THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Republican Senators Secure the Disputed Montana Places.

PROMOTION OF MAJOR STANTON.

The President's Proclamation Regarding Behring Sea—Various Committee Reports.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MONTANA SENATORS.

Report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The report of the majority of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Montana election case, was submitted to the Senate to day by Senator Hoar.

The majority report gives at the outset the circumstances surrounding the election of Saunders and Power by the Republican Legislature and of Maginnis and Clark by the Court-house Legislature. This double chaos arose from the fact that the State Senate was equally divided, and both sides claimed a majority in the House by reason of two sets of Representatives of five each claiming election from Silver Bow county. The case turned upon the question as to which of these two sets was entitled to seats as Representatives from Silver Bow county. The committee finds that the Republicans from Silver Bow county presented their credentials from the State Canvassing Board, and the Democrats from the Clerk of Silver Bow county.

After reviewing the antecedent legislation upon the subject of the election, the majority concludes that the territorial law providing that the County Clerk shall issue certificates of election to Representatives in the Legislature, was superseded by the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, which imposed that duty upon the State Board of Canvassers, and holds that the Republicans were the ones that bore the lawful credentials.

The whole inquiry then turns upon the honesty and fairness of the election at Precinct 34 in Silver Bow county. The majority thinks that the election held at Precinct 34 was, in fact, irregular, illegal and fraudulent; and that this appears from records and from undisputed facts furnished by Maginnis and Clark.

These conclusions were drawn by the committee from the fact that the votes there were all cast in alphabetical order, showing one-sidedness of the result in that precinct.

The majority further says that the canvass of votes of the precinct was not public within the meaning of law, and that forty-eight unnaturalized aliens voted at Precinct 34 and 126 such persons at Precinct 26, or more than enough to have changed the result in all the disputed cases, even if all Republican votes cast at both precincts were cast by these unnaturalized aliens.

The majority in conclusion, declines to entertain the proposition that because the Governor failed to recognize the Republican Legislature it was not legally constituted as untenable, and also declares that there is no authority in Congress to remand the matter back to the people of Montana. The conclusion reached is that Saunders and Power are entitled to the seats.

Hoar then reported four resolutions in the cases of the persons claiming the seats as Senators from Montana, two declaring Clark and Maginnis not entitled to the seats, and the other two declaring Saunders and Power "entitled on merits of case to be admitted to seats."

The resolutions from the minority of the committee, making opposite declarations, were reported by Gray, and all were ordered printed, Hoar giving notice that he would ask the Senate to consider them on Thursday.

The minority report asserts that the true Legislature of Montana was the Senate and House which met at the Court-house in Helena and was recognized by the Governor. Neither house nor the members thereof which met in Iron Hall and elected Saunders and Power, were ever recognized by the Governor, nor was their pretended elected of the Senators ever certified to by him. The evidence proved also that five persons who acted as members of the House of Representatives in the Iron Hall Convention were not elected by the people of Silver Bow county, whom they claimed to represent. They only had certificates of election: the five members really elected by the people holding certificates also sat and voted in the Legislature at the Court-house.

The returns made by the Clerk on the 31st of October, 1889, by law and made by the Canvassing Board and Clerk on the 7th of November, 1889, both show very clearly that the five persons who acted in Iron Hall as Representatives were not elected by the people of Silver Bow county. The Territorial Board of Canvassers on the 4th of November, 1889, issued certificates to five persons not elected, by throwing out the vote of precinct 34, which had given a large majority to the Democratic candidate. This act of the Board was done without any right or authority. They had the full returns of the true vote of the county before them, and being Republicans and anxious to serve their party in what they thought an emergency, they refused to count or canvass the real vote of the people, and certified to the election of five persons not chosen, in hope and with the expectation that these pretended representatives might in some way vote for partisans of their own political faith as candidates for the United States Senate.

The majority report is signed by all the Republican members of the committee, and the minority by all the Democrats.

WINDOM'S SILVER BILL.

