BRIGHAM'S BUDGET.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE,

Delivered in this City Yesterday—The Business and Progress of the Past Year Set Forth.

At yesterday's session of the National Grange, in open session, Master Brigham read his annual address, which was as follows:

Officers and Members of the National Grange: For the first time in the history of our organization we meet on the Western shore of the continent. For this privilege we are indebted to the liberality and energy of our brethren in this State of California.

We come not as the gold seekers come, in eager search for the precious metal. We come not from mercenary motives or to gratify a desire to see the sun-set side of the continent, but rather to greet our sisters and brothers of the Pacific slope, and reward their zeal and perseverance in the good work, by extending to them all the privileges and pleasures connected with the session of the National head of our organization. We come prepared, nevertheless, to accept and enjoy the hospitality for which Californians have a world-wide reputation.

We are not here, however, solely to enjoy ourselves. We hope to be able to devise ways and means to lighten the burdens and increase the happiness and prosperity of those who till the soil. We trust that our mission will not be a vain one, but that our united labors will be crowned with a liberal harvest of good things for our Order, home, class and country. I trust that the magnitude and importance of the work in which we are engaged, will impress every member with a sense of personal responsibility, "And whatever we do," let us "strive to do well."

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

Two hundred and four new Granges have been organized during the year, and several hundred dormant Granges have been reorganized. One State reports an increase of 2,000, another 1,600, another forty-two new Granges, and the young State of Washington not entered into the sisterhood of States, but also joins our National organization with a fully equipped State Grange.

The reports from several other States indicate a degree of prosperity which is very encouraging. Work seems to give practical results, not alone in additional membership, but also in increased zeal and enthusiasm among the members, in other States, for reasons which will doubtless appear in the reports of state Masters, the cause is less prosperous. I trust that our labors at this session will tend to revive the interest where it is languishing, and accelerate growth where the interest is now prosperous.

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

Every thoughtful farmer must already be convinced of the absolute necessity of a strong national organization.

We are thoroughly satisfied that no plan has yet been devised which is equal in all respects to that of the Patrons of husbandry. "One in which all can find something to enjoy," and not enjoyment alone, but helps that will contribute to success upon the farm—comfort in the home, harmony in the neighborhood, and the preservation of all the rights of citizen-hip.

We antagonize no other plan of organization, but are of the opinion that recruits will be far more effective, when mustered into a veteran organization with years of experience purchased at great cost, than they can possibly be in any new organization without the experience which will enable them to avoid mistakes, which sometimes prove very disastrous. We earnestly invite all farmers who realize the necessity of organization to examine critically the Grange plan and the history of its achievements before affiliating with other organizations. In no other way can intelligent choice be made.

FINANCIAL BENEFIT OF ORGANIZATION.

Arrangements have been perfected in many of the States which enable members to supply their wants at minimum cost, without the risk attending the establishment of stores and factories, 90 per cent. of which enterprises result in disappointment and loss to those directly interested therein. Every failure injures the organization which it represents.

We expect in the future to extend our work in the field of co-operation, and aid our brothers in the East to supplies of grain, without the added profits of those who unnecessarily intervene between producer and consumer, and also enable the Western producer to realize more for the grain than he otherwise would.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The farmers are manifesting more than usual interest in the subject of taxation, realizing as they do, that in every State the security farmer is unfairly burdened. For wealthy corporations, and individuals owning stocks, bonds, notes and mortgages there seems to be avenues of escape from this burden, or at least part of it. For the farmer whose all is invested in land, tools and stock, THERE IS NO ESCAPE. His property is on the list for taxation—there every year.

Organized, persistent efforts, will enable us to close some of the avenues through which much property escapes its fair share of this burden. If we neglect to use the means within our reach and under our own control, organized capital will continue to dominate those who make and execute the law, and no relief will be extended to the farmer.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

Taxes levied indirectly seem to be less objectionable to the people. One form of taxation is by duties imposed upon products imported from foreign countries. There is no general objection to this form of taxation, but radical differences exist as to the manner of imposing such taxes. It is earnestly advocated by some of our people that these duties shall be imposed for the sole purpose of raising revenue; others, with equal earnestness, urge that these duties be so imposed as to serve a two-fold purpose, viz.: that of raising revenue, and also for the purpose of encouraging or protecting home industries. I do not desire to discuss these differences in this address, but believe that they should be thoroughly discussed by the farmers at times when partisan zeal is not aroused

We must remember that there are honest differences of opinion on these questions; and honest discussion will tend to enlightenment, but bitter partisan controversy will only darken the intellect. We are too apt to assume that the right is the side espoused by our party, and blindly follow wherever we are led. I hope that under the good influence of the Grange we shall try and find out what is right, rather than accept the dictum of party without question. I think that we can, and should, agree that when any policy is adopted it shall apply to all classes and interests.

