon after the firm in which his son Edward M., was a leading member went to wreck. Much of the father's fortune was swept away and he died almost penniless.

The National Mining Congress.

The national mining congress at Helena, Mont., has finished its labors. A long series of resolutions was passed to be sent to the United States congress. The first of the resolutions is as follows: "We declare that the responsibility for the bullion in the silver dollars now coined being of less intrinsic value than the bullion in the gold dollars rests solely with those who demonetized silver and forced the people to accept the laws of 1879 and 1890, by which free coinage of silver has oben denied, and the purchase of bullion by the government in the lowest markets of the world unstituted instead, and declare our unalterable conviction, based upon sound economic principles and the actual experience of the world between 1850 and 1860, when the relative increase in the production of gold in the United States and tee rest of the world far exceeded the relative increase of silver over gold during the last decade, that remonetization of silver by the United States at the existing ratio will speedily restore the intrinsic value of the silver dollar to that of the gold dollar." Other resolutions censure the government for debasing silver, declare the question of bimetallism the most important before the country, and favor the use of every effort to thwart the plan for the adoption of the single standard. Another set of resolutions bore upon the presidential election, urging the representatives of silver states to defeat if possible the success of any candidate not avowedly for the white metal. Among other subjects touched was the World's fair, emphasis being laid upon the necessity of a good mining exhibit, and the wisdom of keeping the gates open Sundays.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone's party will have a majority of fifty in the next parliament.

Russia has accepted the invitation of the United States government to send delegates to the international monetary conference.

Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, has made an attack on the Chinese in British Columbia. He says unless immigration of Coolies is stopped Canada will be ruined.

The Argentine topedo boat Rosales, en route to Cadiz, Spain, to participate in the Columbus celebration was wrecked 200 miles off the coast of Uruguay, near Cape Polonio.

In the midst of the English elections the London Times surprised its readers by saying many complimentary things of the United States. This attitude toward America is quite the opposite of of The Times' usual caustic criticisms.

The American relief steamship Leo has arrived at St. Petersburg. The city presented Captain Caines of the Leo with a massive silver trumpet. A large gold lined silver cup was presented to the first mate. Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage responded to the address of welcome.

The eruptions of Mount Etna are rapidly increasing in violence. Several villages and a number of dwellings have been destroyed. All the craters are active and one is ejecting a continuous stream of lava several yards deep and very wide. The stream presents the appearance of a river of fire. It is bound to ruin much property. Another crater is hurling incandescent rocks to an immense height, while the edges of the third crater threaten to crumble. Mount Etna now has eighteen openings, nine of which are active. The lava is flowing in the direction of Nicoloso at the rate of fifty yards an hour. It has already passed the lava deposits formed by the violent eruption of 1886.

Judge Harris of Fresno has handed down an important decision in the matter of county deputies. Suit was brought by W. S. Badger, deputy county clerk, against Thomas P. Nelson, county treasurer. After the decision of the supreme court in the case of Dougherty vs. Austin, the treasurer of Fresno county refused to pay warrants for deputies' salaries Thereupon the board of supervisors employed deputies to do the needed clerical work at an agreed price, and when the work was done the supervisors allowed the bill. The auditor drew the warrant for it, but the treasurer refused to pay it, hence suit was brought, and it was to-day decided that the treasurer must pay for the work done. This, for the time being, settles the deputy trouble here.

Gold Coin and Debt.

The money plank of the Republican party is plainly expressed and undisguised. It is that all the debts of the world shall be paid in gold. There is in the whole world $3,000,000,000 of gold. This is all in the control of banks and money lenders. The interest and discounts on debts amount annually to more than all the gold in the whole world. Now, who will tell us how the debt is to be paid?—Nonconformist.

WARRING WORKMEN.

HOMESTEAD AND COEUR D'ALENE UNDER MARTIAL RULE.

The Presence of Troops Restores Peace. Soldiers at Cœur d'Alene Ordered to Shoot Down Anyone Attempting to Destroy Property.

Since the arrival of the militia at Homestead, Pa., the iron workers have been very quiet.

The 4,000 workmen in Carnegie's mills at Pittsburg and the plant at Beaver Falls have struck. The men say they will not go to work until Frick receives a committee from the Homestead workmen.

The fires have been started at the Homestead mill and a number of non-union men are at work. The locked out men say the non union men will not be molested, but Pinkerton men must remain away. Boycotting all of Carnigie's productions is the weapon of the strikers.

The union men say the works will never run with non-union labor. The men are sullen and keep to their homes most of the time.