It is Reported to the House With Several Amendments

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—By a vote of five to one the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day authorized Chairman Conger to report the Windom silver bill to the House with a number of amendments.

The first is to section 5, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion when the market price of silver shall exceed $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver. The committee added the following: "Provided that when the market price of silver, as determined in accordance with section 5 of this Act is $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be lawful for the owner of any silver bullion, deposit of which for notes is herein provided for, to deposit the same at any coinage mint of the United States to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit, as provided in the Act of January 18, 1877."

The next amendment strikes out section 6, which authorizes the Secretary to suspend temporarily the receipt of silver bullion at any time when he is satisfied that through combinations or speculative manipulations of the market the price of silver is arbitrary, nominal or fictitious.

The next amendment is to that proposed by the Secretary, adding a new section, which provides for stamping with the word "foreign" the resultant bars of all foreign silver bullion or coins which are re-melted or refined.

The next amendment was to section 11, which provides that nothing in the Act shall be construed to affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollar. A minority report on the bill will also be submitted.

Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The House Committee on Public Lands, after trying in vain for several months to reach an agreement on the general railroad land grant forfeiture bill, today decided to shift the controversy to the House by reporting the two bills embodying the two principles at issue.

They are the Payson bill, which proposes to declare the forfeiture of the lands opposite the uncompleted portions of aided railroads and the Stone bill, which, in addition, proposes that suit shall be brought against the railroad companies to recover all the lands opposite any constructed part of the road not completed within the time specified in the granting act.

Favorable reports were ordered upon the bills providing for the disposal of the Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana and abandoned military reservations in Wyoming, under the homestead law.

Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The bill to reimburse settlers and purchasers on the even numbered sections of public lands within the limits of the Congressional grants, in case of forfeiture of the odd numbered sections was adversely reported in the Senate to-day.

The House Committee on Pensions to-day ordered two general pension bills reported to the House with favorable recommendations. The first of these is Richardson's bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars, and to the surviving widows of these men who married prior to their discharge, and have not remarried, at the rate of $8 per month. Second, Norton proposes to amend the Mexican war pension Act so as to include soldiers who served sixty days in the Mexican war, or were engaged in battle, and those personally named by Congress for specific services in that war, and the widows of such soldiers.

Rockwell to-day introduced a bill in the House to incorporate the National American Woman Suffrage Association and creating Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Rachael Foster Avery, Alice Stone Blackwell and Jane H. Spofford a body to corporate it, with power of succession, to hold and dispose of property, elect officers and adopt and enforce by-laws. The object of the Association will be to secure protection to their right to vote to the women of the United States by appropriate national and State legislation.

Building Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—There will probably be a fight in the House when the bill appropriating $450,000 for a public building at Los Angeles is reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds coming up for consideration. A policy of the most rigid economy seems to have been agreed upon by the Republican leaders in both houses in the matter of public building appropriations.

The California delegation has succeeded in getting almost everything asked from committee, but when the bills come up for consideration in the respective houses the members express a sort of incredulous surprise at the largeness of the sums asked for, and doubt the veracity of the Pacific coast delegation when alluding to the enormous growth made by that section during the last few years.

The Los Angeles bill has already passed the Senate, and, led by General Vandever, the California delegation will stand shoulder to shoulder to secure its speedy passage through the House.

Senator Blair's Hobby.

NEW YORK, March 24th.—The *World's* Washington correspondent states that Senator Blair's wife told a friend a few days ago that she dared not think of the effect upon Senator Blair if his education bill was defeated. His whole mind has been centered on it, so that fears have been expressed that it might give way. Senator Blair's eccentricities have been increasing of late years and he has become a monomaniac upon his bill. He is convinced that there is a conspiracy against him, a conspiracy among his brother senators, and a conspiracy of the press.

Pro and Con.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—In the Senate this afternoon Senator Mitchell presented a petition from the citizens of Oregon against extending the indebtedness of the Union Pacific road. Frye presented petitions from citizens of Anaconda, Butte and Dillon in favor of extending the bonded indebtedness of the road.