If labor must be protected in the manufacturing interests, then equal protection should be extended to those who work upon the farms and in the mines. If the manufacturer of cloth and leather is protected, so also should the men who produce the wool and hides. If the farmer must meet free competition, so also should the manufactrer. If a policy is thus equally applied to all industries, we shall soon be able to decide what is best for the greatest good of our people. Theories may answer for the theorist, but practical results will alone satisfy the masses.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

There are indications that efforts will be made at the next session of Congress to repeal the laws imposing taxes upon liquors and tobacco; and in view of the fact that it is the intention of this body to exert some influence, if possible, upon national legislation, this important matter should receive careful consideration, and our policy be outlined for the guidance of those who shall present our views to Congress.

TRUSTS.

Combinations to limit production and arbitrarily control prices are not new inventions, nor are they a result, necessarily, of any system of taxation. We have learned that it is sometimes more profitable to combine, than to compete, and so long as this is true trusts will continue to exist unless legislated out of existence. It is not an easy matter to prohibit them, and at the same time not interfere with legitimate business. It is a problem for statesmen to solve. In the meantime the farmers will find a strong organization a means of defense against unjust exaction by "trusts," or other combinations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For several years we have sought to secure the elevation of the Department of Agriculture, and annually my predecessors have reported the failure of a measure introduced in Congress for that purpose. Repeated failures did not discourage us. The scoffs and sneers of opponents—some of them farmers—only caused us to reform our lines and return to the field where we had met defeat. It is my privilege, at this session, to report that our perseverance has been rewarded. The Chief of the Department of Agriculture will henceforth be a trusted adviser of the President; a position from which he can at all times secure a recognition of the chief industry of our country, and through the Executive make such recommendations to Congress as the interests of agriculture may demand.

It was not to gratify any personal ambition, or to create a new office for some "place-seeker," that we thus labored and waited for the accomplishment of this object. We recognize the fact that the President of the United States is not likely to be chosen from among the farmers; also that agriculture is not now, and may not be hereafter fairly represented in the law-making body of the nation. We hoped that by thus increasing the importance of the position he duty the chief of the department, that his suggestions and recommendations would have more weight and influence with Congress and the President. We also hoped that such recognition of this great and important industry would tend to dignify, and popularize our calling, in the minds of ambitious young men, and induce more of them to remain upon the farm, rather than enter the already crowded ranks of professional life.

The full realization of our hopes and expectations depend very much upon the selection of the man to thus represent our interests. That he should be a man of character and ability; with experience in dealing with men in official life, is acknowledged by all. That he must be in political sympathy with the Administration is also admitted. But it was the earnest wish of the friends of the measure to thus elevate the department, that some man be selected who had by his life-work and associations become fully identified with American farmers. One who would at once command the respect of every farmer, no matter what might be his political affiliations. We were not especially solicitous for the appointment of any particular individual; we would have been entirely satisfied—throughout the whole country—with the selection of any one of the prominent farmers of the Pacific coast, some of whom were suggested to the President. If the location of other Cabinet officers made it politic to recognize some other section of our common country, equal satisfaction would have followed.

It was the farmer that we desired to have recognized, and not any designated individual.

It was sincerely hoped that the known wishes of this large body of law-abiding, industrious citizens, would have weight and influence with the President, and that he would seek out from among the millions who till the soil, one of his confidential advisers. We thought we had good reason to expect this recognition, in the person of the man selected to watch over, and advise, in regard to the needs of agriculture. It did not seem unreasonable to ask this, inasmuch as in no other department was recognition expected. We fully and cheerfully acknowledge the high character and ability of the gentleman selected, and would have been gratified to see him in any of the departments for which his public life has fitted him. But for the Department of Agriculture, we wanted a man identified directly with that great interest and we do not hesitate to say that the selection of one who has never been considered a farmer was a great disappointment to those who for years labored and waited for this opportunity to secure recognition of their class. Any pretense of acquiescence in a policy which thus ignores a class representing fifty per cent. of our people, to serve some personal political purpose is cowardly in the extreme, and unworthy of a true Patron.