The congressional committee appointed to investigate the strike and the Pinkerton system has concluded its inquiry as far as the strike is concerned. Mr. Frick, of the Carnegie company, testified that the cause of the proposed reduction in wages was over production. He also gave data showing the wages earned by the employers. Burgess Mc Luckin testined for the workingmen. Early in his talk the tariff cropped out and he was cross-examined searcaingly. McLuckie testified that the average wages of steel workers were about $55 per month.

The Pinkerton inquiry will not take place at Pittsburg, but will be made elsewhere. It is intimated that the committee will recommend the passage of a compulsory arbitration law.

BLOODSHED AT COEUR D'ALENE.

Non-Union Miners Shot Down—Federal Troops Restore Order.

A battle occurred at the Frisco mine and the Gem mine at the town of Gem, Idaho, between five and six o'clock in the morning, between union and non-union miners. The fight lasted for several hours. Four men were killed and about twenty wounded. Among the killed are Gus Carlson and Harry Cummings, union men. The other two were guards at the mine. The wounded, as far as learned, are: John Ward, of the Gem, shot through the arm. Hugh Campbell, union man, hit by a rifle on the head. J. W. Sankroger, non-union man, shot through the hips. Sam Peters of Tacoma, non-union, shot in the head; will recover. The Frisco mill was blown up during the strike and is a complete wreck. After the mill was blown up the non-union men of Frisco hung out a flag of truce. Hostilities then ceased and about sixty men surrendered. The men are now under guard at the Miners' Union headquarters at the town of Gem. The union men have resolved to drive every non-union man out of the district. Women and children have been removed to places of safety. Governor Willey has ordered out the militia, but the force numbers only 196 men. He telegraphed to Washington for the assistance of Federal troops as the state troops are inadequate to keep peace.

The Cœur d'Alene country is now in control of Federal antaority. Federal troops are in camp at nearly every impartant point. There was a general movement of troops from Cataldo under the command of Colonel Carlin, Fourth Infantry. Five companies from Vancouver and three from Fort Sherman went there and immediately went into camp. Inspector-general Curtis of the militia is in command, with Captain Budd as second officer. The town is now under martial law, and a proclamation to that effect has been posted in all conspicuous places. The strikers have been orderly and quiet since the arrival of the troops.

Governor Wiley sent the following to the officer in command:

J. F. Curtis, Cataldo:—In addition to instructions previously wired I now transmit the following: If any person is apprehended in the act of blowing up railroad bridges or mills or houses or other property with dynamite, or placing it in position to do so, shoot him on the spot. Promulgate this order to the troops. N. B. WILLEY.

Wallace and Sardnee are well guarded and more troops are on the way there.

The governor's order was placarded and when the union men read it there was considerable growling.

The leaders of the miner's union have been arrested by the military.

Colonel Carlin has called upon all members of the union to surrender and many have complied.

No one is permitted to go into or leave the troubled district without a military pass. The decisive action of the military has restored order and the citizens generally are thankful for their presence.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The bill granting local government to Utah has passed the house.

The senate has passed a bill changing the dedication of the World's fair from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21.

The mining debris bill introduced by Caminetti of California has been laid on the table until the next suspension day.

A committee has been appointed by congress to investigate the labor trouble at Pittsburg and also the Pinkerton detective system.

The report of Representative Wheeler on the testimony taken by the pension office investigating committee has been adopted by a majority of the committee. It censures Commissioner Raum and recommends his removal from office; also, that the pension office be placed under the civil service law. This will include special examiners and chiefs of divisions. There will be a minority report.

After years of litigation over the estate of Joel R. Carter, alias Cramer, letters of administration have been issued, Carter was a wealthy farmer in Sacramento county. At the time of his death he had three wives all of whom protested against the distribution of his estate. The heirs have agreed upon a division of the property.

The People Will Be Heard.

It is wicked to oppress the people when we have all the means of prosperity at hand, and that a generation which has been born to an inheritance which has been denied to all others should be subjected to all the pains and penalties of money contraction. How long the people will submit to it I do not know, but while I live I shall continue to warn them of this monster evil.

The monopolists and contractionists will find that the men in the mountains will be heard from yet. They have been robbed, their fortunes have been taken from them, their property has been confiscated, and for whom? For the money loaner. But what our people have lost has been a mere bagatelle to the vast millions which the producers of the south and west have lost by being compelled to discount their property to buy gold to enrich the gold trust who have a monopoly of the gold of the world. Ah, it will not do for these robbers—for they are nothing else, as the result shows—to claim for themselves all the honesty. Honesty is banished from the world when the crime of 1873 is justified.—Speech of Senator Stewart.

What He Longed to See.