Major Stanton Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General in place of William Smith, promoted.

They Must Keep Out.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The President has issued a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of the Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of killing seals or other fur-bearing animals.

Lincoln's Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—C. H. Butterfield has been appointed Postmaster at Lincoln, Placer county, Cal., vice T. B. Harper removed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—In the Senate today numerous petitions were introduced, including many protesting against the ratification of an extradition treaty with Russia.

Mitchell presented a petition from the citizens of Oregon protesting against the passage of the Pacific Railway funding bill, while Frye presented numerous petitions of about 1,000 citizens of Idaho and Montana favoring the passage of that same bill.

House bills were reported and placed on the calendar as follows: To insure the purity of elections in Arizona; to authorize Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness.

The senate bill ceding public lands to California and other States in aid of the irrigation of dry and arid lands, was reported back from the Committee on Public Lands adversely and indefinitely postponed.

Several petitions against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia having been presented, Hoar said he would once more raise the question as to their presentation in open session. After some debate the point of order was withdrawn for the time being.

Sherman's antitrust bill was taken up and Tarpie discussed the constitutional points.

George opposed the amendment offered by Reagan.

Teller said he was inclined to vote for the bill, although he was not sanguine of its accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended, for the States took hold of the question and suppressed those trusts, by limiting the amount of capital that can be aggregated in any corporation, and the trouble would continue. The bill, he said, would apply to the Farmers' Alliance and the National Farmers' League, which organized with the avowed purpose of increasing the prices of farm produce, a thing he regarded as most desirable and as absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country. He was extremely anxious to take hold of and control those great trusts and combinations of capital that were disturbing the commerce of the country. He did not want, however, to go to the extent of interfering with organizations which he thought were absolutely justified by the remarkable condition of things in the country.

George referred to the Knights of Labor as another organization that would come within the scope of the bill, because the object of the Order was to increase their wages and consequently added to the increase of the cost of production.

Sherman replied that the Standard Oil Company had been originally organized with the modest capital of $200,000, but there were forty or fifty companies in other States combined with it. He had been in favor of a general law declaring certain contracts null and void, but had modified the proposition to meet the views of others who thought he was going too far, and now the objection to the bill was its weakness, but it was weakness drawn into the bill by objections made in the Senate.

Vest and Hiscock spoke against the bill, which went over till to-morrow without action. The executive session then adjourned.

Teller admitted that the Knights of Labor and all Trade Unions in the country were practically included in the bill, and suggested to the committee which reported it, where it could be so worded as to confine it to trusts which were offensive to good morals. The discussion was then on the amendments by Ingalls (aimed at dealings in "futures" and "options").

Sherman opposed it as not in harmony with the bill, as proposing a tax (which could not originate in the Senate), and as not having been considered by the committee. He also opposed Reagan's amendment.

Stewart said the bill was unconstitutional.

Hoar criticised the bill in some of its legal aspects and claimed that it failed to afford any adequate remedy.

Sherman said if the duty on cotton clothes or woolen clothes was too low to protect the manufacturers of Massachusetts, not a month nor a day would be allowed to pass before Hoar would demand a remedy in the way of raising the duty. Here was a remedy for a greater wrong than any that resulted from a low tariff, and the farmers' associations throughout the country could not see the source of the evil, but they demanded a remedy and this demand had to be heard. The power of Congress was the only power that could deal with those corporations.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The House, after the presentation of a few reports, proceeded with the work of the District of Columbia, which comes up usually on the third Monday of the month.