I have spoken thus plainly, knowing that motives may be misconstrued, and that unfriendly criticism may follow; not because I court either, but because of the position which I temporarily occupy, as the chief officer of a great national farmers' organization. I am fully determined, that as such representative, no personal consideration shall restrain me from protesting when the rights and interests of the farmers are neglected. I have no apology to offer for the extended consideration of this subject. We have in my opinion reached a crisis in our history. Not to speak plainly now, is to miss the golden opportunity which comes but once. If we for personal or political reasons hesitate or hold our peace now, let it be forever, so far as the selection of the head of the Department of Agriculture is concerned.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The members of our Order have been active in securing the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in the several States, and will insist that the money appropriated to sustain such be wisely expended. To secure such result, we are of the opinion that the Boards of control should be composed of progressive, practical farmers. No one not thus directly connected with agriculture can thoroughly understand what problems need the most urgent attention. In a majority of the states men who are not practical farmers have been appointed to control their stations. This is an insult to the farmer and should be resented. The Executives who ignore the farmers in selecting men for such positions should be ignored by the farmers in Convention and at the ballot-box. In no other way can we secure a speedy reform of this abuse. The argument of the ballot the most obtuse politician can understand, and none are so high, that they can afford to disregard its plain admonitions.

AGRICULTURE.

The most important American industry is not at the present time remunerative to those engaged therein; and it is our duty to inquire into the causes which lead to this result. It was estimated by the Department of Agriculture in 1886, that the total value of agricultural production was $3,600,000,000. Of this amount $488,831,128 was sold in foreign markets, in competition with men who employ the cheapest labor in the world. It is a well recognized fact, that the price received for the comparatively small amount shipped abroad, regulates the price received for the much larger amount consumed in this country. More than half the value of agricultural exports were paid for by agricultural imports ($271,829,131). Will it not be to our advantage to secure our own markets, rather than go abroad to meet such competition? I only refer to this matter in order that it may receive your due consideration.

PATENT LEGISLATION.

Our efforts to secure legislation to protect the innocent purchaser of patent articles from annoyance and costly litigation, or from buying peace, by submitting to a system of levying blackmail, have not been successful, and we must persevere in our efforts. Increased vigilance will need to be exercised to prevent the extension of patent monopolies. This is rendered necessary by the recent formation of an association for the accomplishment of such extensions.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The adulteration of commodities used as food, and for cooking, has grown to such an extent that pure goods have nearly, if not quite, been driven from the market. The buyer of to-day can only be sure of one thing, and that is that he will be swindled, no matter what brand of goods he may purchase. Speedy reforms must be inaugurated, or we shall become a nation of frauds and cheats. We should demand both State and national legislation of a radical character, and then see that the laws are radically enforced.

EDUCATION.

There are various ways of educating the people, and the farmers, realizing the necessity of more practical knowledge, have organized institutes, farmers' alliances, where Farmers' Institutes and the Grange, all of which agencies are helpful to the cause of education, and none of them interfere with other educational facilities.

Farmers' Institutes have been successfully conducted in several of the States, and now it is proposed to inaugurate a national system of Farm Institutes. A bill was introduced into the Senate last winter providing for the establishment of such a system. The bill provides, among other things, for a Superintendent at a salary of $6,000 per annum and two assistants at $4,000 each, who are to have charge of the work, and power to employ such assistance as may be necessary. I am assured that the bill will be reintroduced this winter, and a vigorous effort will be made to pass it.

I know of no class of citizens who are more interested in all efforts to enlighten the farmer, than members of our organization; and I urge a careful consideration of this measure, and an expression of opinion in regard thereto. The large salaries proposed would indicate the probability, that behind the measure are interested, parties who are willing to draw them. But this fact should not be fatal to the passage of the bill if it will be worth more to the farmer than its actual cost, estimated I believe at $600,000. Any system of institutes which contemplates sending well fed, and well paid scientific gentlemen over the country to ladle out and hand down to farmers fine spun theories will be a failure.