I am standing now just behind the curtain and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track: before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people and by the people.—L. L. Polk, July 4, 1890.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

WHEAT—No. 1 white shipping, $1.25@1.30¾ ₱ ctl; milling grade, $1.37½@1.40. BARLEY—Common Feed, 91½@93; fair to good, $1.00@1.05; brewing, nominal. OATS—From $1.10@1.25 ₱ ctl for good to choice feed and $1.30@1.45 for milling; Surprise, $1.40@1.45; off grades, $1.15@1.17½ gray, $1.12½@1.22½ for feed and $1.32½@1.40 for milling; black, Oregon, $1.27½@1.30; do, California, $1.17½@1.25. CORN—Large yellow, $1.20@1.22½ ₱ ctl; small $1.27½; white, $1.25@1.27½. BEANS—Pea, $2.50@2.60 ₱ ctl; Pink, $2.15@2.15; Bayo, $2.00@2.10; Small White $2.40@2.50; Butter, $2.50@2.75; Red, $2.25@2.40; Lima, $2.25@2.30; Lady Washington, $2.30@2.40. SEEDS—Rape, 2½@2½c ₱ lb; Hemp, 3½@4c; Canary, 2½@3c; Flaxseed, 2½@2½c; Alfalfa, 9@10c; Mustard, Yellow, $2.75@3.00 ₱ ctl; Brown, $2.75@3.25. HAY—Wild Oat, $10.00@12.50 ₱ ton; Tame Oat, $11.00@13.00; Wheat, $10.00@13.00; Wheat and Oat, $10.00@13.50; Barley, $10.00@12.00; Alfalfa, $8.00@9.50; Clover, nominal; Stock, $8.00@9.00; Compressed Hay, $10.00@12.00. STRAW—Quotable at 60@65c ₱ bale. HOPS—Nominal. RYE—Quotable at $1.20@1.25 ₱ ctl. DRIED PEAS—Nominal. BUCKWHEAT—$1.70@2.00.

Mill Products.

BRAN—No. 1, from $17.50@18.00 ₱ ton. MIDDLINGS—No. 1, from $20.00@21.50 ₱ ton. GROUND BARLEY, From $21.00@24.00 ₱ ton. ROLLED BARLEY—From $23.00@24.00 ₱ ton. CHOPPED FEED—From $19.00@20.00 ₱ ton. FEED CORNMEAL—From $19.00@21.50 ₱ ton. CRACKED CORN—At $30.00@31.00 ₱ ton. OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $34.00 ₱ ton from mill. FLOUR—Family Extras, $4.65@4.75 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4.60@4.75; Superfine, $2.75@3.10. VARIOUS—Cash prices for lots are: Cracked Wheat, 3½c ₱ lb; Rye Flour, 3½c; Rye Meal, 3c; Buckwheat Flour, 3½c; Cornmeal, 3c; Oatmeal, 3½@4c; Oat Groats, 4c; Hominy, 3½@4c; Rice Flour, 6c; Farina, 4c; Pearl Barley, 4½@5c; Split Pea, 4c; Rolled Oats, 4½c; Buckwheat Groats, 5c; Graham Flour, 3½c.

Vegetables.

ONIONS—New 40@50c ₱ ctl. POTATOES—From 65@75c ₱ ctl for Early Rose; River Red, 40@50c; Burbanks, 90c@$1.20; for Oregon Petaluma do, 60@65c; Tomales do, 60@65c; new Potatoes, 90@$4.00 in sks; Early Rose, do, $1.25@1.35.

VARIOUS—Tomatos, $1.00@1.25 ₱ box; garlic, 5@6c ₱ lb; common green peas, 3@3½c; Wax do, $1.00@1.25; string beans, 3@4c; asparagus, $1.25@2.50 ₱ box; summer squash nominal; rhubarb, 40@50c ₱ box; cucumbers, 60@$1.25 ₱ doz.

Fruits and Nuts.