The Rock Creek bill was considered but no action was taken and the House adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1890

MORNING SESSION.			
Ophir	3 85@3 90	Caledonia	15@20c
Mexican	3 00	Silver Hill	25@30c
G. & C.	1 90	Challenge	1 05@1 10
B. & B.	2 30@2 65	Occidental	85@90c
C. C. Va.	4 20@4 15	Lady Wash	25@30c
Savage	1 55@1 60	Andes	40@45c
Chollar	2 45@2 40	Scorpion	20c
Potosi	2 60@2 55	New York	30c
B. & N.	2 50@2 55	East S. Nev.	5@10c
Point	1 55	Eureka	3@3 40
Jacket	1 90	Prize	65@70c
Imperial	30c	N. Isle	20@25c
Kentuck	65@75c	N. Belle Isle	1 20@1 25
Alpha	80c	Holmes	1 00
Belcher	1 45	Queen	65c
Confidence	2 75	Com'wealth	2 75
B. Nev.	2 10@2 05	N. Com'with	1 25
Utah	45c	Delmonte	1 00
Bullion	75c	Bodie	50c
Exchequer	50c	Bulwer	20c
Seg. Belcher	1 05@1 10	Mono	35c
Overman	90@1 00	Silver King	30c
Justice	1 30	Peer	15@20c
Union	2 10	Crocker	25@30c
Alta	1 05	Peerless	10@15c
Julia	30c	Weldon	10c
AFTERNOON SESSION.			
Ophir	3 70	Challenge	1 10
Mexican	2 95	Occidental	90c
G. & C.	1 80@1 85	Lady Wash	25c
B. & B.	2 60	Andes	40@45c
C. C. Va.	4 15@4 15	Scorpion	30c
Potosi	2 70@2 80	Benton	4
Savage	1 55	N. G. & C.	20c
Chollar	2 50@2 65	Iowa	20c
H. & N.	2 50	New York	30c
Point	1 55	Prize	65c
Jacket	85c	Navajo	25c
Imperial	30c	N. B. Isle	2c
Alpha	85c	Queen	65c.75c
Belcher	1 55	Com'wealth	2 70
S. Nevada	2 65	N. Com'with	1 25
Utah	40@45c	Delmonte	1 00
Bullion	75@80c	Bodie	45@50c
Exchequer	55c	Bulwer	15@20c
Seg. Belcher	1 10	Mono	30@35c
Overman	90c	Silver King	30c
Union	2 10@2 15	Peer	15@20c
Alta	1 05@1 10	Crocker	25c
Julia	30c	Peerless	10@15c
Caledonia	20c	Weldon	5c

PAINTING the town red means headache in the morning. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents it.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches will relieve bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and throat diseases.

WHY COUGH,

WHEN a few doses of **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral** will relieve you? Try it. Keep it in the house. You are liable to have a cough at any time, and no other remedy is so effective as this world-renowned preparation. No household, with young children, should be without it. Scores of lives are saved every year by its timely use.

Amanda B. Jenner, Northampton, Mass., writes: "Common gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great benefits I have derived for my children from the use of Ayer's most excellent Cherry Pectoral. I had lost two dear children from croup and consumption, and had the greatest fear of losing my only remaining daughter and son, as they were delicate. Happily, I find that by giving them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the first symptoms of throat or lung trouble, they are relieved from danger, and are becoming robust, healthy children."

"In the winter of 1885 I took a bad cold which, in spite of every known remedy, grew worse, so that the family physician considered me incurable, supposing me to be in consumption. As a last resort I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, in a short time, the cure was complete. Since then I have never been without this medicine. I am fifty years of age, weigh over 180 pounds, and attribute my good health to the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—G. W. Youker, Salem, N. J.

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which by repeated exposure, became quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since."—Rev. Thos. B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville District, M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5

STRIKING MOLDERS.

Four Eastern Men Go to Work—What the Union Says About Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th.—To-day the condition of affairs became a little more spirited. At the Fulton Foundry four molders went to work and the proprietors were correspondingly elated. At the rooms of the Executive Committee the union men did not seem downhearted, and laughed over the jubilation the Foundrymen's Association was having. They admitted that the doors of the Fulton Foundry had been opened this morning to receive four men, who had been placed at work in the molders' room, but they denied that the men were molders.