Farmers must be taught to investigate, think and talk for themselves, and I think better results can be obtained by allowing farmers to manage their own institutes, without any supervision or interference upon the part of the national Government. If the Government desires to help in the educational work of farmers' institutes, a more effective plan can be devised. Better results can be obtained by appropriating a small sum for institute work, to be expended by the organizations now having the work in charge in the several States, or, where no institutes are now held, by placing the money for that purpose in the hands of the Board controlling the agricultural experiment station.

THE PRESS.

No agency in our country to-day exerts such a mighty power as the press. If we are to succeed we must have a press devoted to our cause, edited by able, fearless men, uncontrolled by corporate power, or the wealth of controlling interests. We have devoted time and fortune to our cause, should be nobly sustained in every possible way. Their columns bristling with denunciations of the wrong, and fearlessly advocating the right, should be put into every farmer's hand to aid and assist him in his struggle for better things.

I cannot comprehend how a member of our Order can rest content, or grow without the thought food and stimulus contained in our Grange papers. Scatter this good seed and we shall reap a bountiful harvest.

WOMAN'S WORK.

At the last session of this body a committee was appointed on "Woman's Work in the Grange," consisting of Sisters Addie S. Hale, of Connecticut, S. L. Hayes, of Oregon, and M. S. Rhone, of Pennsylvania. Similar committees have been appointed in the several State and Subordinate Granges, and a work has been commenced which promises excellent results. The members of the committee have been very energetic and enthusiastic in the work. I am exceedingly pleased at the prospect of far-reaching and effective help from our sisters, who never weary in well doing, and never stop to ask if a work right and proper is likely to succeed. They, with their fluer instincts, know if at the cause of truth and justice must triumph. The details of the work will appear in the report of the committee.

INSPECTION RETURNS.

In compliance with the instructions of this body, blanks were prepared and sent to each State Master, on which to make an abridged report of the inspection returns from each Subordinate Grange. Some reports have been received, but in a majority of the States no inspection service has been adopted. If State Masters will secure the services of competent deputies, and have each Grange inspected and instructed in the work once a year, I am confident that excellent results will follow. I earnestly hope that this service will be continued and become one of the agencies to add strength and efficiency to our Order.

INTEMPERANCE.

We are admonished at every regular meeting of a Grange to be temperate in all things. Every influence of our order, financial, social, intellectual, fraternal and moral is opposed to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Unsuccessful efforts have been made during the year to adopt amendments prohibiting its manufacture and sale in several States. The failures of the year should teach us the great importance of concentrating the influence of those who are opposed to the traffic. Its friends have been wiser than its foes. They have united their forces wherever there was necessity therefor. They have not divided their votes when an issue in any form was raised. They have voted solidly for the man or party most friendly to their interests.

They have succeeded because there was unity, and the votes of their opponents were divided and so the of them—at the dictum of party—cast for the same men supported by the liquor interest. When temperance men combine on the men most likely to defeat those supported by the liquor influence, they may expect to destroy that influence and break its power, but never until they do so. Unite and conquer, divide and be defeated.

POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Every citizen is responsible to society for the use which he makes of his political power. Being one of the rulers of a great people, he should think well before deciding whom and what policy to support. The fact that many of our citizens do not thus wisely use the ballot is apparant in the corruption and extravagance which we see around us. Various agencies are used to interfere with the entire freedom of the ballot. Reforms must come soon, or greater evils will follow in the train of those we lament to-day.

In this emergency the farmer is the hope of the nation, but unfortunately the same influences which have wrought evil in the city are extending into the country, and the paid retainers of political "bosses" are found in almost every locality. These miserable tools do the bidding of unscrupulous politicians without any hesitancy, overturning frequently the will of the people and elect dishonest schemers to official positions.

There is no remedy for these growing abuses, except to arouse the people to a sense of their danger. If the success of these unprincipled men is not checked, they will soon "corrupt the very sources and fountains of power." When the masses have learned to place a money value upon the ballot, the end of the republic is near at hand. No form of government can be worse than that controlled by corrupt men and money. Every influence of our organization should be brought to bear to check the tide that seems likely to overwhelm us. Every man who loves his country should be aroused to a sense of danger and urged to use every effort to crush and destroy the influence of those who make merchandise of freemen's rights.