FRUITS—Oranges—Riverside navel, $2.50@4.50 ₱ box; do seedling, $1.00@1.75. Los Angeles navel, $1.50@2.50; do seedling, 75@$1.25. Highland or Redland seedlings, $2.00@2.50; Santa Barbara (Tahitian and bright) seedlings, $2.00@2.25; Santa Paula (Havana seed) $1.00@1.50; St. Michael, $2.00@2.50; Riverside Mediterranean Sweet $2.00@2.50. Lemons and Limes—Lemons—Santa Barbara, $2.00@4.00 ₱ box; Riverside, $2.00@3.00. San Diego $2.00@2.50; Los Angeles, $1.50@2.00; Sicily, $6.00@8.00. Limes—California, large boxes, $3.00@4.00; small, 75c@$1.00; Mexican, $2.00@2.50. Various—Strawberries, $8.00@10.00 ₱ chest for Longworth and $5.00@9.00 for Sharpless; cherries, 7@$1.25 ₱ box or white and red and $2.25 to $2.50 for black; Currants, $1.00@1.25 ₱ drawer, apples, $1.50@2.75; bananas, $1.25@2.50 ₱ bunch; Mexican pineapples, $4.00@6.00 ₱ doz.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop: Apricots, sun-dried, 5@6c ₱ lb; do bleached, 5@7c; Apples, sun-dried, sliced, 3@3½c; qrs, 3@4c; evaporated, 6½@7½c; Peaches, bleached, 6@7c; do sun-dried, 4@5c; Pitted Plums, 5½@6c; Pears, sun-dried, sliced, 4@5c; do qrs, 3@4c; do evaporated, 7@8c.

Raisins—New: Layers, $1.00@1.25 ₱ box; do cartoned lots, f. o. b., $1.50@1.60. Old crop: Layers, $1.00@1.25 ₱ whole box, loose Muscatel, 75@90c.

NUTS—Brazil, 7½@8½c ₱ lb; Almonds, soft, 10c; do paper shell, 18c; hard, nominal; Walnuts, California, soft shell, 10@11c; paper shell, 11@12c; hard, 6½@8½c; Pecans, 12@13c; California Peanuts, 4½@5c; Filberts, 11@12c; Pinnuts, 11@12c; Cocoanuts, $5.00 ₱ 100.

Dairy Produce and Honey.

BUTTER—Fresh—Fancy Dairy, 20@21c ₱ lb; good to choice and extra, 17@18c; mixed store, 15@17; pickled roll, 12@21; keg 20@22. CHEESE—California, 8@9½c ₱ lb for loaves Young America, 10@11c; New York Cream, 14½@15. EGGS—From 17@19c ₱ doz for store; good to choice ranch, 22@24c; Eastern, 17@18c for fresh gathered; dozen old storage, 12@14c. HONEY—New, 11@11c ₱ lb for Comb in 1-lb frames; 2-lb, 10@12½c; Extracted, 3½@4½c. BEESWAX—From 20@30c ₱ lb.

Poultry.

POULTRY—Hens, $6.00@6.50 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $5.00@6.00 for large and $3.00@4.00 for small; Roosters, $9.00@12.00 for young and $5.00@7.00 for old; Geese, pair, $1.00@2.00; Ducks, $4.00@5.00; Live Turkeys, 15@17c ₱ lb for Hens, 17@22c for old Gobblers and 18@20c for young; Pigeons, young, $2.50@3.00 ₱ dozen; old, $1.50@1.75.

Wool, Hides, Etc.

WOOL—San Joaquin's year's, 14@16c ₱ lb; do 6 to 7 months, best, 13½@14½; do poor to trashy, 10@12; do foothill, 14@16; southern coast, 11@14; Nevada choice, 16@17; do fair to good, 13@15.

HIDES AND SKINS—Dry hides, sound, 6c ₱ lb; culls, 6; Kip, 6; culls and brands, 6; heavy salted steer, sound, 7@7½; brands and culls 6; do medium, 6; brands and culls, 5; do light, 4@4½; do brands and culls, 3; salted cows, 4@4½; do brands and culls, 3½; salted kip, 3½@4; do brands and culls 3; salted veal, 5; do brands and culls, 4; salted calf, 6; do brands and culls, 5; long wool pelts 90@$1; 40 each; medium do, 90@90; short do, 40@70; shearling, 10@25; deerskins, summer, 37½ ₱ lb; do, winter and long haired skins, 20@22; elk hides, 10@13; goatskins, prime and perfect, 30@35 each; damaged, 10@25; kids, 4@10.

Fresh Meats.

We quote slaughterers' wholesale prices as follows:

BEEF—Steers, first quality, 5@5½c ₱ lb; second, 4½@5; third, 4@4½; cows, first quality, 4½@5; second, 4@4½; third, 3½@4.

CALVES—3@6c ₱ lb for heavy range; light do 6@7; dairy, 6@7.

LAMB—Spring, 8@8½c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—From 7@7½ ₱ lb for Wethers; Ewes, 6½@7.

PORK—Hogs, on foot, hard, grain fed, heavy average, 4½@4¾c ₱ lb; medium, 4¾; light average, 5¼@5½; soft, 4½@4¾; feeders, 3¾@4; stock, 3½@3¾.