One member gave the following as the union's version of the case: "The men you refer to are not molders and never were molders. They were imported from the East in the crowd that arrived last week and promptly came over to our side. When we found that they were laborers who knew nothing of the trade, we refused to support them any longer. They then tried to threaten us by saying they would return to the Fulton Foundry and go to work, and we did not try to persuade them not to do so. As long as the Fulton cannot get better workmen than they are we are not afraid, as it would take just about one hundred of them to do an apprentice's work."

President Valentine of the Union has received a dispatch from one of the Eastern molders who was sent back East that there is another lot of men on their way out here. As a consequence the pickets have been doubled, and no opportunity will be lost to see the men before the Foundrymen's Association gets them within the founderies. The Executive Committee believes, however, that the men will be brought out here two or three at a time, and in that manner will escape the pickets and the Unions along the line of the railroad.

Indorsements of the strike from unions on this coast and in the East continue to be received. By this evening's mail President Valentine will send to President Fitzgerald of the International Iron-Molders' Union, the first pay-roll of the striking molders. It will contain the names of about 150 men who are receiving the $7 a week allowed by the International Union while the strike is in progress. In addition to $3 a week received from the local union, this makes $10 a week paid each man on strike.

HEADLESS GHOST.

The Figure of a Murdered Woman is Haunting the Town of Reading.

READING, (Pa.), March 24th.—The headless ghost of a murdered wife is creating intense excitement in this city. A few weeks ago a jealous husband, Harry Lebo, called his wife to the back gate of her father's house and shot her dead. Her father died on the spot from fright, and the husband escaped and shot himself.

According to statements of residents in the vicinity, the wife's spirit has come back to earth, and is now haunting the spot of her cruel murder. William Rupport, his wife and two grown sons live opposite the scene of the tragedy. Mrs. Rupport is a plain, matter-of-fact woman, and this is her account of what she saw on Friday night:

"I was in bed and dozing at the time. Suddenly I heard groans, as if some one was in great pain out in the street. I arose, thinking it might be some one in distress.

"It was a bright moonlight night. I looked across the way to the spot where Harry shot his wife, and there I saw the figure of a woman near the gate. The figure had no head.

"All the while the groans continued. Filled with horror I again looked at the figure. I was sure it looked like the form of the murdered woman. I closed the window and dropped into convulsions, which lasted two hours."

Mrs. Rupport was corroborated by her husband, their son Oscar, aged 17, and another older son. The ghost business is the entire talk of the people in the neighborhood.

IF you have over-indulged in eating or drinking, take a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, March 24th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $6@7 ₱ box California, $2 50; Limes, $5@6 ₱ box, 75c@$1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $6@7; Apples, $1 25@2 50 ₱ box; Cranberries, ₱ bbl, $13; Oranges—Riverside Navels, $4@4 50; Riverside Seedlings, $2 25@2 50; Los Angeles Seedlings, $2; Los Angeles Navels, $3@3 50 ₱ box; Apples, Eastern, ₱ bbl, $5 50@6.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 5@7c ₱ lb; evaporated, 10@11c; do quartered, 4@5c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 4@5c; Peaches, 8@10c; do, peeled, 12@15c; Prunes, German, 5@7c; French, 9@10c; French Prunes, evaporated, 10@11c; Blackberries, 12@14c; Figs, California, 4@5c; Apricots, 8@11c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, ₱ 20-lb box, $1 25; per pound in sks, 5c; Smyrna Ovals, 14c; Flats, 14@15c; Tubs, 9@10c; Dates, Fard, 50-lb box, 4½@5½c; Dates, Persian, 6@7c; Dates, Cartoons, 11@12c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 70; Peaches, $1 90@2 Bartlett Pears, $1 87½; Plums, $1 50; Blackberries, $1 90; Gooseberries, $1 75; Strawberries, $2 55; Apricots, $1 50; Muscat Grapes, $1 50; Red Currants, $2; Cherries, $2 25.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $6@6 50; Cabbage, $1 25@1 50; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1 25@1 50 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 10c ₱ dozen; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 7@10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 3@4c; Artichokes, 75c ₱ doz.; Cauliflower, 85c; Celery, 60@70c ₱ dozen; Dried Peppers, 12½c; Green Peas, common, 9@12½c; Rhubarb, 15c; Asparagus, 10@12½c; Cucumbers, $1@150 ₱ doz; New Potatoes, 6c; Early Rose, $2 50@3; Peerless, $2 50@2 75; Burbanks $2 75@3 25 ₱ ctl; Oregon Burbanks, $3@3 25; Nevada Snowflakes, $2 75@3 25; Eastern, $2 25@2 75 ₱ ctl; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; Red Cabbage, 90c ₱ dozen; Winter Squash, 3c ₱ lb; Schrivs, 15c ₱ bunch.