The following from the martyred President is worthy of our careful consideration: "Yes, we may congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearly to a close. It has cost a vast amount of precious blood. The best blood of the flower of the American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless."

The sacredness of the ballot must be preserved. No apparent emergency warrants any interference with the right of every citizen to vote once, and for whom he pleases. And no one has any right to know for whom the ballot is cast. This vote must be honestly counted, and the candidate elected, by the people must be inducted into office. The safety of our people and the preservation of the Republic depends upon the securing to each citizen all his rights and privileges. As a means to secure these results, I believe we can afford to indorse the australian system, or a similar one, of conducting elections. When the voter is alone with his ballot, he is free from the control of his employer, in no danger from "thugs," and the man who would corrupt him cannot know that what he has bought is delivered. I sincerely believe that many of the existing evils can be eradicated under such a system.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The safety and prosperity of every class, and interest, depends largely upon a fair representation in legislative bodies. At the present time in the National Congress, and in several of the State Legislatures, there are very few representatives of our class. Even the committees having charge of our interests are not composed of farmers, because there are not enough of them to constitute a committee. The responsibility for this result rests with us. We authorized to appear for us whenever there seems to be a necessity therefor. I suggest that care should be used in selecting our representative, and he should be authorized to speak FOR us only on questions and issues upon which we have defined our position, and upon which we are substantially agreed.

There will undoubtedly be need of such representative from the fact that we are advised that members of Congress, representing private interests, are already preparing for a raid upon the law regulating interstate commerce. We cannot afford to have this law repealed or modified, to suit the views of those who have been deprived of some special privilege which they enjoyed before the passage of the act to prevent the Commission, composed as it is of men of high character, has been a wholesome restraint upon those who control transportation lines; and we may confidently hope that if more of such unquestioned integrity are retained upon the Commission we may in the progress of time obtain reliable information which will allow our law-makers to protect the public interests without interfering unnecessarily with railway management.

Efforts will be made to repeal or modify the law regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; and counteracting influences must be brought to bear upon our Representatives. For this purpose some one should be clothed with discretionary power to appear and speak for us, or the labors of the session and the influence of our organization will be almost lost.

LECTURE WORK.

The worthy Lecturer has with voice and pen continued his labors throughout the year, and we are pleased to believe, with good results. The details will appear in the report which he will submit. I have during the year visited Georgia, Mississippi, New York Pennsylvania and all of the New England States. As the head of this organization I have been grandly received by the Patrons and farmers of these States. I have addressed many thousands of intelligent, earnest men and women, and all seemed to indorse the sentiments uttered. I hope these efforts will be ably seconded by the Patrons of the states visited, and that the seed sown may yield a bountiful harvest. This year of pleasant associations with some of the grand workers of our Order will be long remembered by me.

CONCLUSION.

With this report of the transactions of the year, and the few suggestions offered, I place the work of the session in your hands, knowing that you will not forget the real purpose of our coming together.

Unexpectedly called by you to take the place of our deceased Brother But Darden, I have not been insensible of the great trust consigned to my care for the year. With a knowledge of personal inability to meet the urgent demands of the hour, I can yet truthfully say that I have tried to be faithful and true. I have sought to carry the banner of the Grange wherever there was opportunity to help those who till the soil. I have tried to guard it well and am proud to believe that in my keeping it has never trailed in the dust.

I thank you, one and all, for the patient forbearance and unswerving loyalty manifested during the past year, and trust that my success or may be equally favored. "And new Patrons, cherishing in our hearts every kind feeling towards our sister orders and associations which seek to promote human welfare, let us strive with them, working hand in hand for the good of our fellow beings."

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator is invaluable in the nursery. It is a gentle laxative, and harmless.

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OF STOVE WOOD, OR A TON OF COAL for $5. Get your winter's supply now at the C. O. D. Yard, Fourth and I streets.

ABOUT GLOVES.
When you are buying gloves remember that there is such a thing as a bad glove. It is better to pay a fair price and get good gloves like Hutchinson's. They are made from selected skins in the best manner and are warranted to be the most serviceable made. If you want to know more about gloves in general and Hutchinson's Gloves in particular, enclose stamp for the book About Gloves. It will interest you. ESTABLISHED 1862.
JOHN C. HUTCHINSON, Johnstown, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, November 13th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $7@8 ₱ box; California, $3@5; Limes, 50@60 ₱ box, 75c@$1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $6 50@7 50; Cocoanuts, $6@7; Apples, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Cranberries, new crop, $9 ₱ bbl, $10@10 50; Pears, common, $1@$1 25 ₱ box; Cantaloupes, 50@75c ₱ doz; Grapes, 50@70c ₱ box and 75@90c ₱ case; Mexican Oranges, $3 50@4; Quinces, 75c@$1 ₱ box.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 5@7c ₱ lb; evaporated, 9@10c; do quartered, 4@5c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 4@5c; Peaches, 8@10c; do, peeled, 12@15c; Prunes, German, 6@7c; French, 5@6c; French Prunes, evaporated, 8@9c; Blackberries, 12@14c; Figs, California, 4@5c; Apricots, 8@11c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, ₱ 20 lb bx, $1 25; per pound in sks, 5c; Smyrna Ovals, 14c; Fists, 14@15c; Tubs, 9@10c; Dates, Fard, 50-lb bxs, 9½@10c; Dates, Persian, 6@7c; Dates, Cartoons, 11@12c.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, sweet, 6@8c; peas, common, 1@2c; String Beans, 3@5c ₱ lb; Wax Beans, 3@5c ₱ lb; Onions, 75@85c; Cabbage, 75@90c; Carrots, 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 10c ₱ dozen; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 10@12c ₱ lb; Garlic, 8@10c; Artichokes, 50@75c ₱ dozen; Cauliflower, 75@90c; Celery, 60@70c ₱ doz; Cucumbers, 6@8c ₱ doz; Tomatoes, 25@50c per box; Egg Plant, 3@4c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 3@4c ₱ lb; Okra, 5@8c ₱ lb; Potatoes, Centennials, 75@85c; Early Rose, 70@80c; Peerless, 80@90c; Burbanks 85@95c ₱ hundred; Orego n Burbanks, $1 50@1 60; Spinach 3c ₱ lb; Red Cabbage, 90c ₱ dozen; Summer Squash, 2@3c ₱ lb; Sweet Corn, 12½@15c ₱ dozen; Sweet Potatoes, 90c@$1 ₱ box; Winter Squash, 1@2c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Bayo, $2 25@2 40 ₱ 100 lbs; Lima, $4 50@5; Pink, $2 2½@2 50; Pea, $2 25@2 40; Butter, $2 7 @3; Small White, $2 25@2 50; Red, $2 50@3; Dry Green Peas, $2@3.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 80; Peaches, $2 05; Bartlett Pears, $2 10; Plums, $1 50; Blackberries, $1 90; Gooseberries, $1 80, Strawberries, $2 55; Apricots, $1 50; Muscat Grapes, $1 50; Red Currants, $2 10; Cherries, $2 25.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 3¼c ₱ lb, $3 55 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 10 ₱ 25-lb sacks, $2 25 ₱ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 10 ₱ 25-lb sacks, $2 25 in 10-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3 25, 10-lb sack; $3 05 ₱ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 30, 10-lb sacks; $2 10, 100 lb sacks.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 16@18c; gobblers, 15@17c; dressed, 19@20c; full-grown chickens, $4 50@5 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin, $6@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

EGGS—California, 35@37½c; Eastern, 23@26c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter—Valley, 23@25c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 30@32c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery Fancy, 20 @ 22c; packed in firkins, choice, 14@16c, common, 8c. Cheese—California, 10@11c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, Eastern, 14@15c; Swiss, 29c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $8@11 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $7@9 ₱ ton; Bran, $16 ₱ ton; Middlings, $18 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying 80c; rolled, $1 00; Wheat, choice whole, paying, $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 15@1 25; Wild Oats, $1 25@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 45; Corn, paying $1 10 ₱ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 9@10c; Timothy, Eastern, 56@7c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Ear, 3@4c, Shelled, 4¼ @ 5½c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 11@12½c ₱ lb; Red Top, 8@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, new, 11@12½c; Peanuts, California, new, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c; Lard (California) cans, 8½@9; Eastern, 10¼@11c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

MEATS—Beef, 4½@5c; Mutton, 6c; Lamb, 8c; Veal, 5@7c; Hogs, 4½c; dressed Pork, 8c; Hams — Eastern, 14½c; California, 14c; Bacon—Light medium, 10½c; selected, 12c; extra light, 13½c; extra light boneless, 14½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13th.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with no change in values. Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 15; Superfine, $2 75@3 10.