BEANS—Bayo, $4@4 25 ₱ 100 lbs; Lima, $5@@5 50; Pink, $2 75@3; Pea, $2 50@2 75; Butter, $2 75@3; Small White, $2 50@2 75; Red, $2 50@3; Dry Green Peas, $2@3.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 25c ₱ lb, $3 55 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 ₱ 25-lb sacks, $2 15 ₱ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 ₱ 25-lb sacks, $2 15 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.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12@14 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $10@13; Wheat, $14 50 ₱ ton; Middlings, $19 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying 85c; rolled, $1 05; Wheat (choice milling), paying, $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 15@1 25; Wild Oats, $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 60@1 65; Corn, paying $1 10 ₱ cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter—Valley, 13@14c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 17@18c; Eastern Creamery Fancy, 14@16c; packed in firkins, choice, 15@17c, common, 8c. Cheese—California, 9@10c; Young America, 12@13c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 15@18c; genuine Swiss, 29c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c; Eggs, 13@15c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@14c; gobblers, 12@13; dressed 17@18; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin $6@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

MEATS—Beef, 5½@6c; Mutton, 8c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, 7c; Hogs, 6c; dressed Pork, 9c; Hams—Eastern, 12½@13c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 9@10c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Ear, 3@4c, Shelled, 4½ @ 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, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c; Lard (California), cans, 8½@9; Eastern, 10½@11c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th.

FLOUR—Liberal shipments were made to China and Central America by the steamers sailing to-day. We quote: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 10@4 20 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 05; Superfine, $2 80@3 10.

WHEAT—The tone of the market continues steady and strong, though the situation is not characterized by any particular activity. Quotable at $1 28⅞ ₱ ctl for No. 1 shipping and $1 30 for something of better quality.

BARLEY—The week has been a quiet one, and it does not look as if improvements were likely for the next few days. We quote prices as follows: No. 1 Feed, 75c@$1; choice, 82½c; common grades, 77½c; Brewing, 90@95c for fair to good and 97½c@$1 02½ for choice.

OATS—Prices keep easy under liberal offerings. We quote: Surprise, 1 45@1 50; milling, $1 32½; choice feed, $1 27½@1 30; No. 1, $1 22½; No. 2, $1 17½@1 20; Gray, $1 20@1 22½; Black, 90c@$1 for common and $1 25 ₱ ctl for seed.

CORN—Quotations represent late sales. Holders are asking higher prices than are annexed. Large Yellow, $1 12½; Small, Yellow, $1 12½; White, $1@1 05 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $2 45@2 25 50 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $2 45@2 50 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, $3@3½c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $30 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3 25; Yellow, $2@2 15 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3½@3½c; Hemp, 4½c; Rape, $2 ₱ ctl; Timothy, 5½@6½c; Alfalfa, 7½@8c ₱ lb; Flax, $3@3 25 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—The situation favors buyers. Quotable at $17 50@18 50 ₱ ton.

HAY—Choice grades are firm. We quote: Wheat, ordinary grades, $9@12; choice, $13@15; Wheat and Oat, $9@14; Wild Oat, $7@11 50; Barley, $8@10; Alfalfa, $10@12 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 50@60c ₱ bale.