WHEAT—There is nothing spasmodic about the market. Offerings are much more free than they have been in a month and transfers are more numerous as well as of larger portions. No. 1 grades are quotable at $1 20 ₱ ctl, with the usual advance obtainable for stock of better character.

BARLEY—Movement is a trifle slow at the moment, yet the prices are a shade easier all round. Stocks generally are pretty well reduced. We quote: No. 1 Feed, 80@81¼c; choice, 82½c; common grades, 75@77½c; Brewing, 85@92½c for fair to good and 95c@$1 for choice; Chevalier, No. 2, $1 10@1 30; poor stock, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Less activity is noted in this article within a few days, while values do not exhibit near as buoyant a tone as some time ago. Surprise, $1 35@1 37½; milling, $1 32½@1 35; choice feed, $1 32½; No. 1, $1 27½@1 30; No. 2, $1 20@1 22½; lower grades, $1 10@1 15; Gray, $1 20@1 22½; Black, $1 05@1 25 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Small Corn is not plentiful and prices keep steady. We quote as follows: Small Yellow, 97½c@$1; Small Yellow, $1 10@1 12½; White, $1@1 02½ ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $23@24 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $23@24 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3c@3¼c ₱ lb.

MIDDLINGS—Steady trade. Quotable at $18 50@19 50 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $30 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Very little attention is paid to offerings in this line. Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3 25; Yellow, $1 75@2 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3¼@4c; Hemp, 7c; Rape, $1 70@2; Timothy, 6c; Alfalfa, 8½@9c ₱ lb; Flax, $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Desirable descriptions show firmness in price, but there is no improvement in low grades. We quote as follows: Clover, $7@9 50; Wheat, ordinary grades, $10@12 50; choice, $14@16; Wheat and Oat, $8@14; Wild Oat, $8@11; barley, $6@10; Alfalfa, $5@8 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 45@60c ₱ bale.

HOPS—No inquiry from any source. Prices nominal at 6@8c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $13 50@14 ₱ ton for the better grades and $12@13 for other quality.

RYE—Plenty of stock to meet all demands. Quotable at 95c@$1 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $19@20 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Steady tone to the market, under active demand, with liberal supplies. We quote as follows: Early Rose, 50@60c; Silver Reds, 45@55c; Peerless, 65c@$1; Jersey Blues, 70@85c; Burbanks, 85c@$1 35; Sweet, 50c@90c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—For an article of good quality there is steady custom at a range of 50@60c ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote prices: Green, $2@2 25; Niles, $1 75@2; Blackeye, $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos are showing more strength and Pinks also have advancing symptoms. Whites are dull and easy, while Limas are less firm. We quote prices: Bayos, $2 75@3; Butter, $2@2 50; Pinks, $1 80@2; Small Whites, $2@2 25; Limas, $3 25@3 50; Pea, $1 90@2 10; Small White, $1 90@2 10 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Mushrooms are in fair receipt, finding ready sale. Tomatoes of good quality are scarce. Mushrooms, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Okra, 25@30c for cultivated; Cucumbers, 40@75c ₱ box; Egg Plant, 50@75c ₱ box; Tomatoes, 25@40c ₱ box; Marrowfat Squash, $4@6 ₱ ton; Turnips, 50@75c ₱ ctl; Beets, 60@75c ₱ sack; Carrots, 50@60c; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 6@8c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 50@$1 ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 17@20c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 40@60c ₱ box.