BRAN—Good movement. Quotable at $13@13 50 ₱ ton.

RYE—Dull of sale. Quotable at 90@92½c ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 75@2 ₱ ctl for California, and $2 10@2 15 for Eastern.

HOPS—From 9c to 13c ₱ lb is the full range of the market.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $18 50@19 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—A carload of Eastern was auctioned off this morning at $2 05 ₱ ctl. They were not choice. Sweets are higher. We quote: Early Rose, $2 5@2 65; River Reds, $2 40@2 65; Peerless, $2 30@2 80; Burbanks, $2 25@2 75; Sweet, $2 50@3 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Unchanged. Quotable at $4@5 ₱ ctl for a good article.

DRIED PEAS—We quote prices: Green, $3 50@3 75; Niles, $2 25@2 50; Blackeye, $3 25@3 35 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—We quote prices: Bayos, $3 80@4; Butter, $1 75@1 90; Pink, $3@3 15; Lima, $3 75@4 25; Pea, $2@2 25; Small White, $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Receipts of Asparagus to day were 219 boxes. Prices were higher. Rhubarb supplies footed up 37 boxes. Green Peas were in small receipt, and sold at advanced rates. We quote: Asparagus, 12@15c ₱ lb for ordinary and 16@20c for choice; Rhubarb, 8@10c ₱ lb; Los Angeles String Beans, —; Green Peas, 8@12c; Marrowfat Squash, — ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, $8@10 ₱ ton; Turnips, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 20@2 c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 50c@$1 ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 15@20c ₱ lb; Dry Peppers, 8c; Dry Okra, 75@2c ₱ lb.

FRESH MEATS—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6½@7c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 4@6c for large and 5@8c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 6½@7c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, 10@11c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, medium, 5½@6c; heavy, 5@5½c; light, 6@6½c; dressed Hogs, 8@8½c ₱ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24th.

WHEAT—90⅞c for cash, 89½c for March, 88¾c for April, 88⅞c for May, 87⅝c for June, 85¾c for July, 84¾c for August, and 87½c for December.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, 5⅛.

CHICAGO, March 24th.

WHEAT—80⅞c for May and 80⅝ for June.

OATS—21¾c for March and 21⅞c for May.

CORN—28⅞c for April, 29⅝c for May.

PORK—$10 22½ for March and $10 47½ for May.

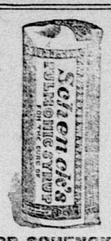
LARD—$6 10 for March and $6 15 for May.

SHORT RIBS—$5 07½ for March and $5 07½@5 10 for May.

LIVERPOOL, March 24th.

WHEAT—Slow. California spot lots, 7s 1½d to 7s 2½d off coast, 35s 3d; just shipped, 34s 6d; nearly due, 35s 3d; cargoes off coast, quiet but steady; on passage, few bids in market; English country markets, steady. Wheat and Flour in Paris, quiet; weather in England, fair.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

Cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Colic, and all Diseases of the Stomach; Costiveness, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Piles, and Diseases of the Bowels; Congestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Nausea, Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness, Wandering Pains, Malaria, Liver Complaint, and all Diseases arising from a Gorged and Sluggish Liver. They clean the mucous coats, reduce gorged or congested conditions, break up stubborn complications, restore free, healthy action to the organs, and give the system a chance to recover tone and strength. They are

PURELY VEGETABLE, STRICTLY RELIABLE, AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

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And all Disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is likewise a Corroborative or Strengthening Medicine, and may be taken with benefit in all cases of Debility. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's New Book on Lungs, Liver and Stomach mailed free. Address, Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila.

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COUGHS, COLDS,

And All Diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS.

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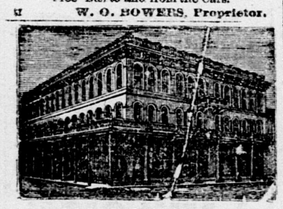

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