FRUIT—Only sale for Quinces, and consignments are offered low. Choice Apples and Pears are in steady request, bringing good figures, as there is so little desirable stock on the market. Grapes are in light receipt and mostly of poor quality. We quote as follows: Quinces, 90@$1 ₱ box; Grapes, 40@65c ₱ box; Apples, 40@65c for common, and 75c@$1 25 ₱ box for good to choice; Pears, 50@85c ₱ box for common and $1@1 50 for good to choice; Mexican Limes, $4@5 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $6@7; Riverside Lemons, $4@4 50 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 25@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $3 50@4 50 ₱ dozen; Cape Cod Cranberries, $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices for both Apricots and Peaches are strong and buoyant, stocks being light. Supplies of Apples have also been largely reduced, causing firmer tone in values. Raisins and Prunes are moving off steadily. Sun-dried Apples, 3½@4c ₱ lb for sliced and 3@4c for quartered; Apples, evaporated, 6@9c; Apricots, 12@15c, for bleached; do, sun-dried, 8@10c; do, evaporated, 12@14c ₱ lb; Blackberries, 10@12½c; Figs, 4@5c for pressed, 2@3c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c for layers and 7@8c for kegs; Nectarines, sun-dried, 5@6c; bleached do, 10@12c; Peaches, bleached, 12@15c; unbleached, 8@10c; do, evaporated, peeled, 22@25c ₱ lb; Pears, 3c for whole and 5@5½c for sliced, machine dried, 7@8c; Plums, 3½@8c for pitted and 1½@2½c for unpitted; German Prunes, in sacks, 3@4c; French Prunes, 4@6c in sacks, and 6@7c ₱ lb in boxes; Raisins, London Layers, $1 50@2 ₱ box, with 25c to 75c advance for fractions; common, 65c@$1 ₱ box.

HONEY—Quotations unchanged. White Comb, 10@12c; Amber, 7@9c; white liquid, extracted, 5½@6c; Amber, colored and candied, 4½@5c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—For nearly a week the market has been shaping in favor of buyers, owing to more free arrivals from bay counties, as well as from the south coast direction. Much of the butter coming forward is soft, having poor keeping qualities, and must be sold immediately on arrival on the best terms that commission men can obtain. Select qualities are 2½c ₱ lb lower than a week ago. Offerings of packed Butter, both domestic and Eastern, are liberal at easy figures. Fancy, 31@32½c; choice, 29@30c; fair, 19@22c; store lots, 11@12c; pickled roll, old, 14@17c; new, 19@21c; firkin, old, 12½@14c; new, 16@18c; Eastern creamery, 17@19c; other kinds, 10@13c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Desirable qualities of new are scarce and firm in price. The supply of old is fair. We quote as follows: Good to choice new, 11@12c; common grades, 7@10c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 8@13c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Offerings at the moment are not excessive, and dealers are not carrying any surplus. California ranch, 40@41c; store lots, 25@30c; Eastern, 26@28c ₱ dozen for fresh and 21@23c for cold storage.

POULTRY—The market is still glutted with Eastern stock, so that the advantage of the situation is wholly in favor of buyers. We quote rates: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 14@16c; Hens, 14@16c; do, dressed, 17@18c ₱ lb; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old, $4 50@5 50 for young and $4@4 50 for Fryers; Broilers, small, $2 50@3 50, do, large, $3 50@4 Hens, 85@6; Ducks, $4@6 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 50@2 25 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 50@2 ₱ dozen.

GAME—Trade is not of urgent character, but still there is demand enough to absorb all supplies. We quote prices as follows: Venison, 8@10c ₱ lb; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Rabbits, $1 25@1 50 ₱ dozen; Doves, 50@60c; Quail, 75@$1; Mallards, $4@5; Canvasbacks, $3@5; Sprig, $2 25@2 50; Teal, $2@2 50; Widgeon, $1 75@2; small Ducks, $1 25@1 50; Gray Geese, $2 75@3; White Geese, $1 25; Honkers, $4 50@6; Brant, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $1 50@1 75; common Snipe, 75c ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Values are unchanged. Fairly active trade. Eastern Hams, 14@14½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15½@14c; California bacon, heavy and medium, 9@9½c; do light, medium, 9½@10c; do light, 11½@12c; do extra light, 13@13½c; do, clear sides, 9½@10c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $16@16 50; do prime mess, $17@17 50; do, mess, $20@21; do, clear, $22@22 50; do, extra clear, $22 50@23 ₱ bbl; Pigs' Feet, $12@12 50 ₱ bbl; Beef, mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, hf bbls, $4 50@4 75; do, extra mess, bbls, $10@10 50; do, hf bbls, $5 50@5 75; do, family, $12 50@13 ₱ bbl; do, smoked, 11@11½c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, tierces, 9@9½c; do, pails, 9½@10c; California Lard, tierces, 9@9½c; do, hf bbls, 9¾@10c; do, 10-lb tins, 9½c; do, 5-lb